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REPORT

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS

FOR

1303 FASLI.

(8th October 1893 to 7th October 1894.)



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YOUR HIGHNESS,

This report relates chiefly to the administration of the year 1303 Fasil, but as no general Administration Report has been published since the year 1298 Fasil, it has been necessary for the purpose of continuity to give an account of the changes effected in the Constitution of the Government prior to 1303 Fasil and also to show briefly the system of working in each department. The report is consequently longer than it would under other circumstances have been. In future, I hope to submit annual Reports for Your Highness' information, and I feel sure that this course will be conducive to improved administration.

On the first of February 1893, Your Highness was pleased to issue an Edict embodying many important changes in the form of administration. One of the most important features of this scheme for the re-organisation of the Government, was the abolition of the Council of State, which was an Executive and Legislative body combined, but which practically seldom met, and the substitution therefor of two Councils, viz., a Cabinet Council for executive business, and a Legislative Council for the purpose of framing laws. The Cabinet Council is composed of the Prime Minister, the Peshkar and the Muin-ul-Maham, or Departmental Ministers. All questions of administrative importance are referred to this Council for settlement, as also any matters on which there is a difference of opinion between the Departmental Ministers and the Prime Minister. The Legislative Council is composed of officials and non-officials, and is presided over by the Prime Minister, or in his absence by the Departmental Minister whose department is concerned with the business, for the time being, before the Council. For the first time in the annals of Hyderabad the non-official element has been allowed a voice in the work of the Council, and the privilege is much appreciated. Of the six non-official members, two are Jagirdars or other proprietors of villages, two are first grade Pleaders, and two are chosen from among the mercantile and other classes. The representative Jagirdars and Pleaders are elected respectively by their own class, and the two other members are nominated by the Prime Minister.

Changes in Constitution.

The general scheme, as originally promulgated, provided for a Revenue Minister or Muin-ul-Maham in charge of the Revenue departments, but this was subsequently changed to a Revenue Board, composed of two members, and the separate office of Inspector-General of Revenue was abolished.

The office of Political Secretary has been abolished and there are now six Secretariats, viz :—

Financial and Revenue.

Judicial, Police and General Departments.

Public Works.

Military.

Private Secretary.

Daftar-i-Mulki (Persian.)

Other changes introduced, either as a part of the re-organisation scheme or subsequent to it, are the appointment of a Peshi Secretary to Your Highness, for the transaction of Government business; the separation of the office of Chief Engineer from the Secretariat, and the appointment of an officer as Secretary Public Works Department, including Railways and Mines; the amalgamation of the appointment of Legal Adviser with that of Secretary to the Judicial, Police and General departments; the abolition of the offices of Inspector-General of Excise, Stamps and Registration, and of Director of Agriculture and Trade; and the creation, temporarily, of a new appointment of Comptroller General of Accounts.

Rules have been issued defining clearly the powers of the Prime Minister, the Cabinet Council, the Peshkar and the Departmental Ministers.

The distribution of work between the Prime Minister and the Departmental Ministers is as follows:—

The Prime Minister has under his own supervision, Finance, Revenue, Stamps, Mint, Post Office, Regular Troops and Stud.

The Peshkar, Maharajah Kishan Pershad Bahadur, is in charge of the Imperial Service and Irregular Troops.

The Minister of Justice and Public Affairs, Nawab Safdar Jung, Mushir-ud-Dowla, Fakhr-ul-Mulk Bahadur, has Justice, Jails, Registration, Medical, Religious Institutions and the Court of Wards.

The Minister of Police and Public Works, Nawab Shahab Jung, Mukhtar-ud-Dowla Ifkhar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, has Police, Public Works, Railways and Mines, Municipalities and Sanitation.

Land Revenue.

Although the cultivated area fell off by 2,20,273 acres, the season was more favourable than the preceding one, and the gross Ryotwari land revenue improved by Rs. 3,60,523, while the annual remissions for failure of crops, &c., were less by Rs. 1,52,698, the net result being an increase, in the Ryotwari land revenue, of Rs. 5,13,221. Of the total Ryotwari land revenue (Rs. 2,04,83,520) 99.36 per cent was collected, the outstandings being only Rs. 1,31,464. In the Naldurg district, where the revenue is Rs. 4,53,128, every rupee was collected. In the Aurangabad district, out of a revenue of Rs. 20,97,003, Rs. 45 remained outstanding. In the Raichur district, out of a revenue of Rs. 9,53,442, Rs. 41 remained outstanding. It was only in some districts of the Telangana that there were arrears of any extent. The value of property sold in realisation of land revenue was Rs. 5,431. These figures show with what facility the land revenue is now collected. Under other heads of land revenue, i.e., Sarbatsa, Peshkash, Fruit trees, Grazing, &c., the revenue, as compared with the preceding year, shows an increase of Rs. 2,62,745. Under all heads of Land Revenue, the demand of the year amounted to Rs. 2,21,00,673, which is Rs. 7,75,956 better than in the preceding year.

Rules were issued during the year providing for the repair of tanks on the *dashband* system. The revival of this ancient system promises to be popular, and it is expected that it will lead not only to the repairs and maintenance of many tanks which are otherwise apt to be overlooked, but also to a considerable reduction in the expenditure on irrigation by the Public Works Department. During the year, 1,024 applications for *dashband* leases were received, of which up to the end of the year 329 were granted.

Survey and Settlement.

88 villages, comprising 1,80,939 acres, were measured during the year. Classification work was carried out in 332 villages, and on a cultivated area of 4,43,385 acres. Revision work, i. e., dividing numbers and bringing the records up to date, was carried out in 328 villages, and on an area of 3,84,098 acres. In the course of this work, 1,15,799 acres were re-measured and sub-divided, and 85,450 acres were re-classed. The cost of each class of work was: measurement, Rs. 0-4-5; classification, Rs. 0-4-5; and revision, Rs. 0-4-5; per acre. The revision work includes the Parenda taluka of the Naldurg district, the settlement of which was originally made for a period of ten years and has now to be revised.

During the year, settlement rates were introduced in the Komareddi and Yellar-iddi talukas of the Indur district, and in the Warangal taluka of the Warangal district, as well as in 49 resumed Jagir villages, the total number of settled villages being 321. The result of the Settlement in these villages is a net increase in the revenue of Rs. 35,894.

Including Sarf-i-Khas, the Survey department has to deal with 117 talukas. Of these, 74 talukas have been completely settled; 19 talukas have been surveyed and classed; in 11 talukas the work is in progress; and in 13 talukas, the work has not yet been commenced. The settlement of the Mahratwara districts has been completed, and the work in the Telangana is well in hand. The results of the settlement are in every respect favourable, and the cost of the department has been almost repaid by the increase in revenue that has accrued to Government.

The Inam department is still languishing with a large number of cases, and the result of the year's work is not favourable. The year commenced with 9,311 pending cases, and ended with 12,336 cases on the files, showing that the Inam officers failed to cope with the current work of the year. An order issued in 1297 Fash permitting the revision of previous decisions in Inam claims has thrown the work into arrears. There is reason to believe also, that some of the officers entrusted with this duty have not been sufficiently careful in deciding such cases. Since the close of the year under report, a circular has been issued enjoining a close scrutiny of the evidence in revision cases, and fixing a period of three months from the date of issue of the circular as the limit for the institution of applications for review. It is hoped that this order will conduce to an early termination of the Inam enquiry, which has been dragging on for the last 27 years. During the year, 4,134 cases were disposed of by the Deputy Commissioners of Inam, of which 2,067 were original, and 2,067 revision cases. The Inam Commissioner decided 533 cases, and submitted 164, with his opinion, to the Board of Revenue. The value of the claims decided was Rs. 94,259, of which Rs. 56,044 were confirmed, and Rs. 38,245 resumed.

Important reforms were introduced, with effect from the beginning of 1303 Fash in the Khasra arrangements of the City, Secunderabad and Belarum.

The Abkari revenue of the City is chiefly derived from the levy of duty on mowba flowers at the rate of Rs. 16 per *palla*, on imported liquor, at rates which vary according to the strength of the liquor, and on toddy at the rate of 4 annas per pot of 20 seers. This revenue had hitherto been collected departmentally, for which purpose a large staff was entertained, but practically the check on the collections was very insufficient. As the kuls have acquired permanent and hereditary rights in their shops and stills under the *Nazariya* system, it has not hitherto been

Inam.

Excise.



possible to introduce the central distillery system into the City. A move in this direction has now been made by stopping the grant of new licenses on the *Nazrana* system, so that in time, as old shops are given up, or become unclaimed, it may be possible to completely reform the whole system. In the meantime, the right to collect duty, at the rates specified above, has been farmed out to a contractor, and Government has been able to dispense with a large staff of collectors, peons, &c. The contractor is paying Rs. 6,44,985 per annum, which is an increase of one lakh over the average annual receipts of the preceding five years. The cost of the Abkari establishment (inclusive of a small establishment for Secunderabad) has been reduced from Rs. 74,227 to Rs. 13,716, so that the total benefit to Government on the transaction is Rs. 1,50,511 per annum. This result, it must be remembered, is worked out on the average of five years. Compared with the receipts of 1303 Fasil, the amount paid by the contractor shows an increase of only Rs. 80,826, but the receipts of 1303 Fasil were abnormal, partly, on account of the closure of *Jagir* shops within two miles of the cantonments of Secunderabad and Bolarum, which led to an increased demand for liquor in *Khasa* suburban shops, and partly, owing to the *kutals* importing *mowla* largely, towards the end of the year, in anticipation of the contract being sold. At the time of giving the contract, the area of two miles round the Secunderabad and Bolarum cantonments was excluded from the City circle, and included in the cantonment circle, which depreciated the amount tendered for the former.

The Abkari of Secunderabad and Bolarum is under the management of His Highness' Government, a fixed sum being paid monthly to the cantonment authorities as compensation. The system is that of a central distillery which supplies country spirits to the local shopkeepers, who bind themselves to a minimum supply, at prices fixed according to quality. Today is imported from beyond the limits of the cantonments, and is subjected to a duty of 8 annas per pot of 20 *seers*. Since 1877, when this arrangement was first introduced, the distillery has been worked departmentally, but the management has never been successful, and of late years there has been an actual loss to Government. The deficit on this account in 1303 Fasil amounted to Rs. 85,512, or, deducting items paid on account of purchases of *mowla* flowers for 1302 Fasil, the actual deficit on the year's working was Rs. 54,746. It was impossible that this state of things could be allowed to continue any longer, and consequently, it was resolved to lease out the distillery with all the rights attached thereto. The contractor has therefore been given the right to manufacture and sell country liquor within the cantonments of Secunderabad and Bolarum, and also within an area of two miles round these cantonments, all *Jagir* shops within the latter area having been closed. The contractor has undertaken to pay Rs. 8,11,111 per annum, for a period of three years, which is Rs. 85,500 more than the net receipts of 1303 Fasil, i. e., than the profits on the sale of liquor after paying for materials used in the manufacture.

The experience of the past ten months has shown that the arrangements are working much more smoothly and satisfactorily than before, although both the City and Secunderabad contractors complain very bitterly of opposition on the part of the *Sarf-i-khas* and *Jagirdars*, and this is one of the difficulties which has still to be overcome. Compensation has been awarded to some of the *Jagirdars*, whose *alops* situated within two miles of the cantonments have been closed, and the claims of others are under enquiry. On the whole, although the Abkari arrangements of the City and suburbs including the cantonments are still

far from perfect, it may safely be said that much has been done in the year under report to place them on a sounder and better footing, and the results of this will be more apparent in future years.

In the district Abkari, no change has been made. The contracts are still farmed out at auction, and the income is adversely affected by competition with *Jagir* villages which have their own Abkari arrangements. It has also been found necessary to close all liquor shops within a radius of three miles of the Bombay Presidency frontier. An attempt, made by Sir Asman Jah Bahadur's Government to resume the Abkari rights of *Jagirdars*, proved abortive. But another scheme has now been prepared, which provides for leasing these rights, and it is hoped that it may be found possible to introduce it. The Board of Revenue has been directed to try it experimentally in one district in the Aurangabad division.

The total Abkari Revenue of the dominions amounted to Rs. 42,23,106, being an increase of Rs. 94,991 over the revenue of the preceding year.

The Opium farms, in the City and districts, yielded a revenue of Rs. 1,98,263. An arrangement, initiated by the Abkari Commissioner, of giving a monopoly for the import of opium from Indur, has disorganised the trade, and is, it is believed, responsible for a falling off in the imports from 444½ chests in 1302 Fasil, to 293 chests in 1303 Fasil. The loss in duty on imports amounts to Rs. 1,27,200, while the amount paid by the contractor for the monopoly of import is only Rs. 30,000. The arrangement has been an unfortunate one, and has led to many complaints on the part of retail dealers and consumers of opium, as well as in a loss of revenue to Government. The contract will expire at the end of 1305 Fasil, and will not then be renewed.

Four Reserves, with an aggregate area of 3,570 square miles, were sanctioned during the year, and the Forest department has now, for the first time, a property over which it has full administrative control. Proposals have been made for the formation of some other small Reserves, and sanction for these is only awaiting further information, called for from the department. Measures are also being adopted for the formation of *babul* bans. In the open forests, nine species of trees have hitherto been reserved. The number of such trees has now, on the recommendation of the Conservator of Forests, been increased to eighteen. Rules for the management of the Reserves, and for the protection of the rights of persons living within the Reserves, as well as for the collection of grazing dues, have been issued, and a draft Forest Law has been framed, and is under the consideration of the Revenue officers. The Forest department is, no doubt, in a very backward state, but more has been done for it by Government in the year under report, than in any previous year of its existence, and the Forest officers should, in future, be able to show better results both as regards income, conservancy and reproduction. The revenue from departmentally managed forests amounted to Rs. 1,27,862 as against an expenditure of Rs. 96,181, leaving a surplus of only Rs. 31,681. In future the department will get the benefit of the grazing fees levied in the Reserves. Grazing fees in open forests and waste lands are credited to land revenue. The district Revenue officers collected forest revenue amounting to Rs. 39,622.

A duty of six annas per *palla* on ground-nuts, introduced for the first time in the end of 1302 Fasil, produced a revenue of Rs. 1,13,940 in the year under report.

A duty of 4 annas per *palla* was imposed on castor seeds, and in four months of 1303 Fasli, yielded a revenue of Rs. 23,128. In order to prevent excessive imports of silver for illicit coinage, the duty on the metal was raised from 5 to 10 per cent.

Compared with the preceding year, the duty on imports shows an increase of Rs. 81,690.

In exports there is a falling off of Rs. 22,100. The total customs revenue was Rs. 49,55,223, which is Rs. 47,921 better than the revenue of 1302 Fasli, but Rs. 6,38,302 less than the revenue of 1300 Fasli, when the collections were nearly 56 lakhs. The decrease occurs mainly under the heads of cotton and grain, which were both short crops.

#### Wards' Estates

The Court of Wards is now under the control of Nawab Fakir-ul-Mulk Bahadur. Your Highness was pleased to order that a set of rules for the working of this department should be framed, in consultation with the Prime Minister, and submitted to Your Highness for sanction, but this has not yet been done. There are altogether 30 estates under the management of the Court of Wards, of which 16 have an annual income exceeding Rs. 5,000. The estates situated in the districts are generally managed through the Government Revenue Officers. In some cases, there are managers who work directly under the Superintendent, Court of Wards. Six of the wards are being educated in the Nizami College; three attend the Chudarghat School, and one, the Madrasa Aizam. Thirteen wards are having private tuition.

#### Legislation

The work completed by the Legislative Council up to the end of the year, has been passing Rules for its own constitution, which have been approved by Your Highness; an Act for the destruction of useless records; and an Act amending the regulation relating to the powers of the Divisional Judge, Aurangabad. A Gambling Bill has been reported on by a select Committee, and is now before the Council. Bills relating to Factories, Succession Certificates, and Redemption of conditional Mortgages, have been introduced into the Council, and are under reference to select Committees. Permission has been granted for the introduction of several other bills, most of which have been drafted and will be dealt with at an early date.

#### Justice, General

The system of exempting persons from the operation of the Stamp laws on personal, family or professional considerations, was, with Your Highness' consent and approval, abolished, and now all persons, of whatever class, are equally liable to the provisions of these laws. The policy of making the Jagir Courts conformable to the Government Courts is being steadily kept in view. During the year under report, Judicial powers have been conferred on six Jagirdars, some of whom have appointed qualified Judicial officers. The appeals in all such cases lie to the Government Courts. Judicial returns are now being received from 22 Jagirdars, as against 17 in the preceding year. The provisions of the Stamp Act have been extended to all Jagirs exercising Judicial powers.

#### Civil Justice

The number of Civil Courts open during the year, including the High Court, was 123, and the number of suits instituted was 20,089, as against 20,869 in the previous year. The aggregate number of suits disposed of was 17,402. The average duration of contested cases was 95 days, and of uncontested cases 68 days, compared with 76 and 58 days respectively in 1302 Fasli. The aggregate monetary value of the claims, so far as ascertainable, fell from Rs. 1,29,94,091 in 1302

Fasli, to Rs. 1,29,66,834, though the average value of each suit rose from Rs. 779 to Rs. 813. In 1303 Fasli, there were 13,811 applications for execution of decrees, of which 11,504 were disposed of. The value of the money decrees executed rose from Rs. 6,06,374, in 1302 Fasli, to Rs. 6,63,826 during the current year. Of this sum, Rs. 1,00,603 were paid voluntarily, and the balance was realised by coercive processes. Suits in which agriculturists were parties numbered 9,049. Of these, 7,990 were decided during the year, and Rs. 1,18,864 were recovered in them. Of the latter sum, Rs. 20,808 were paid before attachment. Before the High Court, Full Bench, there were 195 appeals, as against 230 in the previous year, and before the Divisional Bench, there were 731 appeals, compared with 772 in 1302 Fasli. Of these, 97 and 491 cases respectively were decided. Before the Courts, subordinate to the High Court, the total number of appeals was 3,445, as against 3,516 in 1302 Fasli, of which 3,916 were disposed of.

The number of Criminal Courts open during the year, including the High Court and the Special Magistrate for dakaiti, (but excluding 5,939 Police patels, who disposed of 935 criminal cases,) was 199. Including pending cases, there were 15,982 criminal cases for disposal, of which 15,475 cases, affecting 37,562 persons, were decided. The percentage of convictions was 39.4 against 30.8 in 1302 Fasli, in those cases that were brought up by the Police; while it was 24.4 against 26.3 per cent in the proceedings instituted on complaints lodged by parties. There was a slight decrease in offences against the person, which fell from 34 to 33.4 per cent while offences against property rose from 38 to 40.9 per cent. On the whole, there has been a decrease of crime during the year. This is in keeping with the results observed in past years, which exhibit a gradual decrease, and afford proof of the improvement that is taking place in the condition of the country. The average duration of cases was 24 days against 29 in 1302 Fasli. The total number of cases that came up before the Original Side of the High Court was 63, affecting 221 persons. Of these, 57 cases implicating 179 persons, were disposed of, convictions being secured against 32 persons, 4 of whom were sentenced to ten or more than ten years rigorous imprisonment. On the Appellate Side of the High Court, there were 171 cases, implicating 290 persons, of which 105 cases affecting 210 persons were disposed of. Cases committed to the High Court numbered 129 and implicated 352 persons, of which 79 cases, affecting 201 persons, were disposed of.

The total Police strength of the dominions was 15,071, composed of 3,093 of the City force, 10,432 of the District Demand force, and 1,544 of the Sarf-i-Khas. For preventive work, there was one policeman to every 7.7 square miles, and 1,081 persons in the districts. Beside the Regular police, there is also the village police organisation, which numbered 27,331, and cost a little over six lakhs a year.

The total number of cognisable offences fell from 6,694 to 6,434 in the present year, composed of 5,704 in the districts, and the remainder in the City. In every class of serious crime there is a decrease observable. Thus, dakaities decreased by 48 cases; robbery, with hurt, &c., by 60 cases; and robbery on the highway, by 44 cases. On the other hand, there was an increase under other robberies, which is explained by the circumstance that the rigorous measures adopted in the previous year broke up several gangs of dakaites, and, to a great extent, suppressed organised crime, which, it is supposed, led the criminal classes to seek a means of livelihood by committing minor and less violent forms of robbery. The Inspector-General

Criminal Justice

Police

Crime

eral of Police also attributes the increase in other robberies to the leniency of the Courts in disposing of such cases, when convicted. The Detective department, to facilitate whose work a Special Magistrate was appointed to try cases of dakkis on the spot, succeeded in arresting 20 dakkis of note, including Naryana Singh and Shuashere, who were the terror of the Indur district. This, in its turn, resulted in the detection of several other cases, and the recovery of stolen property. A formidable Sikh gang, that caused trouble in the Western division, was broken up with the aid of the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, and its leaders, the notorious Utam Singh Tonda, and his lieutenant Lall Singh, were hunted down and killed. The value of property recorded as stolen within the City limits fell, from Rs. 2,89,641 to Rs. 47,496, of which Rs. 41,937 were recovered, giving a percentage of 88.3 against 91 in the previous year. In the districts 22.9 per cent of the stolen property was recovered as against 19.7 per cent in the preceding year.

The Rohilla Committee, which looks after the movements of Rohillas, disposed of 301 cases that came up before it.

Including the City Central Jail, there were 15 jails, besides 102 lock-ups at Tehsil head-quarters. The year opened with 3,370 prisoners as against 3,671 in 1302 Fasli. The number of admissions was 8,187, bringing up the total to 12,057. Of this number, only 4,248 remained at the end of the year, 700 being in the City Central Jail, and 1,049 being under-trial prisoners. There were in the City Jail, 117 prisoners who had been previously convicted, and 78 in the District jails. 19 persons escaped from District jails, as against 15 in 1302 Fasli, and 10 against 8 were re-captured. Punishments for breaches of Jail rules increased in the City jail in consequence of an amendment, the result of the introduction of the cooked food system. The *amende* was easily put down and 5 of the ring-leaders were under trial before the Courts at the close of the year, the rest being punished departmentally. The figures showing the breaches of rules for all jails rose from 243 to 285. Jail discipline does not appear to be strictly enforced in the districts. The utilisation of prison labour in manufactures, &c., resulted in a net profit to Government of Rs. 3,541 in the City jail, and Rs. 2,147 in the District jails. The presence of cholera, and a bad type of fever, raised the death rate in the District jails, from 24 per mille in 1302 Fasli to 50 per mille in 1303 Fasli, while similar causes raised it from 11.9 in 1302 Fasli to 14.8 per mille in 1303 Fasli, in the City Central Jail.

#### Registration.

There were 18 Registry offices, and 113 Sub-registry offices, during the year, three of the latter having been newly opened. The number of compulsory registrations rose from 4,076, in 1302 Fasli, to 4,243, while optional registrations fell from 14,357 to 13,702. The total number of deeds registered fell from 18,881 to 18,037, while the value of the property concerned, rose from Rs. 96,68,076 to Rs. 1,02,03,010, or over five lakhs. The income fell from Rs. 65,680 to Rs. 65,992, and the surplus from Rs. 16,028 to Rs. 15,502.

#### Municipalities.

The City and Chadarhat have each their own Municipalities, the members of which are partly official and partly non-official. All members are appointed by the Prime Minister. The system of election has not yet been introduced. The Municipalities have hitherto derived their incomes from a grant made by Government from Customs Revenue, the amount for each Municipality being fixed at 24 lakhs. The collections made by the Municipalities themselves, under the heads of *axxrol*, hackney carriage licenses, &c., amounted in 1303 Fasli to Rs. 36,450 in the City, and Rs. 19,250 in Chadarhat. These sums have

hitherto been credited to Government, the Municipal expenditure being confined to the Government grants as above. It has now been determined to allow the Municipalities their own income, and to carry forward their unexpended balances from one year to another. This new system will have effect from the year 1304 Fasli. Steps have also been taken during the year under report, to introduce a system of Municipal taxation. Some years ago, this subject was dealt with by the Council of State, and it was then decided that there should be a house-tax at the rate of three per cent on the assessed rental, together with a tax on animals and vehicles. But for various causes the matter hung fire until the year under report, when it was revived again. The assessment, as now fixed on the registers prepared by the Taxation establishment, amounts to Rs. 76,642 in the City, and to Rs. 60,788 in Chadarhat. This income will be collected with effect from 1304 Fasli. The Municipalities are doing good work in the way of conservancy and sanitation, and there is undoubtedly an improvement perceptible in the public health. The Chadarhat Municipality is also charged with the conservancy of the Hussain Saagar lake, and of certain villages around Secunderabad, for which separate grants are given by Government.

#### Local Boards.

In the districts settled by the Survey department, Local Boards are established for the expenditure of Local Funds, which comprise local cess levied on land revenue, besides miscellaneous items such as toll tax, *axxrol*, &c., levied in some of the larger towns. The local cess is levied at the rate of one anna per rupee of land revenue, of which 4 pias per rupee are credited to Government for the cost of the village police, two pias to the Educational department for local schools, and the balance of 6 pias is at the disposal of the Local Boards for expenditure on sanitation and works of public utility. In the unsettled districts, the Local Fund receipts are limited to a road cess of one per cent on the land revenue collections, and a few minor collections in some of the larger towns. The amounts collected in the unsettled districts are so small, that in some instances they are supplemented by grants from Government, to meet the cost of conservancy. It is considered undesirable to impose any additional cesses on the ryots in these districts, until the land revenue is equitably assessed by the Settlement department. Excluding village police and educational cess, which are both specially appropriated, the Local Fund income, available for expenditure on sanitation and general improvements, is nearly 6 lakhs. The Budget for the year provided for an expenditure of Rs. 6,31,814 of which Rs. 4,11,155 were expended, the chief heads of expenditure being—

|                | Rs.    |               | Rs.    |
|----------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| Establishments | 77,901 | Conservancy   | 83,064 |
| Buildings      | 54,170 | Gardens       | 27,520 |
| Roads          | 92,090 | Miscellaneous | 64,526 |
| Wells          | 12,386 |               |        |

Towards the end of 1302 Fasli, viz., on the 14th June 1892, orders were issued by Your Highness for the formation of Imperial Service Troops consisting of two regiments of cavalry, on the Sikedari system, each 400 strong. Majow the Nawab Asfur-ud-Dowla Bahadur was selected for the Chief Command.

#### Military.

The new regiments were made up of drafts from the Regular Troops and Golconda Lancers. The Regular Troops furnished 541 men, 420 horses and 58 Com-

missioned and Non-Commissioned officers. The Golconda Lancers furnished 255 men and 200 horses. After selecting all the horses that came up to the prescribed standard, it was found that there was a deficiency of 183 horses, and Government advanced a sum of Rs. 40,000 for the purchase of remounts, to complete the full number. An advance of Rs. 45,496 was also given for the purchase of saddlery and other equipments, and, since the close of the year, there have been further advances of Rs. 53,000 for remounts and equipments, making in all Rs. 1,40,496, of which Rs. 44,980 have been repaid up to date. The advances are repaid at the rate of about Rs. 2,000 per manum. Every endeavour is being made by the Officer Commanding to introduce the *Khadaga* system, of the trooper owning the horse he mounts. At first there were only 50 horses on this system, but the number has since been raised to 194. The regiments have been supplied with Martini-Henri Carbines.

Consequent on the formation of the Imperial Service Troops and other changes, the Regular Troops have been reduced in strength. In place of three Lancer regiments, there is now one Lancer regiment, and in place of five Infantry regiments, there are now four. The strength of the remaining four Infantry regiments was decreased by the European Commissioned officers being included in the sanctioned strength of 700 for each regiment. Similarly, the African Cavalry Guard and the Lancer regiment were reduced by including the European Commissioned officers in the total strength of 300 for each regiment. The total number of combatants has been reduced from 4,989 to 3,636, and of non-combatants from 1,370 to 1,023. By these changes, there are seven supernumerary officers to be absorbed.

The Golconda Brigade, after giving drafts for the Imperial Service Troops, consists of one regiment of Lancers, one regiment of Infantry and a battery of Artillery. The total strength is 1,116 combatants and 149 non-combatants.

A Committee was appointed at the end of 1302 Fasli to suggest measures for the reduction of the Irregular Troops, with the result that 607 officers and 297 men were reduced, and, adding retrenchments in certain allowances to *Serishtadars*, the total annual saving effected on the Committee's recommendation amounted to Rs. 67,183. In addition to this, 42 men drawing Rs. 21,174 per annum were transferred to the Religious and Mansab department, the total saving being thus Rs. 88,357. The total number of Irregular Troops is 19,330, of which 5,402 are employed in the districts; there are also 1,266 *Nizam* *Mahbub* troops inclusive of 117 non-combatants, and 1,082 Sikhs. The Irregular Troops are mostly employed on police and escort duty; they also furnish guards for *Your Highness'* Palaces, for the Central and District Treasuries, for Public offices, and for the residences of influential and wealthy persons in the State; they assist the regular police, and escort the mails from one district to another. The Sikhs are placed under the orders of the Inspector-General of Police, and are mainly employed as an armed police force in the districts.

The Budget estimate for 1303 Fasli under all heads of Military, was Rs. 73,56,520, and the actual expenditure of the year has been—

|                  |     |     | Rs.       |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----------|
| Administration   | ... | ... | 1,26,359  |
| Golconda Brigade | ... | ... | 4,76,527  |
| Imperial Troops  | ... | ... | 4,63,410  |
| Regular Troops   | ... | ... | 15,23,304 |
| Irregular Troops | ... | ... | 44,82,401 |
| Ordnance         | ... | ... | 38,189    |
| Total            | ... | ... | 71,18,279 |

The average rainfall for the year was 39.91 inches as against 48.28 inches in 1302 Fasli. The season was, on the whole, a moderately good one, although a prolonged break, in the middle of the monsoon, caused damage to the cotton and other kharif crops, while late heavy rain rather destroyed the rabi crops in some parts. The general features of the season were on the whole, however, not below the average, and better than in the preceding year.

There are three Spinning and Weaving Mills in the Dominions at Hyderabad, Gulbargah and Aurangabad respectively, with an aggregate of 52,325 spindles and 609 looms. Several Cotton presses and Cotton Ginning factories, as also Flour and Oil mills, have been established at different parts. Great room for an extension of such factories still exists, and it is hoped that the construction of the proposed new Hyderabad Godavari Railway may lead to the development of more enterprise in this direction.

The volume of the Rail-borne trade was upwards, the imports of the principal articles being 77,742 tons as against 47,332 tons exported. Taking the returns as registered, according to value, in the Customs houses, there was an increase during the year, in the total trade, of 61 lakhs of rupees, viz., 36 lakhs in imports and 25 lakhs in exports. The imports amounted to 515 lakhs as against exports of 486 lakhs. These figures are not completely reliable, because there are many articles, including imported grain, on which Customs duty is not levied, and the returns for these are not shown; but the figures are useful up to a certain point, and specially so in so far as they accentuate the fact that the value of the imports materially exceeds the value of the exports, which is not a prosperous sign for the country. It is well, however, that the fact should be recognised, for it shows very forcibly the necessity of restoring prosperity to the large tracts of the Telengana that are now almost deserted. This can best be done by constructing feeder roads to the railway that passes through the Telengana, by the Land Settlement operations that are now in progress; and lastly by the restoration of the many Irrigation sources, whether tanks or channels, that, in the course of years, have fallen into a state of disrepair.

The Budget allotment for Public Works during the year was as usual 14 lakhs for the General branch and 10 lakhs for Irrigation. In the General branch, Rs. 3,41,000 were spent on original works, of which Rs. 8,217 were on military works; Rs. 99,010 on civil buildings; Rs. 1,82,273 on communications, and works; Rs. 52,395 on miscellaneous works. The expenditure on repairs was Rs. 5,19,100, of which the largest item is Rs. 3,04,343 on communications. Rs. 45,747 were expended

Weather and Crop.

Manufactures.

Trade

Public Works.

ed on civil buildings. Under the head of Irrigation, Rs. 8,100 were expended on original works, and Rs. 4,51,880 on repairs. The cost of establishments is in the General branch Rs. 3,95,300, and in the Irrigation branch Rs. 1,78,008 making a total for Establishments of Rs. 5,73,308. The percentage of cost of establishment on works is very high, being 45.9 per cent in the General branch; 33.7 per cent in the Irrigation branch; and 43.4 per cent on the total amount expended on works. Government has now under consideration proposals that have been made for amalgamating the General and Irrigation branches.

Of the total Public Works grant, Rs. 5,05,712 lapsed at the end of the year. The large lapses are partly owing to a delay which took place in sanctioning the budgets. The chief works completed, or in progress, during the year were seven civil dispensaries in the districts, one school house, a travellers' bungalow, three post offices, 61 postal runners' quarters, two customs houses, three Tehsil cutcherries, and two police stations. The expenditure on Railway feeder roads was only Rs. 12,813, out of an estimate of Rs. 66,255. These roads are much required, and the work will now be pushed on. The Irrigation works consisted of the repair and re-construction of tanks and channels.

A scheme for the supply of the City of Hyderabad with water, to be drawn from the Mir Alam tank, has been sanctioned during the year, and the work is now in progress. The estimated cost is Rs. 19,20,475, which is being advanced by Government, to be recovered hereafter from the Municipal water cess. It is calculated that this scheme will supply most of the City with pure water. About one-sixth of the area is, however, on too high a level to be supplied by gravitation from the Mir Alam. This portion of the City is being supplied from the Jalpalli tank, about three miles south of Hyderabad. The latter tank has been restored and connected by a 10 inch main with the City, at the private expense of Sir Asman Jah Bahadur, who has generously expended about 2½ lakhs from his private purse on the scheme.

Chadarghat and the suburbs of the City on the north side of the Musi river, are partly supplied with water from the Hussain Sangar tank. The cost of these water works up to date has been Rs. 4,01,152, and it is calculated that a further cost of about ½ lakhs will be necessary to complete the system.

The city and cantonment of Aurangabad have been supplied with a good water supply at a cost of Rs. 2,20,770. This work consists of an infiltration gallery and duct, sunk 15 feet below the bed of the river Wahur, and 40 feet below the natural surface of the country. It intercepts the subterranean flow of the springs fed from a rainfall area of 13 square miles, and is calculated to yield nearly 11 millions of gallons in 24 hours. The supply is brought by iron pipes, a distance of 5½ miles, to a service reservoir from which it is distributed. The works were sufficiently completed in December last, to permit of their being formally opened by the Resident.

#### Railways.

The existing Railway system comprises the line from Wadi, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, to Hyderabad and Secunderabad, and thence to Bezwada, a total distance of 354 miles, of which the last 21 miles, in the Madras Presidency, belong to the Government of India, but are worked by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company. There is also a branch line to

the Singareni Coal Fields. The line is worked economically, the percentage of working expenses on gross earnings being 44.47; but still the earnings fall far short of the amount required to meet the guaranteed interest of 5 per cent on the Sterling Capital, and the difference has, year by year, to be paid from the general revenues of the State.

During the 10 years the present Company has worked the Railway, i.e., from 1885, the net earnings represent an average of 2.32 per cent on the Capital, and reckoning from 1884, when the guarantee to the Company first came into force, the Government has paid in all, to complete the dividends, the sum of £8,69,239. The accrued interest on this sum amounts to £2,28,119, making a total of, £10,97,358, which is the sum due by the Company to the Government up to the end of 1894, and which is repayable out of a moiety of any surplus that may hereafter be earned over and above 5 per cent on the Capital. The prospects of the Company bearing 5 per cent on their Capital are remote, so long, at least, as the exchange value of the rupee remains at its present low rate. But it is so far satisfactory to note that the earnings of the Company are progressive. The Coal traffic from Singareni, which in 1893 was 1,18,164 tons, amounted to 2,07,640 tons in 1894, the earnings under this head having risen, in the same period, from Rs. 5,73,344 to Rs. 9,25,218. The coal is taken in large quantities by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and in smaller quantities by the Madras, Southern Mahratta and East Coast Railways. It is also sent to Madras, by canal, from Bezwada, and, as an experiment a consignment, of about 17,000 tons was recently sent to Bombay. The prospects of Coal traffic are certainly good, and in other respects, as the Telingana country is opened up, the general traffic is likely to improve. Passenger traffic has been somewhat adversely affected by the Southern Mahratta Railway having run into the Bezwada station, which has diverted some through traffic from the Nizam's Railway.

During the year under report, and more especially since the close of the year, much progress has been made in deciding the question of an extension of the Railway system, for which surveys have been going on for the last four years. It has now been practically determined, subject to the sanction and approval of the Government of India, to construct a line of railway, to be called the Hyderabad Godavari Valley Railway, which will run from Secunderabad to Ankeni, a station on the Dhone and Mamnad line, seven miles from Mamnad, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The new line will pass through parts of the Medak, Indur, Nander, Parbhani and Aurangabad districts, touching at the important towns of Indur, Nander, Jalna and Aurangabad. These districts are in the richest and best cultivated parts of the Dominions; it is therefore confidently anticipated that a cheaply constructed line, will prove a financial success, as well as be of immense benefit to the trade of the country. It is hoped that all the initial arrangements, connected with the new line, may be completed with the concurrence of the Government of India, in time to permit of the construction being commenced about the end of the present rainy season.

The long and tedious negotiations regarding the lease of the Singareni Coal Fields to the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, Limited, were brought to a close by Lord Herschell's award as Arbitrator, and the lease was finally executed on the 12th September 1893. The Company is now fairly at work. The out-turn of Coal in 1893 was 1,57,421 tons, on which the royalty amounted to Rs. 55,682. In 1894

Mira.

the out-turn was 2,40,525 tons, and the royalty amounted to Rs. 84,559. Up to the end of June 1895, the average monthly out-turn has been 24,872 tons, which will give an out-turn, for the year 1895 of a little under 3,00,000 tons.

During the year under report, viz., on the 10th December 1894, the Gold lease was also finally executed. Under this lease, the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, Limited, is granted the right of mining for gold, silver and all other minerals, in a tract of country in the Raichur Doab, covering an area of about 1,100 square miles, and also in certain Jagirs, if hereafter applied for. Under a supplementary lease, the Company has also the right, for 10 years, of prospecting over an area extending to a width of about eight miles round the boundaries of the 1,100 miles granted under the main lease; and, in the event of gold or other minerals being found in this area, the Company will be entitled to a lease on the same terms as those already granted in the main lease. The royalty on gold, silver and connected minerals is fixed at 5 per cent, on the net sale proceeds. Now that the lease has been settled, it is expected that mining operations will be vigorously prosecuted, and negotiations are already in progress for the sub-lease, by the parent Company, of a portion of its property, to a Subsidiary Company.

#### Post Offices.

Including two new post offices opened during the year in the Lingasagar district, there were 187 post offices and 127 postal boxes. The mileage by rail was 491 and by runners 3,603. The total number of all kinds of letters carried during the year was 31,95,172 as against 33,11,724 in 1302 Fasli. In letters carried for the public there was a falling off of 1,59,983. The number of parcels show an increase under both heads, the figures being 28,416 in 1303 Fasli, against 23,181 in the previous year. The number of letters exchanged with the Imperial Post office increased from 27,900 to 28,947, while the income therefrom fell slightly. On the other hand, the number of letters that passed through the Dead Letter office decreased from 5,624 to 3,123 in the year under report. The net income from letters and parcels carried for the public fell from Rs. 1,27,312 in 1302 Fasli to Rs. 1,22,980 in the year under report; the amount chargeable to Government on account of Government letters and parcels rose from Rs. 4,18,108 to Rs. 4,67,045. The expenditure rose from Rs. 2,60,472 to Rs. 2,64,244; it thus follows that the net cost to Government for working the Post office rose from Rs. 1,33,130 to Rs. 1,41,264, but if the gross income, giving credit for the letters, &c., carried for Government, be taken into consideration, the net profit to Government was Rs. 3,29,781, as against Rs. 234,978 in 1302 Fasli. The Department is much in need of reform, and the adoption of measures with this object will not be much longer delayed. The main difficulty in introducing reforms, that are calculated, not only to be effectual in benefitting the public, but also remunerative to Government, is that the best postal centres are already occupied by the Imperial Post office; and it is to the steady development of the latter, that the falling off in the work of the year under report is chiefly attributed.

#### Mint.

In consequence of the currency legislation in British India, which closed the mints to the coinage of silver, the Hyderabad mint has also been closed to the free coinage of silver, the Government, of course, reserving to itself, the right of coinage, should the demands of trade necessitate such a step. To prevent undue importations of silver, which might be utilised for false coinage, the duty on silver was, about the same time, enhanced from 5 to 10 per cent; but has since, owing to a slight rise in the price of the metal, been reduced to 5 per cent, at

which it stands at present. An improved style of coinage has been approved, and five lakhs of rupees in the new form were coined during the year, by machinery imported for the purpose. Further steps are being taken to place the mint on such a footing that it will be able to undertake in time the re-coinage of all current coins. During the year, 3,637 gold mohurs were coined against 1,470 in 1302 Fasli. The income from seigniorage fell very considerably in consequence of the closure of the mints to the coinage of silver.

In 1302 Fasli, an extraordinarily large number of Handi stamps was issued viz., 19,14,300 stamps of the value of Rs. 3,76,79,650, as against 1,23,400 stamps of the value of Rs. 1,11,442 during the current year. Leaving this item out of consideration, the total number of other stamps manufactured rose from 27,76,230 in 1302 Fasli to 28,57,307, while the value thereof proportionately increased from Rs. 19,01,450 to Rs. 22,59,449. Berar and the British Cantonnments in His Highness' Dominions were supplied with 4,15,831 stamps of the value of Rs. 93,04,096 against 5,24,763 stamps valued at Rs. 33,65,875 in the preceding year. The supply to Jagirdars amounted to 88,359 stamps of the value of Rs. 1,82,147 against 44,650 stamps valued at Rs. 81,197. The consumption of stamps by the general public, in the Dewani and Sarf-i-khas territory, fell from 23,75,757 stamps to 27,27,687, though their value rose from Rs. 5,10,710 to Rs. 9,24,969. The decrease in the correspondence that passed through the Post office unfavourably affected the consumption by the public. The Dewani stamps yielded a revenue of Rs. 3,57,808, the Sarf-i-khas stamps Rs. 67,161, and the printing of stamps for Jagirdars brought in Rs. 4,764, making a total of Rs. 9,29,733. The expenditure was less than one lakh of rupees.

#### Stamps.

There are 50 Stations stationed in the Malharwara districts, and 11 at the Stud Farm at Rajmumpet. 1,026 mares were served during the year. At the Malegaon Horse Farm, 1,104 horses were brought for sale, for 455 of which certificates of birth by Government Stations were held, and excepting 191 that came from British territory, most of the others were also supposed to be by Government Stations.

#### Stud Farm.

Two new dispensaries were opened during the year, which brought up the number of district dispensaries to 67. There were five hospitals and five dispensaries in the City and suburbs, besides 19 military hospitals. The number of out-patients treated during the year rose from 4,90,447 to 5,25,137 and of in-patients from 4,477 to 4,731. 1,707 major operations and 18,165 minor operations were performed during the year. In the zemana hospital, attached to the Afzalgarh hospital, 3,938 *pardaishiki* out-patients and 202 in-patients were treated, 85 operations being performed. The Medical school has, during the year, turned out one Hakim, 5 Dressers, 1 Berar pupil, and 83 Students were on the rolls at the end of the year.

#### Medical Relief.

During the year, there were 136 vaccinators, of whom 8 were stationed in the City and suburbs, and 98 in the districts. 36,694 successful vaccinations were performed, which is comparatively a very small number. The vaccinators complain of their work being restricted by opposition from the ignorant masses, and indifference on the part of local officials, complaints which are probably common to other parts of India.

#### Vaccination.



## Sanitation.

In the City and suburbs, including Chadsarghat, large conservancy establishments are maintained, and much is being done in various ways for sanitation, the most important of which are several schemes for a pure water supply that have been, or are in course of being, carried out. In the larger towns in the districts, conservancy establishments are maintained from Local Funds, from which also expenditure is incurred on works of a sanitary nature.

## Lunatic Asylums.

There is no separate Lunatic Asylum, but insane are lodged in the City Central Jail. The year opened with 60 insane, 56 were admitted during the year 27 were cured, 9 were transferred to their relatives and 4 died, leaving 76 at a close of the year. Of the lunatics, 10 were prisoners undergoing their sentence in the jail.

## Education.

The number of schools was decreased from 561 to 542 during the year under report, by the closing of 17 schools that were in a sickly and declining condition. The re-organisation and consolidation of the healthier and more promising schools, with the aid of funds set free by this abolition of schools, resulted in an increase in the number of scholars, which rose from 41,479 in 1302 Fasli, to 41,603 during the year under report. The schools comprised two Arts Colleges, one at Hyderabad and the other at Aurangabad, the Dar-ul-uloom or Oriental College, 13 High schools, 41 Middle schools, 450 Primary schools and five Special schools. Besides the schools under the direct control of, or recognised by, the Educational department, there were approximately 25 advanced schools, educating 1,689 scholars and 2,535 elementary schools with 31,305 pupils. The total number of schools and scholars was thus, 3,102 and 74,597 respectively, yielding a proportion of 6·5 per cent to the school-going age population, and 22 per cent to the number of towns and villages comprised within the Educational area of the department.

The numbers above shown include 66 Girls' schools under departmental control with 3,715 pupils. There is a well attended Zenana school in the capital. Of this class of institution, one is a Telugu Normal school, two are Anglo-Vernacular High schools, 12 are Middle schools and 56 are Primary schools.

It is satisfactory to note that the Mohammedan element in the school population is comparatively very strong. The Hindus form 89·42 per cent of the total population, while the percentage of Mohammedans is only 9·7 per cent, and yet there were 13,101 Mussalman boys and 1,706 girls under instruction, as against 18,424 Hindu boys and 1,206 girls during the year under report. In British India, the percentage of Mussalman scholars is 4·5, while it is returned as 34·9 in the Punjab; but the percentage of 44 for Your Highness' Dominions is unequalled. In all departmental arrangements for the establishment of schools no partiality is shown, or, rather, the Hindus are favoured as the more numerous race, and the returns now referred to are not the results of any preference on the part of Government for Mohammedans.

Eleven candidates registered their names for the three divisions of the B. A. Examination, of whom, three candidates passed successfully through all the divisions. For the F. A. and Matriculation examinations 22 and 88 respectively, presented themselves, of whom 10 and 24 secured passes. For the Munshi and Mouli examinations of the Punjab University, 23 candidates appeared, of whom 16 passed. Of these, one candidate took the Munshi Fazil degree.

A local Middle School Examination was instituted in 1891 for which during the 4 years that have elapsed, 1,700 candidates presented themselves and 331 secured passes. The figures for December 1894 were 623 registered, 590 appeared, and 148 passed. The list of passes included 8 girls in the first class and 1 in the second.

The total expenditure on education was Rs. 7,42,257. Of this, the State contribution was Rs. 5,85,554, and funds raised and expended by aided and unaided schools, amounted to Rs. 1,56,703. The total income from fees in Government and aided schools was Rs. 84,938. This expenditure might have secured better results, but for the language difficulty, which is nowhere so complicated as in this State, with its four indigenous vernaculars and a number of classical and other languages, instruction in which has to be provided by a special staff. Grants-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 50,000 to schools within the State, and nearly Rs. 30,000 to the Aligarh College and the Deoband Religious school, were contributed.

The special schools maintained by Government comprise the Hyderabad Normal school with 89 pupils, the Warangal Engineering school with 22 pupils, and the Aurangabad and Warangal Industrial schools with 136 pupils, which latter prepare students for the examination held in connection with the Sir Jamsetji School of Arts, Bombay.

There is an Orphanage in Warangal supported by the Government, which has had altogether 125 orphans since its establishment in 1297 Fasli. At the end of 1303 Fasli, there were 70 orphans of whom 29 were boys and 41 girls.

Warangal Orphanage.

A Resolution was issued in the Home Department in 1299 Fasli, (1890) embodying certain rules regulating the law of copyright. Since then, 41 books were registered, of which 26 were in Urdu, 8 in Persian, 6 in English and 1 in Telugu. The subjects comprised Law, Education, Drama, Poetry, Fiction, History and Sanitation and Medicine. The total number of Presses, besides the Government press was 27 at the end of the year, of which 3 were licensed during the year. There was only one Type press printing English.

Literature and the Press.

Four periodicals and three newspapers are published, all in Urdu, except one newspaper which issues in Urdu and Malhatti.

Omitting Local Funds and Municipalities, the gross Revenue in the year 1303 Fasli was Rs. 4,02,93,862 and the gross Expenditure Rs. 3,87,48,169, leaving a surplus of Rs. 14,55,693. Compared with the previous year, the revenue nominally fell off by Rs. 2,95,297, but this is due to certain receipts, which pertained to previous years, having been brought to account in 1302 Fasli. Thus, under the head of "Interest", there is an item of Rs. 2,19,969 on account of interest on Promissory Notes realized by the Bank of Bengal in the year 1884, but only brought to credit in the Treasury Accounts of 1302 Fasli. Again, under the head of "Education", two years' receipts from local cess were credited in 1302 Fasli, as against only one year's receipts in 1303 Fasli; and lastly, under the head of "Railways", the net earnings of the first half of 1892, Rs. 8,34,908, which should have been credited in the accounts of 1301 Fasli, were only credited in 1302 Fasli, so that the total receipts under this head, in the latter year, represent the earnings of three half years, as compared with two half years, in 1303 Fasli. These three items aggregate Rs. 11,60,200, and if allowance is made for them, the revenue pro-

Revenue and Expenditure.

per of 1303 Fash, instead of having decreased by Rs. 2,95,207, has actually increased by Rs. 8,64,996. On the other hand, a comparison of the two years 1302 and 1303 Fash, shows that the expenditure has increased in the latter year by about 16½ lakhs. Here again, however, special explanations are affordable. During the year 1303 Fash, the Salar Jung family debts have been liquidated to the extent of Rs. 11,50,924 of which Rs. 8,92,119 were paid in cash, and four lakhs have been paid to the Sarf-i-khas in settlement of old claims on account of the Bhongir Road Police. These two items alone account for nearly 13 lakhs of the increased expenditure.

Under the principal heads of revenue, there have been increases under Land Revenue Rs. 5,96,643; Customs Rs. 4,55,535; Stamps Rs. 25,381; Forests Rs. 7,301; Mines Rs. 21,740; while Excise has fallen off by Rs. 43,298, Opium by Rs. 88,203 and Registration by Rs. 1,395. The Berar surplus was Rs. 13,94,464, being Rs. 6,34,563 more than in the preceding year. The receipts from the Post office are less by Rs. 6,030 and from the Mint by Rs. 63,290, the latter being on account of the closure of the Mint for the coinage of silver.

Receipts from Civil Departments show a net decrease of Rs. 1,14,676. Of this, a large portion under education, Rs. 1,12,651, has already been explained. Law Courts show a falling off of Rs. 25,859 and Jails an increase of Rs. 39,207. Minor departments are less by Rs. 15,874. A decrease in Public Works of Rs. 1,55,024 is merely a matter of book adjustments, and the same may be said of Military receipts which are less by Rs. 3,75,903. Under Railways there is an apparent decrease of Rs. 7,11,025, but if the receipts for the first half of 1892 were taken out of account, and a comparison made between the two years 1893 and 1894, there would be an actual increase of Rs. 1,23,288.

On the expenditure side, refunds are less by Rs. 2,52,307. Compensation and assignments are more by Rs. 51,956, on account of payment of compensation for liquor shops near Secunderabad. The "Charges in respect of collections" show a decrease of Rs. 1,50,119, which would have been more but for an increase of Rs. 1,29,638 under the head "Excise", incurred in manufacturing, or supplying, liquor for the Secunderabad Cantonment. Under Land Revenue, the charges are less by Rs. 23,298, under Stamps Rs. 18,712, and under Mines Rs. 49,207.

The cost of General Administration shows a saving of Rs. 72,314, which is mainly accounted for by decreases under the head Revenue Minister Rs. 1,20,306, Tour expenses Rs. 22,784, and Miscellaneous Minister Rs. 15,120.

The chief items of increase under this head are Comptroller General's office, Rs. 36,506, Legislative Council and Legal Adviser's office, Rs. 33,026; Law and Justice (Courts) show an increased expenditure of Rs. 16,813, and Jails of Rs. 41,838; the latter is chiefly in the cost of rations and manufactory charges in the District Jails. The variations in the Police charges, besides 4 lakhs paid to the Sarf-i-khas already referred to, are mainly Rs. 19,000, arrears to the Kotwal of the City, and Rs. 35,999, on account of clothing fund. The Municipal expenditure increased by Rs. 1,60,491. Payments to Munsabdaras are less by Rs. 19,992, while Rumums, Pensions and Special allowances are more by Rs. 2,89,267. The latter sum includes arrears of pay to several persons. Miscellaneous Civil charges, including State Receptions, Printing, &c., show a satisfactory decrease of Rs. 1,26,942. The head "Reduction of debt" is more by Rs. 9,04,517 on account of the large payment, already referred to, towards settlement of the Salar Jung debts. The

Military charges are less by Rs. 1,14,846. The cost of the newly formed Imperial Service Troops is Rs. 4,55,908, against which there are savings in the Regular Troops of Rs. 1,95,245 and in the Golconda Brigade of Rs. 40,925. Under Irregulars there are savings of Rs. 3,34,156, but these are mainly due to a large book adjustment in 1302 Fash.

Under Railways there is an increase on the Guaranteed interest on Capital of Rs. 2,43,217, on account of the low rate of exchange prevailing during the year.

Compared with the Budget estimate, the Revenue is better by Rs. 51,25,862, and compared with the revised estimate, it is better by Rs. 20,09,462.

On the expenditure side the Accounts are Rs. 28,03,254, in excess of the Budget estimate, and Rs. 13,62,219, in excess of the revised estimate. The Budget estimate showed a probable deficit of Rs. 8,66,915, and the revised estimate a probable surplus of Rs. 8,08,450, while the actuals show a surplus of Rs. 14,55,093.

The Assets and Liabilities statement made up to the end of 1303 Fash, shows the Assets at Rs. 6,57,88,803, and the Liabilities at Rs. 1,64,58,472, leaving a balance in favour of Government of Rs. 4,93,30,331.

An Archaeological Survey of the Dominions is now in progress, the services of a competent officer having been lent for the purpose by the Government of India.

Archæology.

A special officer is employed for the control of religious endowments, and for the settlement of questions relating to successions, appointments and removals of Quazis, Imams, Khateabs and other hereditary religious office-bearers. The returns maintained in this department show that the endowments, including grants of land are valued at a little over 5½ lakhs, but the figures are only approximate.

Ecclesiastical.

VIKAR-UL-UMRA.

## CHAPTER I.

### PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

#### Section I.

#### Physical features of the country. Area. Climate, and Chief Staples.

The dominions of His Highness the Nizam are bounded on the north by the district of Khandesh and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts; on the south by the rivers Tungabhadra and Krishna, forming the northern boundary of the districts of Bellary, Kurnul and Krishna, all in the Madras Presidency; on the east by the rivers Wardha and Godavari, which flow along the western limits of the districts of Chanda and Sirancha, both in the Central Provinces; and on the west by the districts of Dhurwar, Kaladgi, Sholapur and Ahmednagar, all in the Bombay Presidency. A portion of the river Sina also forms the western boundary of the Nizam's dominions, but the talukas of Jamkor, Barsi and a part of Kaigum, belonging to the British Territory, are to the east of that river. Similarly, a part of the river Godavari separates the Nizam's dominions on the west from British territory; but a few villages of the Nizam's dominions are situated beyond that river.

#### Boundaries.

2. The territories included in the boundaries above described contain an area of 82,638 square miles, exclusive of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

#### Area.

3. The dominions consist of a vast plateau, elevated about 1,250 feet above the level of the sea, though some summits reach an altitude of 2,500 feet above the sea level.

#### Physical features.

The country is divided into two great and nearly equal divisions, by the trappean rocks of the north and west, and the granitic and limestone region of the south and east. There is a corresponding agreement between the geological and ethnological aspects of the country, thus divided by the Godavari and the Manjira, separating as they do the Mahatta race from the Telaga and the Kanarese people of the south, the country of granite and limestone from the region of overlying rocks, and the land of rice and tanks from the land of wheat and cotton. There is likewise a distinction in their physical features. The characteristics of the granitic country are solitary, herbless, dome-shaped hills, prismatic fractured summits, feather-bed appearance of masses of rocks, and wild and fantastic towers and logging stones piled in heaps of twos and threes. The decomposed soil derived from these is sandy, and does not possess that fertility which is seen in trappean districts, and hence the necessity for tanks to accumulate the supply of water. The north, on the other hand, is often picturesque, the undulating outlines step-like ascents, abrupt crags and cliffs, and detached eminences presenting a much greater variety of scenic aspect than is produced by the granitic hills, while the soil produced by the decomposition of many traps is genial, productive, and retentive of moisture. Thus the trap district is generally synonymous with fertility. Forest vegetation is scanty and stunted among the traps while granite tracts are covered with brushwood; but densely grown jungles are principally confined to the sandstone and shales in the valleys of the Godavari, the Wardha and the Krishna.

4. The main drainage is north by west to south by east, the country falling in this direction from 2,000 feet near Anuragabud to 1,200 feet at Kakhar and 800 feet at Katmul.

*Watershed and drainage.* The lines of watershed for the smaller streams follow the same direction, separating the valleys of the chief rivers.

5. The most important ranges of hills are the following. The Balaghat range running east and west from the taluka of Balah in Nander, reaches the taluka of Ashti in the district of Bir. A length of about 200 miles of this range

*Hills.*  
*Balaghat range.*

is within the Nizam's territory. The width of the range varies from three to six miles. A range of Balaghat hills lies in the country between the rivers Manjira, Sina, and Kagna, which proceeding from the taluka of Ashti in the district of Bir, and passing through the talukas of Dhuravoo and Naldurg, reaches Gullargah.

In the south, the most important range of hills runs from the taluka of Dewalpolli in Nalgundah to the district of Mahabub Nagar whence it proceeds to the south. The length of this range is about 130 miles.

In the north, the Sahindri-parvat range runs from east to north-west beginning in the taluka of Nirmal in the district of Indur, and passing through the Patibani district, reaches Ajanta, where it receives the name of the Ajanta Ghat, and goes further on towards the west into the district of Khandesh in British territory. The length of this range, within the Nizam's dominions, is about 250 miles, a hundred of which is called the Ajanta Ghat.

*Sahindri-Parvat range.*

Another range of hills runs from Daulatabad in the Aurangabad district, eastward in the direction of Jahna, and proceeds into the Assigned Districts of Berar, making a length of about 120 miles.

*Jahna hills.*

Another range runs in the country between the Godavari and the Manjira, passing through Bir, Darur, Mominsahel, Udgir, and Kowlas.

Clusters of hills, running north and south, again connect the several chains. Thus, one range passes from Koilkunda to Bidar and Kanahar; a second from Chinapur to Gokunda and Medak; while a third passes from Devarkunda to Bhongir and Arisikota. The valley of the Godavari, lower down, is likewise bounded by low hills from Pakhal and Singareni to Ashwanapett.

The less important hill ranges, which deserve notice, are the following: Dingar, running from the taluka of Patnur in the district of Bir, proceeds westward into the district of Ahmednagar. The length of this range within the Nizam's dominions is about 40 miles. Another small range begins at Bidar and runs a length of 24 miles towards the town of Hemnabad.

The Yammargah range begins in the taluka of Ganzawati in the district of Lingasegar, and is about 14 miles in length.

*Yammargah range.*

The Kandikalaguta range extends from the district of Warangal and passes through the taluka of Chinour, making a length of about fifty miles. This range is also known by the name of Suraspolli. Another minor range extends from the taluka of Mulangur,

*Kandikalaguta range.*

in the district of Elgandal, to the taluka of Elgandal. The length of the range is about 30 miles. It is known by the names of Kandi Alipar and Kandi Kuranga.

The Rakshitga range also lies in the Elgandal district, beginning in the taluka of Chinour, and ending at Sanavaram, a village in the same taluka. The length of this range is about 12 miles.

*Rakshitga range.*

The country about Warangal, though little elevated beyond the usual 1,700 feet, which marks the eastern portion of the Deccan, is the watershed from which the lower parts of the Godavari and the Krishna are supplied with the sources of tributary streams. To the south, a group of hills runs east and west and communicates with the hills of the Visimnagar talukas. Ten miles to the north-west of Warangal, the Chindragiri hills spring from the plains with pinnacled summits. The Iron hills, 14 miles due west of Warangal, consist of a double range with a gorge between them. There are also smaller groups as at Hanamkunda; but here, as elsewhere, the isolated hill is the prominent feature of the landscape.

Ten of the elevations in the Nizam's dominions rise to more than 500 feet above the surrounding country, but usually they average 300 feet. There is unfortunately no hill in His Highness's dominions suited for a summer resort for the Government.

6. The principal river systems in the Nizam's dominions are those of the Godavari, to the north, and the Krishna and the Tungabhadra to the south.

*Rivers.*  
*The Godavari.*

The Godavari is sacred to the Hindus and is the most important river of the country. It rises in the Western Ghats above Chindur and takes a south-easterly course, entering the dominions near Phulambra, and forms the south-western boundary of the Aurangabad district. From the Aurangabad district, the Godavari enters Bir, the northern boundary of which it forms. At this part of its course, the river is about a quarter of a mile wide. The banks are of earth and have an average height of forty feet. The river contains about four feet of water during the dry season, but a much greater volume during, and immediately after, the rainy season. From Bir it flows on to the Nander district. The river here takes a serpentine course, the general direction of which is easterly, until it reaches Nander. Four miles to the eastward of Nander, the river takes an abrupt turn to the southward, and enters a group of thickly wooded hills projecting from the Sindhel or Nirmal range, through which it winds in a south-easterly direction for about forty miles. From here it flows through an open and cultivated country in an easterly direction. The banks of the river, in this part of its course, are generally high and precipitous.

The Godavari forms part of the northern boundaries of the Indur and Elgandal districts. Its breadth, at the point at which it enters the Elgandal district, is about 700 yards. The bed of the river is sandy and covered with stunted brushwood and rocks, and the banks are high. Twelve or fourteen miles lower down, the river attains a breadth of about a mile. There are a number of islands, some cultivated, in the bed of the river. One of these islands is about five and three quarter miles in length and a mile in breadth. The river flows from Elgandal into the Warangal district, the eastern boundary of which it forms. It leaves the dominions at the south-east corner of this district, and

proceeds into the Madras Presidency, finally falling into the Bay of Bengal. Its length is about 800 miles, the greater portion of which is in the Nizam's dominions, where it receives the largest supplies of water from the basaltic areas to the north. The principal tributaries of the Godavari are, in the north, the rivers Purna, Wardha and Painganga; in the south, the Manjira and the Maner.

The Purna rises in the hills in the taluka of Kannur in the district of Aurangabad, and, after a south-easterly course of about 115 miles, in which it combines its waters with the Dodna, falls into the Godavari.

The Painganga rises in the Dewalgbar hills in Bezar, and combining its waters in its south-easterly course, with the Wardha, falls into the Godavari near Chinnur, in the district of Elgandol, after a course of about 267 miles.

The Manjira rises in the taluka of Patoda in the district of Naldurg, passes through the districts of Sir, Nander, Indur, Melak and Bidar, where it combines with the Tirna, and falls into the Godavari after a circuitous course of about 337 miles.

The Maner is the northern tributary of the Godavari, issuing at the village of Kalkur in the taluka of Elgandol, and, after a course of about 94 miles, falls into the Godavari at Chinnur, in the district of Elgandol.

The Krishna is next in importance to the Godavari, being about half a mile wide in the lower parts of its course. It rises among the Mahabeshwar hills south of Satara, enters His Highness' dominions at Eschamper and takes a south-easterly course, passing through the districts of Raichur, Lingagur, Mahabub Nagar, Nalgundah and Warangal.

The Krishna has an average breadth of about four furlongs. Its banks are generally high and of a loose soil. Its bed is tolerably even. The general soil is sandy, but it is very frequently exceedingly rocky, and in some places stony. It is flooded from the early part of June to the middle of January, varying ten or twenty days as to the period of its rise, and twenty or thirty days as to its fall. It is very generally fordable during the dry season, but from the depth of water and of its bed, there are many exceptions. After a course of about 700 miles, of which about 400 are through His Highness' dominions, the river falls into the Bay of Bengal below Masulipatam. The principal tributaries of the Krishna are the Bhima, the Tungabhadra, the Windi, the Musi, the Munair and the Wira.

The Bhima rises in the hills of the Bombay Presidency in the vicinity of Purna, and enters the dominions of the Nizam at the village of Uchaul in the taluka of Binli in the Sarkiss territory. The Sim pours its waters into the Bhima, which flows between the districts of Lingagur and Gulbargah, and then combining with the waters of the river Kagna falls into the Krishna, after a course of about 175 miles.

The general character of the Tungabhadra, which enters the dominions near Hampi Sagur and forms the southern boundary for about 175 miles, is much the same as the Krishna, and its breadth is not much less. Its banks are generally high, though not so

high as those of the Krishna. The soil of the banks is sand or loose earth. The bed is generally even and has a sandy soil, but it is intermingled with rocks in many places. It is flooded about the same time as the Krishna.

A series of canals are built across the river, so as by the means of small dykes or *balows* to irrigate the banks and enable wet cultivation to be made upon them, from Kurugol, to the junction of Kanakagiri hills below, being a distance of nearly thirty miles along the sinuosities of the river. The first or highest is at Kurugol, which extends completely across the river and forces water into a conduit on each bank; that on the left bank irrigates all the wet lands as far as Muladapur, where it has a northern course to Itenhal, for the purpose of supplying that tank; but that portion of the conduit is in a state of ruin and no longer affords the intended contribution.

The second canal is just below Muladapur, and, like the former, extends across the river, supplying conduits on both banks; those of the right extend to Hampi, and irrigate all the wet lands about that place; on the left bank the conduit stretches past Hulgri and Sivapuram, abundantly irrigating the valuable wet and garden lands of those villages.

The third is at Hamanguddi, where a bund stretches across a narrow channel between the left bank and a small island. This irrigates all the wet lands as low as Sonapur, including the rich fields of Indria and Utmanri.

At Sonapur there is another bund similar to that of Hamanguddi; this furnishes the conduits that supply all the wet lands of Anagudi.

One conduit terminating in another, the whole ones formed one continuous line, but at present there are some interruptions in its continuity. After passing the wet lands of Anagudi, it has a northern course through a barren tract, winding round the foot of heights, and feeding several small tanks, at length terminating in the large tank of Jentakal.

The next or fifth canal is at Singagandla, whence a conduit passes on to the extensive wet lands of Jentakal, over which the conduit is greatly raised. This tract is further irrigated by springs and trenches from them, cut in the sandy soil close to the Gangawati Fort, and further by the nulls passing that town and by the tank of Jentakal already mentioned.

The Tungabhadra joins the Krishna at Akampur.

The Windi, flowing through the district of Atrai-Baldia in the Sarkiss jurisdiction, falls into the Krishna.

The Windi.

The Musi rises in the village of Sivareddipet in the taluka of Kotapalli, and passing the City of Hyderabad flows through the district of Nalgundah and finally falls into the Krishna at Masrah Warapalli in the taluka of Dewalpulli, after a course of about 141 miles.

The Musi.

The Munair flows from the Pakhal lake in the district of Warangal, and passing through the district, combines its waters with the Wira, and falls into the Krishna at Masrah Patar belonging to British territory. The length of the river is about 96 miles.

The Munair.

There are many other minor streams which belong to the Godavari and the Krishna systems.

The entire number of rivers and streams in the Nizam's dominions is about fifty, of which six are large and important.

7. There are no natural lakes, but from the earliest times advantage has

been taken of the undulating character of the country to dam up some low ground or gorge between two hills, above which the drainage of a large area is collected. The Pakhal lake is the most important of such tanks in the Nizam's dominions, and has been formed by throwing a bund across a river between two low headlands. The bund of the tank is nearly 2,000 yards long, the breadth of the bed being 6,000 yards, and the depth back from the bund 8,000 yards. When full of water, the depth at the sluice is twelve yards, and the spread of water covers an area of about 13 square miles. Near Hyderabad are the magnificent sheets of water contained in the Hussain Sagar Tank, and the Mir Alam Tank. The total number of tanks, large and small, in the territories is 20,476 and it is estimated that of this number there are 3,770 tanks in the Warangal district, 4,683 in Elmandal, 1,922 in Nalgundah, and 2,184 in Indur. There are also many tanks in Mahabub Nagar and Medak, and a few east and west of Raichur. In fact such artificial reservoirs are peculiar to the granitic country, and, wherever groups of granite hills occur, tanks are sure to be found associated with them. They are not generally found in the trap regions, as the soil is too porous and the bands thrown across become much cracked and fissured in the hot season, so that they are easily breached on the burst of the rains.

8. The Mahratwara districts are, as a rule, scantily wooded; but in the

Telingana country, large timber trees grow in abundance, and afford an annual income to the State. The principal timber trees are Teak, Shisham, Bijasal and Eppa, found chiefly in the talukas of Chinur and Malaseopur, in the Elmandal district, and in the taluka of Pakhal in the Warangal district, and Anaral in the Mahabub Nagar district.

Extensive tracts of date and palmyra trees are scattered over the country, but brushwood covers the greater portion of the territory. A separate section is devoted to Forests.

9. The climate of the dominions during the greater part of the year is temperate and agreeable, being a medium between the extremes of heat and cold. The rainfall is mainly

dependent on the summer rains brought up by the south-west monsoon; but the eastern and southern portions of the country are also influenced by the autumn rains, when the same currents are deflected on the eastern coast. From its peculiar geographical position, the country is thus brought within the influence of these vapour-bearing currents from almost opposite points of the compass; and although they may be said to be general for nearly three quarters of the year, the summer monsoon, from its greater depth and volume, exercises a far more important influence over the country than the winter monsoon. It might also be expected that the distribution of rain would vary according to the distance from the coast, but in descending over the Western Ghats, the portions immediately to the east of these hills receive less rain, while the increase beyond is only gradual. There is, however, a limit to this increase, and as the country falls in the valleys of the principal

rivers, the upper currents veer towards the eastern coast and constitute the winter monsoon. Hence the rains of the summer monsoon are quite general, though not equally distributed throughout the country.

The average rainfall in the three main divisions of the country is as follows:—

|                               |     |     | Inches. |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|---------|
| Mahratwara                    | ... | ... | 37.68   |
| Karnatic                      | ... | ... | 37.03   |
| Telingana                     | ... | ... | 33.90   |
| Average for the whole country |     |     | 34      |

10. The mineralogy of the dominions is chiefly remarkable for gold and coal deposits, and for iron ores, which latter are widely diffused in the lateritic and granitic areas and the sandstone formation found in the Godavari valley.

For information regarding the working of the gold and coal fields reference should be made to the special section on Mines. There was at one time a strong hope of finding diamonds in the south-eastern portion of the country; but the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, which holds the concession, after spending a large sum of money in prospecting, has apparently abandoned further search, for the present at least.

## Section II.

### Historical Summary.

11. Hyderabad was founded in A. D. 1589, by Kutub Shah Mohammed Kutub Shah Mohammed Kutub Shah, the fifth in descent from Sultan Kutub Shah, the founder of the dynasty, whose capital was Golkonda. Owing, however, to the scarcity of water there, and the consequent unhealthiness of the town, Mohammed Kutub built a new city, about seven miles east of Golkonda, on the banks of the Musi. This he made his capital, naming it at first Bhaganagar, "fortunate city" after his mistress Bhagwati. On her death, however, he renamed it Hyderabad, "the city of Hyder."

Mohammed Kutub remained the war with the surrounding Hindu Rajas, begun by his predecessor, Ibrahim Shah. He extended his conquests south of the Krishna, subjugated the strong fortress of Gandikota, and pushed as far as the town of Cuddapah, which was sacked by his army. His forces marched up to the borders of Bengal, where he defeated the Rajah of Orissa, and annexed the greater portion of the Northern Circars.

In 1603, an Ambassador from Shah Abbas, King of Persia, arrived with costly gifts. He was given the palace of Dilkhusha to live in, and £2,000 a year. His visit extended over 6 years, and on his return to Persia, an officer of the Hyderabad court accompanied him. Mohammed Kutub died in 1611, after a prosperous reign of thirty-four years.



12. He was succeeded by his son, Sultan Abdulla Kutub Shah. During his reign, the Mughals, under Shah Jahan, fifth Emperor of Delhi (1627-59), overran and partially subjugated Southern India. Aurangzeb, Shah Jahan's son, was appointed Viceroy of the Deccan, and having been repulsed beyond the Indus, he determined to conquer Bijapur and Golconda.

Mir Juma, Sultan Abdulla Kutub Shah's Prime Minister having got into some trouble at court, owing to his son's intrigues, appealed to Shah Jahan for protection. Shah Jahan thereupon issued an order to Abdulla Kutub Shah to release Mir Juma's prisoners. This so annoyed the King of Hyderabad that he confiscated all his Minister's property and imprisoned his son Mohammed Amin. Shah Jahan at once ordered Aurangzeb to proceed against Sultan Abdulla, and to oblige him to render justice to Mir Juma. Aurangzeb, determined to gain his end by stratagem, informed the Sultan that he would have to pass near Hyderabad on his way to Bengal, whither he was escorting his son Sultan Mohammed, to be married to the daughter of his brother Prince Shuja. Abdulla invited him to visit him. In sight of Hyderabad, Aurangzeb unmasked his designs, and attacked Sultan Abdulla, who had barely time to escape to the Bala Bissar, or Hill Fort, at Golconda. The Mughals pillaged and set fire to Hyderabad, and invested Golconda. Sultan Abdulla, unable to defeat his enemies, had to capitulate, and accept Aurangzeb's terms. These were: (1) to give his daughter, with a dowry of land and money, in marriage to Sultan Mohammed; and (2) to pay a crore of rupees as the first instalment of a yearly tribute. Mir Juma took service under Aurangzeb, and became one of his favourite Generals.

13. Abdulla Kutub Shah died in 1672 and his son-in-law, Abdul Hassan, succeeded him. The new king, being dissipated and weak, soon fell into the hands of his Prime Minister, Madhoo Pant, a Mahantra Brahman. This man intrigued with Sivaji, the founder of the Marhatta supremacy, who in 1676 invaded Hyderabad with 70,000 men. He concluded a treaty, highly favourable to himself, with Abdul Hassan. The State of Bijapur, emboldened by the result of this invasion, attacked Hyderabad, but was repulsed and defeated by Madhoo Pant. In 1680 Sivaji died, and was succeeded by his eldest son Sambhaji, with whom Abdul Hassan concluded a fresh alliance.

Aurangzeb's son, Prince Muazzim, had agreed, in his father's name, never again to attack Hyderabad. Shah Jahan, however, marched against Hyderabad, and Prince Muazzim was sent with a large force to his assistance. Madhoo Pant permitted the united forces to reach Hyderabad unresisted. Meanwhile Abdul Hassan fled to Golconda for shelter; and here, under the very walls of the fort, Madhoo Pant went over to the enemy with the greater part of his troops. Hyderabad was, for the second time, given up to plunder.

Madhoo Pant was killed in an uprising of the populace, and Abdul Hassan sued for peace. This was granted, on payment of two millions sterling and jewels. This treaty was however soon set aside, Aurangzeb formally declaring war against Abdul Hassan in 1687. The fort of Golconda, bravely defended, fell at last, through treachery, and the Mughals sent the king into captivity at Daulatabad, where he remained until his death. Bijapur and Golconda were thus annexed by Aurangzeb; but his Government was purely a military one, the districts being farmed out to military leaders, who received 25 per cent, for collecting the revenue.

14. After Aurangzeb's death in 1707, his two sons Azim and Muazzim fought for the Imperial crown, and the latter being victorious, ascended the throne under the title of Bahadur Shah. Khau, Baksh, his brother, however, still proving rebellious, Bahadur Shah marched into the Deccan, and, in a battle near Hyderabad, defeated and killed him in February 1708. Bahadur Shah then signed a treaty of peace with the Marhattas. Zulfiqar Khan, one of Prince Azim's Generals was given the Viceroyalty, while the civil administration was given to Daud Khan, a Pathan officer, who had distinguished himself under Aurangzeb.

Rebellion in Delhi: Bahadur Shah.

15. When Bahadur Shah died, his sons fought for the succession. Azim-us-Slan, the second son, was most powerful, owing to the incompetency of Jehanudar Shah, the eldest. But in a battle that ensued, Azim-us-Slan was killed and Jehanudar Shah succeeded to the throne. His first act was to put to death as many of the Royal Princes as he could get into his power. Farukhsiyar, only son of Azim-us-Slan, escaped, and his cause was taken up by Syed Hussain Ali, the Governor of Belhar. On the 28th December 1712 a great battle was fought near Agra, in which Farukhsiyar was victorious, and, on the 1st January following he was proclaimed Emperor. Chai Kilich Khan, a noble of high rank and brilliant statesman, who had been among his most devoted adherents, was given the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asif Jah. Syed Hussain Ali was appointed Viceroy of the Deccan, Zulfiqar Khan being put to death.

Farukhsiyar being jealous of Syed Hussain Ali, wrote to Daud Khan, to attack and kill him, on his arrival in the Deccan, with the promise of the Viceroyalty to the successful warrior. Daud Khan, burning to avenge the death of his friend Zulfiqar, accepted the proposal, proclaimed himself Viceroy, and entrenched himself at Burhanpur. A great battle was here fought on Hussain Ali's arrival in 1716, in which Daud Khan was shot, just as he seemed victorious. Hussain Ali, then went to war against the Marhattas, but was completely defeated. He and his brother Syed Abdulla Khan, Vazir of the Deccan, then joined their armies and marched against Farukhsiyar. In December 1719, they attacked Delhi, and the Emperor was obliged to submit to their demands. They seized the royal Citadel and Palace, deposed the Emperor in February 1720, and, two months later, put him to death.

16. Rafi-ud-daulah was proclaimed Emperor by the brothers, Syed Hussain Ali and Abdulla Khan. He died very shortly afterwards, and was succeeded by Mohammed Shah (1720-1748), the last independent Emperor of Delhi.

Mohammed Shah.

His first act was to rid himself of the two king-making Syeds, and in this he was aided by Asif Jah and Sandat Khan, the latter of whom became the founder of the Oudh dynasty. Asif Jah raised troops, ostensibly on account of the unsettled state of the kingdom. He then marched to the Deccan. Hussain Ali was assassinated in October 1720, and Abdulla Khan, at the end of the year, was defeated and taken prisoner by the Emperor Mohammed Shah.

Asif Jah, returned to Delhi in January 1722, where he found the Emperor and his court given up to pleasure. He vainly attempted to remedy the state of

affairs, for he was sent to fight the rebellious Governor of Guzerat, whom he conquered in 1723. Resigning his post at Delhi, Asif Jah returned to the Deccan, deposed the Viceroy of the Deccan, and sent orders to the Governor of Hyderabad to assume the government of the Deccan, thus virtually asserting his independence of the Imperial Court. The Emperor however accepted his resignation, and created him Lieutenant of the Empire.

17. Asif Jah then intrigued against Mubarez Khan, Governor of Hyderabad, and tried to raise dissensions among his followers; but, failing in this, he declared war against him, and gained a decisive victory in October 1724. Mubarez Khan was killed, and Asif Jah sent his head to the Emperor, with congratulations on the termination of the rebellion. He then established himself at Hyderabad and became the founder of an independent kingdom, the dynasty, now ruling, deriving from him the title of—*Nizam* of the HYDERABAD STATE.

### Section III.

#### Form of Administration.

18. On the 1st February 1893, His Highness was pleased to issue instructions for several important changes in the constitution of the Government, the particulars of which are contained in the "Kanooscha" (Edict) of that date.

In accordance with these instructions, as since modified in regard to the Revenue Department, the form of administration is as follows:—

The Prime Minister is the chief controlling authority in the State, subject to the orders of His Highness. Next in order to the Prime Minister, there are—

Prime Minister.

- (1.) The Peshkar in charge of the Military Department.
- (2.) Three *Main-ul-Mahams* or departmental Ministers in charge of departments.

Nawab Saifur Jung, Mushir-ud-dowla Fakhr-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, is Minister of Justice and Public Affairs.

*Main-ul-Mahams.*

Nawab Shahab Jung, Muktar-ud-Dowla, Ifthikhar-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, is Minister of Police and Public Works.

The Revenue Ministry is vacant, the powers of the *Main-ul-Maham* being exercised, according to orders subsequently issued, by the Revenue Board.

19. All questions of importance are referred to the Cabinet Council, which is composed of the Prime Minister as President, and the Peshkar and the *Main-ul-Mahams* as Members. Matters on which there is a difference of opinion between the Prime Minister and a Departmental Minister may also be referred to the Council.

Cabinet Council.

Business disposed of by the Cabinet Council is immediately reported to His Highness, but the orders of the Cabinet Council are given effect to, without awaiting His Highness's sanction, unless His Highness is pleased otherwise to direct.

20. Clear Rules have been framed defining the powers of the Prime Minister, the Cabinet Council, the Peshkar, and the *Main-ul-Mahams*.

By an order issued by His Highness on the 29th July 1894, the Prime Minister may, in any important case of urgent necessity, on his own responsibility and in anticipation of His Highness's sanction, exceed any resolution of the Cabinet Council, passed either unanimously or by a majority of members, and issue instead any order he may deem expedient.

21. The distribution of work between the Prime Minister and the Departmental Ministers is as follows:—

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| Prime Minister.                         | { | 1. Finance.   |
|   |   | 2. Regular Troops.  |
|   |   | 3. Stamps.  |
|   |   | 4. Mint.  |
|   |   | 5. Post office.   |
|   |   | 6. Stud.  |
|   |   | 7. All matters beyond the powers of departmental Ministers and the Revenue Board. |
| Peshkar.                                | { | 1. Imperial Service Troops.   |
|   |   | 2. Irregular Troops.  |
| Minister of Justice and Public Affairs. | { | 1. Judicial.  |
|   |   | 2. Jails.   |
|   |   | 3. Registration.  |
|   |   | 4. Medical.   |
|   |   | 5. Religious Institutions.  |
| Minister of Police and Public Works.    | { | 1. Police.  |
|   |   | 2. Public Works.  |
|   |   | 3. Railways and Mines.  |
|   |   | 4. Municipalities.  |
|   |   | 5. Sanitation.  |

The Revenue Board, which, as already stated, is directly subordinate to the Prime Minister, exercises control over the following departments:—

- |                                   |                              |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Land Revenue.                  | 5. Akbari.                   |
| 2. Revenue Survey and Settlement. | 6. Forests.                  |
| 3. Inam.                          | 7. Agriculture and Commerce. |
| 4. Customs.                       | 8. Local Funds.              |

22. For the purpose of framing laws for His Highness's dominions, a Legislative Council has been constituted, of which the Prime Minister is the President, and the *Main-ul-Maham*, whose department is concerned with the Bill under discussion, is Vice-President for the time being. The Legislative Council is composed of three *ex-officio* Members, six ordinary official Members, and six non-official Members.

Legislative Council.

The *ex-officio* Members are :—

- (1.) The Chief Justice of Hyderabad.
- (2.) The Judicial Secretary.
- (3.) Vacant.\*

The six ordinary official Members are appointed by the Prime Minister.

Of the six non-official seats in the Council, two are reserved for first grade Pleaders of the High Court of Hyderabad, who are elected by the first grade Pleaders practising in the High Court.

Two seats are reserved for Jagirdars, or other persons holding one or more villages in the territory, and who are elected by persons of the same class.

The two remaining members are appointed by the Prime Minister from other classes residing in His Highness' dominions.

All appointments are made for two years only, retiring members being eligible for re-election.

23. The Secretaries to Government are responsible for the work of their departments both to the Prime Minister and to the Departmental Minister concerned. The number of

Secretaries to Government.

Secretaries is now fixed as follows :—

1. Financial and Revenue Secretary.
2. Secretary, Judicial, Police, and General Departments.
3. Secretary, Public Works Department.
4. Secretary, Military Department.
5. Private Secretary to the Prime Minister.
6. Dabbar-i-Mulk. (Persian Office).

The Private Secretary in addition to his ordinary duties, submits all correspondence in connection with the Regular Troops to the Prime Minister.

24. The administration of the different departments is carried on with the following staff :—

Administration of Departments.

**Land Revenue.**—The Revenue Board, composed of two members, exercises the chief control over all revenue departments, subject to the Prime Minister.

For administrative purposes, the territory is divided into four Subahs, or divisions, and 16 districts, with one sub-district or Amaldari. In each division there is a Subadar, corresponding with a Commissioner in British India, and who exercises more or less control over every department in his division. In each district, there is a First Talukdar corresponding with the Collector or Deputy Commissioner in British India, and these officers have assistants designated second and third Talukdars.

In each taluka, or sub-division of a district, there is a Tehsildar and in five *patties*, or sub-divisions of talukans, there are Naib Tehsildars.

\* This seat was originally held by the Legal Adviser, but the office of Legal Adviser being now held exclusively with that of Judicial Secretary, the seat has become vacant. It is under contemplation to appoint a suitable official to the vacancy.

The total strength of the Land Revenue Department is :—

- 4 Subadars.
- 15 First Talukdars.
- 1 Amaldar.
- 21 Second Talukdars.
- 38 Third Talukdars.
- 103 Tehsildars.
- 5 Naib Tehsildars.

**Revenue Survey and Settlement Department.**—The Survey and Settlement Department is in charge of a Commissioner, who has under him, four Superintendents, 17 Assistant Superintendents, and 17 Sub-Assistants.

**Inam.**—The Inam Department is in charge of a Commissioner, who has under him four Deputy Commissioners, one for each Subah.

**Forest.**—The Forest Department is under a Conservator, who has four Assistants.

**Customs.**—The Customs Department is under a Commissioner, who has four Deputy Commissioners to assist him.

**Financial Department.**—In the Financial Department, there is the Comptroller General of Accounts, who is an advising officer, appointed temporarily with a view to placing the Account Department on a proper and sound footing. There is also an Accountant-General, who is in charge of the attentive work of the department.

**Judicial Department.**—The Judicial Department is under the control of the High Court, which is composed of a Chief Justice and 5 puisne Judges. For further particulars of Courts, see the Chapter on Protection.

**District Police and Jails.**—The Inspector-General of Police exercises control over the District Police and Jails, but this control is shared with the Subadars and District Magistrates, or, first Talukdars.

**City Police.**—The Police in the City of Hyderabad is under the Kotwal.

**Educational Department.**—The Educational Department is under the Director of Public Instruction who has five Inspectors, one for each Division, and one for Head Quarters.

**Stamps and Mint.**—The Stamps and Mint Departments are under a Superintendent.

**Post Office.**—The Postal Department is in charge of a Post Master General.

**Medical Department.**—The Medical Department, in its several branches, is in charge of Surgeon-Colonel Lawrie, Residency Surgeon.

**Public Works.**—The Public Works Department is in charge of a Chief Engineer, who has under him five Superintending Engineers, and a large District Staff.

**Railways and Mines.**—Railways and Mines are under the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department. But all important matters relating thereto, are referred by the Minister to the "Standing Committee on Railways and Mines," composed as follows:—

Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Senior Member, Board of Revenue.

} *Chairman.*

Mr. Hormasji, N. Vakil, Secretary, Judicial, Police and General Departments.

Mr. G. Palmer, Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.

Mr. C. E. Crawley, Comptroller General.

Mr. C. Harold, Auditor, Public Works Accounts.

Shams-ul-Uloom Moulvie Syed Ali Bilgrami, B.A., B.L., Secretary P. W. Department. (*Secretary to the Committee*).

} *Members.*

#### Section IV.

#### Character of Land Tenures.

*Chief tenures.* 25. The lands of His Highness the Nizam's dominions fall under three main heads, viz:—

- (1.) *Khalas.* | (2.) *Sarfi-khas* | (3.) *Jagirs.*

The word *Khalas*, as applied to land, means the lands of which the revenue belongs to Government, not being made over in Jagir or Inam to any other party. It also means lands of which the State is the Manager.

The *Sarfi-khas* are Crown lands belonging to His Highness personally, the revenues of which are enjoyed by His Highness. The *Sarfi-khas* talukas, near the City of Hyderabad, which form the district of *Atrafi-Balida*, are under the direct management of His Highness' *Sarfi-khas* officials. In other *Sarfi-khas* talukas and villages, the administration is carried on through the agency of the Government Talukdars, but the accounts are kept distinct, and the present report does not in any way refer to the *Sarfi-khas* administration.

*Jagirs* are now mainly classed under four heads, viz:—

- (1.) *Al-Tungka* or *Inam-ul-Tungka*.—Grants of an hereditary or permanent nature.
- (2.) *Zet Jagirs*.—Personal grants for the maintenance of the persons to whom they are granted.
- (3.) *Paigah Jagirs*.—Grants to noblemen of the State for the purpose of maintaining troops for His Highness.
- (4.) *Tarkhah-i Mahallat*.—Grants in lieu of certain payments that were binding on the State.

*Inams* are holdings of a smaller area than a village, granted either for personal maintenance, for service, or for charitable purposes, and may be either freehold or subject to a quit-rent.

26. There are also the following tenures which require notice:—

*Miscer tenures.*

*Peshkash* is a tribute paid by large *Zemindars* or Estate holders. No remissions are granted for bad seasons. The lands are administered direct by the *Zemindar*.

*Sarbasta* or *Bil Mukta* is a tenure inferior in rank to that of *Peshkash*, but very similar to it in other respects. A quit-rent is fixed permanently and is not subject to remissions in bad seasons.

*Pan Mukta* is similar to the *Sarbasta* tenure, except that the holdings are smaller, and that the quit-rent is generally a fixed share of the revenue realized annually, and not a fixed annual sum.

*Agrakar* tenure applies to lands held by Brahmans only, for the support of Temples, &c. The quit-rent is fixed permanently.

*Moozasa*, under which, in the times of the Peshwas, the holders of certain lands under this tenure, paid a fixed share of the revenues to Government.

*Osis* resembles the *Moozasa* tenure, except that it is confined to the *Pergunna* officers.

27. For the purposes of land revenue administration in the *Khalas* districts, there are two distinct divisions of His Highness' territory, viz:—*Mahratwara*, and *Telingana*.

The *Mahratwara* division contains those districts in which cultivation is chiefly confined to dry and garden crops. The *Telingana* division contains those districts in which Rice is largely cultivated by irrigation from artificial tanks and channels.

28. The distribution of districts, according to this classification is as follows:—

|    | <i>Mahrattawa.</i> | <i>Telugua.</i>   |
|----|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | Aurangabad.        | 1. Indur.         |
| 2. | Bir.               | 2. Meluk.         |
| 3. | Parbhani.          | 3. Elgodal.       |
| 4. | Nander.            | 4. Sirpur Tander. |
| 5. | Gulbargah.         | 5. Warangal.      |
| 6. | * Raichur.         | 6. Mahbub Nagar.  |
| 7. | Lingsugur.         | 7. Nalgundah.     |
| 8. | Naldurg.           |                   |
| 9. | Bidar.             |                   |

29. The whole of the nine *Mahratwara* districts, as above, have been surveyed and assessed on the principles of the Bombay Survey Settlement. That is to say, the settlement is on the ryotwari basis, each registered occupant of a field paying his revenue direct to Government, through the Patel of the village. The rights of registered occupants are hereditary and transferable, subject to payment of the annual assessment. Failure to pay the annual assessment renders the occupant liable to the forfeiture of his rights, not only in the field, but in all buildings and trees standing thereon.

The assessment is fixed for a period of years. In the districts first surveyed, the settlements were made for periods of 30 years. Later they have been made for 15 years. Except as a special case in years of drought, no remissions are given for damage to crops, or for fields being fallow.

\* Some talukas of Raichur and Gulbarga are of the nature of *Telingana*.

Occupants may resign or transfer their holdings at will, but they are liable for any rent due for the year in which the resignation is tendered.

At the time of re-settlement, the existing rates may be revised, having regard to the state of the district at the time, in respect to prices of produce, facilities of communication, &c.; but no increase is to be made in the assessment, on account of improvements effected at the expense of occupants.

The ryots have thus a perfectly secure tenure and the benefit of all their improvements, subject only to the punctual payment of the annual assessment fixed by the Settlement Department on their holdings.

30. The same nature of tenure is extended to the Telugu districts, both in settled and unsettled talukas, but in order to meet the peculiar system, under which rice cultivation is carried on, the principles of the Bombay Survey have been departed from, in so far as annual remissions are granted, when water is not available for the irrigation of the rice crop. In such cases, failure to pay the assessment does not entail forfeiture of the holding. The revenue officer who makes the annual settlement (Jama-bandhi), if satisfied that the field remained fallow from no fault of the ryots but from a failure of the water supply, writes off the revenue demand as "remitted for one year," and this operation may be repeated for several years under similar circumstances.

The system of annual remissions, in such cases, is no doubt a very troublesome one, and leaves the way open to fraud, but it has been the custom of the country, for the last 30 years, since the system of the State taking a share of the produce, in payment of rent, was abolished.

The question of assessing rice lands was very carefully considered by Government about five years ago, when the first Telugu settlement was being made; and it was finally resolved to adhere to the existing system, under which the State receives a comparatively high assessment in good years, and nothing when there is no crop, rather than the system adopted in Bombay of levying a lower rate annually, without remissions, and irrespective of whether there is a crop or not.

As regards dry lands, and wet lands commanding a perennial supply of water, the tenure in settled talukas of the Telugu districts, is in all respects the same as in the Mahrattwa part of the country.

31. In unsettled talukas of the Telugu, the system, even in regard to dry lands, is a complex one, different rates being charged for different crops; but this is being gradually improved by the Survey Department, which assesses a fixed rate on each dry field, and the cultivator pays no more, even if he raises two dry crops in one year.

32. Many important reforms, affecting the character of land tenure, have been introduced in late years. Amongst the number, not the least important, is the facility with which ryots are now permitted to resign their holdings at the end of the cultivating season. In former years, resignations of fields were generally refused, and it was a common practice to keep ryots confined for days on end at the village Chowrie, and frequently even to humiliate en masse, in order to force them into cultivating their fields.

These practices are now things of the past. In the Mahrattwa districts, where the benefits of the Survey Settlement have become familiar to the ryots, the competition for land is such, that a vacant field is readily snatched up, and there is no fear of any oppression of the ryots, in so far as regards the cultivation of their holdings. In the Telugu districts, where the population is sparse and land not in great demand, the circumstances are different, and it has taken some time to impress on officers that ryots are free to cultivate or not, as they like. The survey rules in this respect are very clear, and have been accepted, especially in the Indur district, as a valuable charter of the rights of the ryots, both as to the holding and resignation of their fields.

### Section V. Civil Divisions.

33. In the following statement, the divisions and districts, into which the dominions of His Highness the Nizam are divided, are shown, together with the numbers of talukas and villages in each and the area, population and revenue. The Sarfi-khas lands are entirely omitted, but the jagir territory is included, because the Government exercises more or less administrative control over the latter.

| Division.     | District.        | Area in square miles. | No. of Talukas. | No. of villages. | Population. | Land Revenue. Rs. |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1             | 2                | 3                     | 4               | 5                | 6           | 7                 |
| AURANGABAD... | Aurangabad ...   | 3,923                 | 8               | 1,863            | 777,301     | 21,96,779         |
|               | Bir ...          | 4,130                 | 6               | 911              | 380,997     | 13,64,431         |
|               | Parbhani ...     | 4,019                 | 6               | 1,309            | 724,451     | 15,01,676         |
|               | Nasir ...        | 5,757                 | 7               | 1,118            | 650,349     | 14,00,991         |
|               | Total ...        | 17,919                | 27              | 5,191            | 2,731,889   | 61,04,876         |
| GULBERGA...   | Gulbarga ...     | 3,856                 | 7               | 1,866            | 648,447     | 11,74,223         |
|               | Kalshere ...     | 3,601                 | 6               | 978              | 312,455     | 11,31,260         |
|               | Lingsinger ...   | 4,997                 | 6               | 1,103            | 620,654     | 11,04,324         |
|               | Naldurg ...      | 5,475                 | 3               | 539              | 378,756     | 6,67,767          |
|               | Total ...        | 17,911                | 22              | 5,486            | 2,152,622   | 38,77,557         |
| BIDAR...      | Bidar ...        | 3,885                 | 6               | 870              | 848,957     | 8,92,816          |
|               | Indur ...        | 4,922                 | 10              | 1,338            | 650,349     | 19,04,569         |
|               | Mohak ...        | 2,003                 | 6               | 541              | 339,397     | 12,41,078         |
|               | Shigandal ...    | 7,095                 | 9               | 1,698            | 1,074,400   | 24,57,862         |
|               | Singur Taluk ... | 5,620                 | 3               | 513              | 331,754     | 2,57,335          |
|               | Total ...        | 22,510                | 31              | 6,256            | 3,153,863   | 67,53,670         |
| WARRANGAL...  | Warangal ...     | 9,527                 | 10              | 1,720            | 848,957     | 21,50,170         |
|               | Nalgondah ...    | 4,119                 | 5               | 1,014            | 628,138     | 14,56,322         |
|               | Mahab Nager ...  | 5,444                 | 10              | 1,393            | 670,329     | 14,85,250         |
|               | Total ...        | 19,090                | 25              | 4,117            | 2,157,424   | 50,91,742         |
|               | Grand Total ...  | 76,138                | 108             | 19,926           | 10,174,284  | 2,21,90,473       |

In this statement, only the khalsa talukas are shown. The jagir talukas in many instances comprise but a few villages; while the same jagir taluka has its villages spread over a whole district and even neighbouring districts. The Revenue is shown for the khalsa territory only. In the Appendix, a statement is given, showing the talukas in detail with the population and density of each.

34. In the following statement, the details of villages are given for each district and division.

Details of villages.

| DISTRICT AND DIVISION.    | No. of villages in 1822 |     |           |     |                                     |                                 | DETAILS OF COLUMN 6.      |       |       |        |       |             |     |     |       |        |       |     |    |    |    |  |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----|-----------|-----|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------------|-----|-----|-------|--------|-------|-----|----|----|----|--|
|                           | Fasli.                  |     | Bemahdar. |     | Total on account of transfers from. | Add on account of transfers to. | Total number of villages. | JAGR. |       |        |       | GOVERNMENT. |     |     |       |        |       |     |    |    |    |  |
|                           | 1                       | 2   | 3         | 4   |                                     |                                 |                           | 5     | 6     | 7      | 8     | 9           | 10  | 11  | 12    | 13     | 14    | 15  | 16 | 17 | 18 |  |
| Aurangabad                | 1,347                   | ... | 1,877     | ... | 1,802                               | 46                              | 1                         | 338   | 400   | 1,789  | 6     | ...         | ... | ... | ...   | 67     | 1,456 | ... |    |    |    |  |
| Bir                       | 911                     | ... | 911       | ... | 911                                 | 56                              | 52                        | 4     | 112   | 763    | ...   | ...         | 4   | ... | ...   | 11     | 783   | ... |    |    |    |  |
| Faridkot                  | 1,204                   | ... | 1,302     | ... | 1,302                               | 85                              | ...                       | 5     | 50    | 1,191  | 2     | 22          | ... | ... | ...   | 3      | 1,209 | ... |    |    |    |  |
| Nanded                    | 1,118                   | ... | 1,118     | ... | 1,118                               | 801                             | ...                       | 48    | 122   | 935    | ...   | ...         | ... | ... | ...   | ...    | 904   | ... |    |    |    |  |
| Total Aurangabad Division | 5,194                   | 2   | 5,194     | ... | 5,194                               | 468                             | 23                        | 413   | 734   | 4,289  | 9     | 85          | ... | ... | ...   | 77     | 4,466 | ... |    |    |    |  |
| Gulbarga                  | 1,061                   | 5   | 1,066     | 14  | 1,050                               | 316                             | ...                       | 35    | 545   | 439    | 44    | 25          | ... | ... | ...   | ...    | 596   | ... |    |    |    |  |
| Raichur                   | 567                     | 24  | 973       | ... | 973                                 | 34                              | ...                       | 19    | 52    | 523    | 36    | 75          | ... | 49  | 217   | ...    | 920   | ... |    |    |    |  |
| Lingnagar                 | 1,100                   | 2   | 1,098     | 5   | 1,103                               | 34                              | 101                       | 127   | 607   | 79     | 83    | ...         | 142 | 55  | ...   | ...    | 956   | ... |    |    |    |  |
| Naharg                    | 158                     | ... | 539       | ... | 539                                 | 12                              | ...                       | 285   | 297   | 242    | ...   | ...         | ... | ... | ...   | ...    | 212   | ... |    |    |    |  |
| Total Gulbarga Division   | 3,477                   | 31  | 3,466     | 19  | 3,485                               | 590                             | 147                       | 1,032 | 1,808 | 179    | 163   | ...         | 191 | 272 | ...   | 2,633  | ...   | ... |    |    |    |  |
| Bidar                     | ...                     | ... | ...       | ... | ...                                 | ...                             | ...                       | ...   | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...         | ... | ... | ...   | ...    | ...   | ... |    |    |    |  |
| Indur                     | ...                     | ... | ...       | ... | ...                                 | ...                             | ...                       | ...   | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...         | ... | ... | ...   | ...    | ...   | ... |    |    |    |  |
| Medak                     | ...                     | ... | ...       | ... | ...                                 | ...                             | ...                       | ...   | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...         | ... | ... | ...   | ...    | ...   | ... |    |    |    |  |
| Elgulad                   | ...                     | ... | ...       | ... | ...                                 | ...                             | ...                       | ...   | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...         | ... | ... | ...   | ...    | ...   | ... |    |    |    |  |
| Singur Tander             | ...                     | ... | ...       | ... | ...                                 | ...                             | ...                       | ...   | ...   | ...    | ...   | ...         | ... | ... | ...   | ...    | ...   | ... |    |    |    |  |
| Total Bidar Division      | 6,477                   | 23  | 6,454     | ... | 6,454                               | 479                             | 283                       | 762   | 3,856 | 1,010  | 203   | 239         | ... | ... | ...   | 1,488  | ...   | ... |    |    |    |  |
| Warangal                  | 1,721                   | ... | 1,729     | ... | 1,735                               | 80                              | 1                         | 20    | 110   | 1,724  | 78    | 152         | 116 | 69  | ...   | 1,610  | ...   | ... |    |    |    |  |
| Nalgonda                  | 1,014                   | ... | 1,018     | ... | 1,014                               | 173                             | ...                       | 1     | 174   | 760    | 9     | ...         | 10  | 61  | ...   | 840    | ...   | ... |    |    |    |  |
| Mahab Nagra               | 1,201                   | ... | 1,201     | ... | 1,201                               | 155                             | ...                       | 156   | 654   | 68     | 436   | 5           | 40  | ... | 1,293 | ...    | ...   | ... |    |    |    |  |
| Total Warangal Division   | 4,105                   | 2   | 4,106     | 13  | 4,117                               | 411                             | 1                         | 27    | 429   | 2,602  | 135   | 453         | 129 | 178 | ...   | 3,678  | ...   | ... |    |    |    |  |
| Grand Total               | 19,222                  | 26  | 19,194    | 32  | 19,226                              | 1,748                           | 54                        | 1,362 | 2,577 | 12,223 | 1,330 | 1,091       | 484 | 410 | ...   | 16,230 | ...   | ... |    |    |    |  |

\* Transferred to Sarf-i-Khas.

It will be seen from the above statement that of the total of 19,226, the Government or khalsa villages number 16,259 made up of populated villages 12,622, deserted villages 1,353, Sarbasta 1,091, Agrahara 416, Poshkash and moansan 349, and Jyara or leased villages 423. It is noteworthy that in Sirpur Tander alone, there are 735 deserted villages, which amount to 40 per cent. of the number of villages in the Amoldari. The remainder, 2,967, are jagir villages. Of these there are three kinds, Personal jagirs (1,748), Tankah jagirs (54) and other jagirs (1,165.)

35. It will also be noticed from the above statement that the number of villages in 1302 Fashi, has decreased, during the year under report by 26. The cause of this decrease is that 22 villages in the Bidar district, forming the Jokal Patti jagir of the late Aza Begi, which had been resumed on his death and placed under the Dewani administration, were transferred to the Sarf-i-khas jurisdiction, during the year 1303 Fashi. Four more villages, two from Parbhani and one each from Mulak and Nalgunda, were transferred to the Sarf-i-khas, in pursuance of Inam decisions. There thus remains a balance of 32 villages in column 3, which together with an equal number, shown in column 5, represents interchanges between Dewani districts, rendered advisable on administrative grounds. The changes are most noticeable in Gulbarga, Raichur and Mahabul Nagar.

36. These figures do not tally with the Census statistics of villages. Two reasons may be assigned for this. In the first place, the Census took no note of deserted villages. So far as the Revenue administration is concerned, a village may have no inhabitants, but may, all the same, be cultivated and yield revenue to the Government. Another reason for the difference in figures, is that outlying hamlets (*Mazra*), if situated at a distance of more than one mile from the parent village, were treated, at the census, as separate villages; while in the Revenue returns, hamlets, which have no separate accounts of their own, are not regarded as villages, however distant they may be from the parent villages.

## Section VI.

### Details of last Census.

37. The second Census of this State was taken synchronously with that of British India on the 26th February 1891. The population was found to number 11,537,040 souls, composed of 5,873,129 males and 5,663,911 females. In the Dewani territory, there were 8,178,952 persons, and in the Sarf-i-Khas and Jagir jurisdictions, 3,358,088.



38. In the following statement the population of each district and division is shown, together with the number of persons per square mile in each, etc.

| District and Division.      | Population.       | Density.     | Acreality in square miles. | Proximity in miles. | No. of towns. | No. of villages. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1                           | 2                 | 3            | 4                          | 5                   | 6             | 7                |
| <b>Aurangabad Division.</b> |                   |              |                            |                     |               |                  |
| Aurangabad ...              | 828,775           | 134.2        | 3.35                       | 1,969               | 5             | 1,831            |
| Bir ...                     | 642,722           | 144.1        | 4                          | 2,145               | 5             | 1,008            |
| Farbhani ...                | 805,335           | 168.3        | 3.95                       | 1,969               | 8             | 1,502            |
| Nazari ...                  | 632,520           | 180.2        | 2.84                       | 1,810               | 5             | 1,169            |
| Total ...                   | 2,909,551         | 130          | 3.44                       | 1,993               | 23            | 5,510            |
| <b>Gulbarga Division.</b>   |                   |              |                            |                     |               |                  |
| Gulbarga ...                | 649,258           | 155.7        | 3.55                       | 2,055               | 5             | 1,104            |
| Raichur ...                 | 512,455           | 139.3        | 3.95                       | 2,135               | 6             | 919              |
| Lingapur ...                | 620,014           | 126.3        | 3.83                       | 2,103               | 5             | 1,273            |
| Naldurg ...                 | 649,272           | 161.0        | 4.65                       | 2,317               | 7             | 855              |
| Total ...                   | 2,430,999         | 146.1        | 3.98                       | 2,144               | 23            | 4,151            |
| <b>Bidar Division.</b>      |                   |              |                            |                     |               |                  |
| Bidar ...                   | 901,184           | 215.7        | 2.90                       | 1,876               | 7             | 1,397            |
| Jindur ...                  | 631,308           | 132.6        | 4.30                       | 2,228               | 6             | 1,113            |
| Medak ...                   | 664,735           | 180.8        | 3.18                       | 1,916               | 2             | 632              |
| Elgundal ...                | 1,094,691         | 151.9        | 4.00                       | 2,149               | 8             | 1,543            |
| Sirpur Tandur ...           | 231,754           | 46.08        | 5.31                       | 2,476               | 1             | 945              |
| Total ...                   | 3,232,678         | 152.6        | 4.08                       | 2,170               | 24            | 8,670            |
| <b>Warangal Division.</b>   |                   |              |                            |                     |               |                  |
| Warangal ...                | 853,129           | 87.2         | 6.43                       | 2,724               | 2             | 1,517            |
| Nalgundah ...               | 624,617           | 151.2        | 4.29                       | 2,225               | 1             | 960              |
| Mahbub Nagar ...            | 674,649           | 163.8        | 4.79                       | 2,351               | 2             | 1,353            |
| Total ...                   | 2,152,405         | 105.5        | 5.32                       | 2,473               | 5             | 3,830            |
| <b>Atraf-Bidla, etc.</b>    |                   |              |                            |                     |               |                  |
| Atraf-Bidla ...             | 339,784           | ...          | 3.88                       | 2,116               | ...           | 850              |
| Capital ...                 | 415,023           | ...          | ...                        | ...                 | 1             | ...              |
| Railways ...                | 6,590             | ...          | ...                        | ...                 | ...           | ...              |
| Total ...                   | 811,413           | 241.8        | ...                        | ...                 | 1             | 850              |
| <b>Grand Total</b>          | <b>11,587,940</b> | <b>139.5</b> | <b>4.11</b>                | <b>2,179</b>        | <b>76</b>     | <b>20,011</b>    |

It will be seen that the densities of the districts, leaving Atraf-Bidla including the capital out of consideration, range from 215.7 in Bidar to 46.08 in Sirpur Tandur. One of the causes of this great variation is the non-elimination of uninhabitable area from the gross area in the calculation of density.

|                                |                |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Mir Chowk ...                  | 59,596         |
| Sekin Shahi ...                | 31,418         |
| Aladad (no) ...                | 25,905         |
| Hummat Akbar ...               | 23,818         |
| Aladad (not) ...               | 23,013         |
| <b>Total City Municipality</b> | <b>180,967</b> |

|                        |                |
|------------------------|----------------|
| Atraf Gung ...         | 61,658         |
| Begum Bazar ...        | 31,248         |
| Karwan ...             | 53,023         |
| <b>Total Chaudhary</b> | <b>125,929</b> |
| <b>Residency Bazar</b> | <b>14,709</b>  |
| Secundrabad ...        | 40,826         |
| Bokaro ...             | 13,141         |
| <b>Total Residency</b> | <b>107,475</b> |

Another reason is the existence of more waste land in one district than in another. In fact, if taluka densities are taken into consideration, this cause will be more fully illustrated. The population of the different wards of the City and suburbs is given in the margin.

39. Acreality is the converse of density and gives the average area available for each village.\* By proximity is meant the mean distance between any two inhabited villages.

In calculating the acreality and proximity of the dominions, the city with its suburbs covering an area of 26 square miles is left out of consideration. Columns 4 and 5 of the above statement give the figures for each district and division.

40. In the Census, only occupied houses were enumerated. The total number of houses was 2,383,787 as against 1,859,600 houses in 1831, showing an increase of 22.8 per cent.

Of the total number of houses, the towns take up 10.3 per cent. The average number of occupied houses per square mile is 27.62, which gives an acreality per house of 2.34 acres. The average number of persons per occupied house is 5.05. In the capital, this house density varies from 3.6 in Secundrabad and in Bokaro, to 6.8 in Mir Chowk in the city.

41. In census phraseology, the term "town" was applied to a village, as soon as its population was found to be 5,000 or over.

The number of towns and villages in each district and division, is shown in columns 6 and 7 of the statement given above. The number of towns returned in the census of 1881 was 63, the number in 1891 being 76, which shows that within the decade the population of 13 villages had risen to 5,000 and over, thus entitling them to be classed as towns. This shows a decided tendency towards urbanization. A list of the principal towns, with the population of each is given below.

List of Towns with Population of 10,000 and over.

| No. | Town.      | District.    | Whether Cantonment or Municipality. | Population. |
|-----|------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1   | Aurangabad | Aurangabad   | M. and C.                           | 33,887      |
| 2   | Gulbarga   | Gulbarga     | M.                                  | 25,500      |
| 3   | Bidhar     | Bidhar       | M. and C.                           | 23,174      |
| 3   | Jalnapur   | Aurangabad   | M. and C.                           | 19,123      |
| 5   | Bir        | Bidhar       | M.                                  | 18,894      |
| 6   | Raichur    | Bidhar       | M.                                  | 14,672      |
| 6   | Gadwal     | Bidhar       | M. and C.                           | 13,923      |
| 7   | Amalgaon   | Bidhar       | M.                                  | 13,105      |
| 8   | Nazari     | Bidhar       | M.                                  | 13,026      |
| 9   | Kalyani    | Bidhar       | M.                                  | 11,986      |
| 10  | Hingoli    | Parbhani     | M. and C.                           | 11,888      |
| 11  | Narasipet  | Mahbub Nagar | M.                                  | 11,484      |
| 12  | Warangal   | Warangal     | M.                                  | 11,459      |
| 13  | Indur      | Indur        | M.                                  | 11,402      |
| 14  | Kandhar    | Aurangabad   | M. and C.                           | 11,361      |
| 15  | Basmat     | Parbhani     | M.                                  | 11,315      |
| 16  | Bidar      | Bidar        | M.                                  | 10,932      |
| 17  | Nirmal     | Parbhani     | M.                                  | 10,912      |
| 18  | Munavut    | Parbhani     | M.                                  | 10,511      |
| 19  | Dharmoo    | Naldurg      | M.                                  | 10,102      |
| 20  | Parbhani   | Parbhani     | M.                                  | 10,102      |

\* For the purpose of this calculation, no distinction is made between villages and towns.

42. The population at the Census of 1831 was 9,345,594. The Census of 1891 shows an increase of 1,691,446, made up of 870,992 males and 820,454 females. The percentage of increase is 17.8. In six districts\*, the percentage of increase has been abnormal, ranging from 23.13 in Mahab Nagur to 23.97 in Lingsugur. These are the districts that were most affected by the famine of 1876-78. The increase is due to the absolute increase of population owing to natural causes, as well as to the gradual return, after the disastrous effects of the famine had commenced to disappear, of the inhabitants.

43. Three reasons are usually assigned for variation in population, namely, (1) excess of births over deaths, (2) emigration and (3) immigration. The birth and death rates, calculated on the mean population of the dominions during the decade, are 43.2 and 27.3 *per mille* per annum respectively, which give an annual rate of increase of 1.56 per cent. Supposing the rate of mortality is not rendered abnormal by famines and epidemics, it is calculated that the population of Hyderabad in the year 1901 will, in round numbers, be 13,519,000. It is also calculated that the population will double itself in 43.7 years.

44. The number of immigrants into the Province returned at the Census was 385,273. The highest percentage (34) was contributed by the Bombay Presidency, while Madras and Bazar yielded 24 and 22 per cent. respectively. The other parts of India contributed 15 per cent, the remainder being made up by the other parts of the world. The population of the capital contains 68,309 immigrants, which gives a percentage of 19.7 to the total population of the city, and 17.7 to the total immigrant population of the Nizam's dominions. The marginal statement shows the principal sources of the City immigrant population. It may here be mentioned that the high figures against Europe and Madras are due to the British and Contingent forces stationed at the suburbs and the large number of railway employees imported from the Southern Presidency, not to any thing of fakirs and *jathas* (luckless carriage drivers).

The number of emigrants, *i.e.*, those born within the dominions, but enumerated elsewhere, was 385,095. It will thus be seen that the total number of persons born in His Highness the Nizam's dominions was 11,547,862, and that the consequence of the movement of the population was a loss of 822 persons.

45. Nine religions were returned at the Census of 1891, which, with the numbers returned against each, are given in the margin. The Hindus form a vast majority of the population, taking up, as they do, 89.42 per cent. The Mussulmans come next with 9.7 per cent. Taking the first three religions into consideration and looking at their distribution among towns and villages, it is seen that while only 6.7 per cent of the Hindus live in towns, 31.3 per cent of Mussulmans and 76.5 per cent of Christians inhabit urban centres, thus showing that the great bulk of the rural population is Hindu.

#### Religions.

|           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| Hindu     | 15,712,293 |
| Mussulman | 1,539,964  |
| Christian | 34,429     |
| Parsee    | 4,527      |
| Jain      | 1,052      |
| Buddhist  | 57,841     |
| Other     | 26,999     |
| Total     | 18,687,105 |

46. The total Christian population is shown above as 20,429. Of these the Foreign race takes up 5,261, and the Burmans number 2,507, while the Native Christians number 12,661. Considering the population by sects, it is seen that the Roman Catholics take up 59.3 per cent of the whole Christian population, closely followed by the members of the Church of England (31.9 per cent.)

46. The total Christian population is shown above as 20,429. Of these the Foreign race takes up 5,261, and the Burmans number 2,507, while the Native Christians number 12,661. Considering the population by sects, it is seen that the Roman Catholics take up 59.3 per cent of the whole Christian population, closely followed by the members of the Church of England (31.9 per cent.)

47. Except within a very narrow range, the age statistics were unreliable. In the marginal statement, the population is distributed among the different ages taken quinquennially, up to 60 years. In the last column, the corrected figures or the numbers that, following the course of nature, based on the experience of civilised countries, where accurate registration of births and deaths is enforced, ought to have obtained for these dominions alone, are shown. The mean age, *i.e.*, the average of all, young and old, calculated on the figures of 1891 is 24.97 as against 24.94 in 1881, which shows that the population has been practically stationary. The population may be divided according to age into productive and onerous, the limit for the former being taken from 18 to 59 years in the case of males, and 15 to 44 in the case of females. The figures thus obtained are 3,035,065 productive males and 2,880,999 females, the remaining persons being too old or too young to earn a livelihood. As a matter of fact, however, children very much younger than 15 are found working both in the fields and in the Spinning and Weaving Mills.

| Age period.       | Actual figure. | Corrected figure. |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 0 to 4 years      | 1,734,884      | 1,629,755         |
| 5 to 9 "          | 1,529,429      | 1,434,644         |
| 10 to 14 "        | 1,135,842      | 1,088,949         |
| 15 to 19 "        | 867,736        | 1,146,561         |
| 20 to 24 "        | 1,029,555      | 1,267,071         |
| 25 to 29 "        | 1,047,741      | 914,962           |
| 30 to 34 "        | 1,041,236      | 916,749           |
| 35 to 39 "        | 576,942        | 723,999           |
| 40 to 44 "        | 816,241        | 628,102           |
| 45 to 49 "        | 313,772        | 531,165           |
| 50 to 54 "        | 571,148        | 452,178           |
| 55 to 59 "        | 191,862        | 210,248           |
| 60 & over         | 6,041,619      | 598,445           |
| Age not specified | 30,535         | 10,553            |
| Total             | 11,587,819     | 11,587,649        |

48. Taking the total population into consideration, the number of females to 1,000 males is 964. The paucity of females is explained by the greater mortality among female children, and the tendency to omit females, especially of the Gowa class, from enumeration. Among Hindus, the proportion is 966, among Mussulmans, 958, and among Christians, 756; the latter figure being explained by the large numbers of unmarried British soldiers. The Parsees also show a very low proportion, 685.

49. The following statement gives the statistics of civil conditions in the three principal religions. The number of wives to 100 husbands, is 97.6; the number of spinsters to 100 bachelors is 64; and the number of widows to 100 widowers is 420.

49. The following statement gives the statistics of civil conditions in the three principal religions. The number of wives to 100 husbands, is 97.6; the number of spinsters to 100 bachelors is 64; and the number of widows to 100 widowers is 420.

| Civil Conditions. | HINDUS.   |           | MUSSULMANS. |          | CHRISTIANS. |          |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|
|                   | Males.    | Females.  | Males.      | Females. | Males.      | Females. |
| Single            | 2,077,286 | 1,837,220 | 284,401     | 188,977  | 7,206       | 5,962    |
| Married           | 2,709,040 | 2,699,160 | 274,254     | 264,191  | 3,772       | 3,672    |
| Widowed           | 17,267    | 309,878   | 22,871      | 102,841  | 217         | 1,673    |
| Divorced          | 1,033     | 2,610     | 375         | 1,277    | 0           | 0        |

50. During the Census, four kinds of infirmities only were enumerated, which are shown in the margin. A decrease is observable in the number of insane and blind males, during the decade, whereas among females, the number of lepers has also decreased. In the other infirmities, a slight increase, not exceeding one in 10,000, is observable.

| Sex.        | Insanity. | Deaf-muteness. | Blindness. | Leprosy. |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|------------|----------|
| Males ...   | 1,039     | 7,739          | 3,992      | 2,981    |
| Females ... | 582       | 1,030          | 4,761      | 719      |

51. There were 76,499 males, and 3,237 females, who were returned under the category of learning; while the illiterate population comprised 343,441 males and 11,063 females.

The illiterate population bore proportions of 92.8 and 99.7 per cent. in the case of males and females respectively. It is only in the capital, that English education has made any progress, where one English literate is found among 35 males and 178 females as against one in 720 males and 3,874 females of the dominions.

52. The four vernaculars of the dominions take up the greatest part

#### Languages.

| Languages.                      | Population. | Percentage. |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Telugu ...                      | 5,031,199   | 41.61       |
| Mahrattel ...                   | 3,693,958   | 30.28       |
| Urdu (Arabic & Pers. mixed) ... | 1,275,940   | 11.96       |
| Kanneroo ...                    | 1,461,046   | 12.38       |
| Total ...                       | 11,502,143  | 97.53       |

of the population as will be seen from the marginal statement. The other languages represented are Gond, (36,157), Gujarathi, (26,994), Tamil, (29,266), Arabic, (12,869), English, (8,885), Pashtu, (2,919), and Panjabi, (2,439).

53. Over 200 main and 5,000 sub-castes were returned at the census.

#### Castes.

| Caste.            | Population. | Percentage. |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Hindoo ...        | 1,259,859   | 10.89       |
| Kapoo ...         | 1,251,619   | 10.84       |
| Mahrattas ...     | 992,949     | 8.58        |
| Sikhs ...         | 863,121     | 7.42        |
| Wani (Hindoo) ... | 535,522     | 4.65        |
| Telugu ...        | 516,446     | 4.48        |
| Bela (Hindoo) ... | 512,005     | 4.44        |
| Wang ...          | 318,121     | 2.76        |
| Hindoo ...        | 278,423     | 2.42        |
| Koli ...          | 270,218     | 2.35        |
| Mala ...          | 250,422     | 2.17        |
| Total ...         | 1,228,757   | 10.68       |

per cent. of the total population. The principal forest tribes found in the dominions

are shown in the margin, with the strength of each. The numbers include those who had embraced Hinduism, and returned themselves as such.

54. The 478 occupations returned at the Census were classified into 7 groups, 24 orders and 77 sub-orders. As the statistics of occupation are very interesting, the marginal

statement gives the 24 orders and shows against each, the strength, and the proportions borne by each to the total population of the dominions, as well as to the capital. It is remarkable that Administration takes up such a high percentage, as also Personal and domestic service; while it is found that Defence is four times higher than what it is in any of the Presidency, or other, towns in British India, a fact explained by the large numbers of British and Hyderabad Troops. The agricultural percentage is pretty low. Another noteworthy point is that in Order XXII, General labour, the percentage of the capital is less than what it is in towns in British India. It is, however, satisfactory to find that the 'Independent' population is much higher than elsewhere.

#### Section II.

#### Changes in the Administration.

55. Nawab Sir Asman Jah Bahadur, K. C. S. I., Prime Minister, was granted leave of absence on the 16th November 1894, from which date the Nawab Vikar-ul-Umrah Bahadur was appointed to officiate as Prime Minister.

On the 5th September 1894, the Nawab Vikar-ul-Umrah Bahadur was confirmed as Prime Minister.

A new office, of Peuhl Secretary to His Highness, for the disposal of Government business, has been created.

The office of Secretary, Political and Financial Departments has been amalgamated with the Revenue Secretariat, under the designation of Secretary, Revenue and Financial Departments.

The designation of Secretary, Home Department, has been changed to Secretary of the Judicial, Police, and General Departments.

The appointment of Legal Adviser to Government has been abolished as a separate appointment, and the duties of the office are now being performed by the Secretary of the Judicial, Police, and General Departments.

The office of Inspector-General of Revenue has been abolished, and the officer who held the appointment is now the Senior Member of the Board of Revenue.

As an experimental measure, a Board of Revenue, composed of two members, has been formed. The Board of Revenue takes the place of the Munsif-ul-

Maham, Revenue Department, and the Inspector-General of Revenue, who existed under the previous constitution.

The office of Inspector-General of Excise, Stamps, and Registration, has been abolished, and the duties of the office are now being performed, as regards Excise, by the Board of Revenue, and, as regards Stamps and Registration, by one of the Judges of the High Court.

On the death of the late incumbent, the office of Director of Trade and Agriculture was abolished, and the duties pertaining to this office, are now being performed by the Board of Revenue.

A new appointment of Comptroller General of Accounts has been created, which is held by an experienced Accounts officer, whose services have been temporarily lent by the Government of India.

The office of Secretary, Public Works Department, which was previously held conjointly with that of Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, has been separated, and the Secretariat is now held by an officer, who is also Secretary for Railways and Mines.

The Secretariat of the Military Department has been strengthened by the appointment of a Joint Secretary.

## CHAPTER II.

### ADMINISTRATION OF THE REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

| 56. The total Revenue under the control of the Revenue Board is shown below :— |             |             |             |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total Revenue.   | 1902 F.     | 1903 F.     | Difference. |
| 1. Land Revenue  | 2,14,14,707 | 2,31,90,673 | + 7,75,966  |
| 2. Excise ...  | 43,63,093   | 44,82,735   | + 97,700    |
| 3. Forest ...  | 1,65,272    | 1,70,030    | + 4,758     |
| 4. Customs ...   | 49,07,302   | 49,55,223   | + 47,921    |
| Total ...  | 3,08,32,316 | 3,17,73,661 | + 9,41,345  |
| 5. Local Funds ...   | 9,23,076    | 9,92,477    | + 69,301    |
| Grand Total ...  | 3,17,75,392 | 3,27,71,038 | + 9,95,646  |

#### Section I.

#### Administration of the Land.

| 57. The revenue from land is classified under the following heads :— |             |
|--|-------------|
| Classified Land Revenue.   |             |
| 1. Ryotwari land revenue...  | 2,04,83,520 |
| 2. Sarbasta ...  | 7,60,459    |
| 3. Peshkash ...  | 1,49,465    |
| 4. Fruit trees ...   | 3,25,544    |
| 5. Grazing ...   | 1,13,992    |
| 6. Miscellaneous ...   | 4,11,693    |
| Total ...  | 2,21,90,673 |

#### RYOTWARI LAND REVENUE.

58. There are altogether five *faisls*, or crops, in His Highness' territory, viz :

1. Khareef—Dry crops sown in June or July.
2. Abi—Early rice crop, sown in June or July.
3. Rabi—Dry crops sown in October and November.
4. Tahi—Late rice crop, sown in November or December.
5. Garden crops—Cultivated throughout the year.

59. The instalments of land revenue are fixed in reference to the dates on which these crops are harvested, sufficient time being allowed for threshing or otherwise preparing the crop for market, so that the ryots may sell their produce before they are called on to pay the Government demand. The dates for the different instalments are as follows :—

Khareef—12th to 26th November.

Abi—20th December to 3rd January ...

One fortnight later in unassailed districts

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Rabi—6th to 20th April                         | ... One month earlier in unsettled districts.   |
| Tabi—23rd May to 7th June                      | ... One fortnight later in unsettled districts. |
| Garden crops—Half with Abi and half with Tabi. |   |

60. The month of Khurdad (May) is regarded as the last month of the agricultural year. During this month applications for the relinquishment, acquirement or transfer of lands must be made. Applications tendered after the month of Khurdad are not given effect to, until the corresponding month in the following year.

61. The annual *jamaabandi*, or assessment of the land revenue, is the most important work in connection with the land administration. In the Maharashtra districts, where a regular settlement has been introduced, and where there are the two chief *faisals* of Khareef and Rabi, the annual *jamaabandi* is a comparatively simple operation, the revenue officer's chief duty being to see that all changes in holdings, or lapses of Inams, are duly recorded, and that the dates for the payment of revenue instalments are correctly fixed, with reference to the nature of the crops cultivated, i.e., whether Khareef or Rabi. In the Telingana part of the country, the annual *jamaabandi* is a much more complicated matter, on account of the system of granting remissions for fallow fields or damaged crops.

62. Remissions have hitherto been shown under two distinct heads. There is, first, "*kani ek sil*", i.e., reduction for one year, which was applied to cases in which whole wet fields were left fallow on account of a failure of the water-supply. It also applied to the light quality of dry lands in the Telingana districts, known as *Pulchalka*, which are cropped for one or two years and then left fallow for several years. In such cases, in unsettled districts, the revenue is remitted, and the registered occupant retains his lien on the holding, and has the right to cultivate it again, when the land regains sufficient strength. There is secondly "*suifi ek sil*", or remission for one year, which is given in the case of fields partially or wholly sown, the crops of which have been damaged or destroyed.

For all practical purposes these two distinctions are unnecessary, and orders were issued, some time ago, to show all remissions under the head of "*suifi ek sil*", giving in a subsidiary statement, the general causes of damage, such as scarcity of water, damage from excessive rain, hail, &c. But the orders have not yet been given effect to, in some districts. Some further orders are necessary on this point. The real object to keep in view, in dealing with statements of remissions, is to distinguish between different crops, as well as different causes. A more correct classification would be as follows:—

- (1.) Dry land that required to be rested.
- (2.) Wet land that remained fallow, on account of the failure of the monsoon, distinguishing between Abi and Tabi rice crops.
- (3.) Land that remained fallow on account of breached tanks and channels.
- (4.) Damage to crops, with details for each crop.

Information under these four heads would be more useful than the information now supplied, as it would enable Government to judge what the gross ryotwari revenue might have been, but for adverse features in the season.

This latter information is not available under the present system, because (1) large remissions are given for *Pulchalka* land, which could not have been cultivated even under the most favourable monsoon, and (2) remissions are given for fallow lands under breached tanks, which cannot be cultivated until the tanks are repaired. It is only after deducting these two items, the particulars of which are not always separately recorded, that an estimate can be formed of the loss in revenue, caused by an unfavourable monsoon or by other unforeseen causes.

63. The total culturable area of ryotwari lands, and the area under cultivation, with the details of dry and wet cultivation, are shown in Revenue Statement A in the Appendix, from which the following figures are taken:—

|  | Area.       |
|--|-------------|
| Area under dry cultivation                             | 1,52,91,600 |
| Area under wet cultivation                             | 8,54,100    |
| Total cultivated area                                  | 1,61,45,700 |
| Waste culturable area                                  | 28,64,000   |
| Total culturable area                                  | 1,90,09,700 |
| Percentage of cultivation to total culturable area     | 84.93       |
| Percentage of dry cultivation to total cultivated area | 94.71       |
| Percentage of wet cultivation to total cultivated area | 5.29        |

As compared with the cultivated area of 1302 Fasil, there was a falling off, in the year under report, of 220,273 acres which is accounted for as follows:—

|  | Acres.  | Difference. |
|--|---------|-------------|
| Land excluded, by transfer of villages to Sarti-khas and other districts; grants of Inams, &c. | 431,129 |             |
| Land included, by resumption of Inams, incorporation of villages, etc.                         | 475,606 | + 42,477    |
| Land thrown out of cultivation   | 772,384 |             |
| Land newly taken up for cultivation  | 500,634 | - 262,750   |
| Net difference   | —       | - 220,273   |

There are some inaccuracies in the district details of these figures, which cannot at present be accounted for. It may also be noted that the figures of "excluded" and "included" contain the areas of villages transferred from one Government district to another, and such entries do not affect the general total for the dominions. The included area is also increased by the results of the survey for some talukas. In the Korangal and Gurnakal talukas alone, the area (including waste) increased by as much as 136,496 acres, the results of the more accurate survey measurements.

64. The total assessment of the Ryotwari Lands, with the annual remissions in the years 1302 and 1303 Fash respectively, is shown below:—

Ryotwari assessment

|  | 1302 F.     | 1303 F.     | Difference. |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total assessment of Ryotwari Lands. ... .. | 2,19,99,927 | 2,23,60,450 | + 3,60,523  |
| Remissions ... ..                          | 20,29,628   | 18,76,930   | -- 1,52,698 |
| Net Ryotwari assessment..                  | 1,99,70,299 | 2,04,83,520 | + 5,13,221  |

Compared with the preceding year, there was, in the year under report, an increase of Rs. 3,60,523 in the gross demand, a decrease of Rs. 1,52,698 in the remissions, and an increase in the net demand of Rs. 5,13,221. The percentage of remissions on the gross ryotwari revenue was 8.99 in 1303 Fash, as against 9.22 per cent, in 1302 Fash.

65. The following statement shows the remissions by districts, distinguishing between Mahabwara and Telangana.

Remissions by Districts.

| District.            | Total ryotwari land revenue in 1303 Fash. | Remissions. |             | Balance.    |
|----------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                      |   | Amount.     | Percentage. |             |
|                      | Rs.                                       | Rs.         |             | Rs.         |
| Aurangabad ... ..    | 20,97,003                                 | ...         | ...         | 20,97,003   |
| Bir ... ..           | 12,74,109                                 | ...         | ...         | 12,74,109   |
| Parbhani ... ..      | 15,46,335                                 | ...         | ...         | 15,46,335   |
| Nander ... ..        | 15,31,228                                 | ...         | ...         | 15,31,228   |
| Gulbargah ... ..     | 11,11,527                                 | 18,312      | 1.65        | 10,93,215   |
| Raichur ... ..       | 9,65,616                                  | 10,174      | 1.07        | 9,55,442    |
| Lingsugur ... ..     | 9,94,615                                  | 275         | 0.03        | 9,94,340    |
| Nalgund ... ..       | 4,65,197                                  | 2,009       | 0.45        | 4,63,188    |
| Bidar ... ..         | 8,47,181                                  | ...         | ...         | 8,47,181    |
| Total Mahabwara ...  | 1,06,29,811                               | 30,830      | 0.29        | 1,05,98,981 |
| Melak ... ..         | 13,94,058                                 | 2,46,393    | 17.68       | 11,47,675   |
| Indur ... ..         | 19,59,311                                 | 2,51,198    | 12.83       | 17,08,113   |
| Elgodal ... ..       | 30,32,147                                 | 6,35,079    | 20.98       | 23,96,168   |
| Sirpur Tondur ... .. | 2,32,991                                  | 20,769      | 8.89        | 2,12,222    |
| Warangal ... ..      | 23,19,233                                 | 3,16,914    | 14.27       | 19,02,319   |
| Nalgundah ... ..     | 15,02,556                                 | 1,43,633    | 9.55        | 13,58,923   |
| Mahab Nagur ... ..   | 13,90,543                                 | 2,31,184    | 16.65       | 11,59,359   |
| Total Telangana ...  | 1,17,30,639                               | 18,46,100   | 15.73       | 98,84,539   |
| GRAND TOTAL ...      | 2,23,60,450                               | 18,76,930   | 8.39        | 2,04,83,520 |

The few remissions that are shown in the Mahabwara districts, and specially in the districts of Gulbargah and Raichur, occurred in talukas, in which rice cultivation is carried on and where remissions are granted on the same terms as in the Telangana.

The highest remissions were in the Elgodal district (Rs. 6,35,079.) Of the total sum, Rs. 2,80,260 were remitted on account of dry land, and Rs. 3,55,719, on account of wet land. The details showing the cause of remissions are vague and insufficient. For instance, Rs. 4,57,423 are put down as on account of a bad season; Rs. 5,822 for damage to crops; Rs. 31,782 for *Pot Khurab*—or waste patches in fields; and Rs. 90,532 for other reasons. The same vagueness runs through all the district returns on this head.

Warangal stands next highest on the list of districts in the matter of remissions, the amount being Rs. 3,16,914. Details distinguishing between remissions for wet and dry cultivation have not been given in this district, and the large sum of Rs. 2,46,478 is set down under the head of "other reasons."

In the Indur district, the remissions amounted to Rs. 2,51,198, and in Mahab Nagur, to Rs. 2,31,484. The details for these two districts are more clearly specified than for other districts, and are as follows:—

| Causes of remissions.                                | Indur.   |          | Mahab Nagur. |
|--|----------|----------|--------------|
|  | Rs.      | Rs.      |              |
| Want of water ... ..                                 | 1,01,680 | 80,466   |              |
| Breach of tanks ... ..                               | 45,734   | 11,086   |              |
| Excessive rain ... ..                                | 31,221   | 14,738   |              |
| Reduction in rates ... ..                            | 20,748   | 2,425    |              |
| Change of crop ... ..                                | 16,792   | 30,059   |              |
| Double crop land changed into single crop            | ...      | 64,464   |              |
| Poverty of soil ... ..                               | 10,173   | ...      |              |
| Submerged lands ... ..                               | 6,893    | 31,638   |              |
| Death of cattle ... ..                               | 1,305    | 2,532    |              |
| Damage of crop ... ..                                | 1,182    | 1,137    |              |
| Waste patches in fields ( <i>Pot Khurab</i> ) ... .. | ...      | 32,608   |              |
| Dis-repair of wells ... ..                           | 530      | 2,060    |              |
| Other reasons ... ..                                 | 15,011   | 7,122    |              |
| Total ... ..   | 2,51,198 | 2,31,484 |              |

The figures for remissions in other districts follow the same lines as the above, and do not call for special remarks.

66. The remissions on account of "Breach Tanks" are actually larger than are shown in the above statement. Some of

these items come under "reduction in rates," or "double crop changed into single crop." The delay, in repairing tanks that were breached, has become a very serious question, and is the cause of much loss of revenue. Taking only the few tanks in the Indur district that breached in 1301 Fash, the following statement shows approximately the loss of revenue, that has occurred, and is still occurring, on account of the delay, on the part of the P. W. Department, in repairing these tanks.

| No. | NAME OF TANK.       | Taluka.        | Amount of Estimate. | Date of Estimate. | REVENUE UNDER TANK. |                  |
|-----|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|
|     |                     |                |                     |                   | Before levelling.   | Present revenue. |
|     |                     |                | Rs.                 |                   | Rs.                 | Rs.              |
| 1   | Rudrer              | ... Boden      | 75,368              | 2.Feb. 94.        | 16,000              | 4,000            |
| 2   | Kamareddi           | ... Kamareddi  | 58,057              | do.               | 32,000              | 7,000            |
| 3   | Jam                 | ... Nirmal     | 8,908               | 3.Oct. 94.        | 7,000               | ...              |
| 4   | Ibrahim             | ... Baswada    | 5,800               | 26.Nov. 94.       | 8,000               | ...              |
| 5   | Nagur               | ... Yellareddi | 4,283               | 30.Nov. 93.       | 5,000               | ...              |
| 6   | Mullumpett Shajalla | ... do.        | 3,839               | do.               | 4,000               | ...              |
| 7   | Rudra               | ... do.        | 4,495               | do.               | 4,000               | ...              |
| 8   | Bodsee Gundum       | ... Indur      | 3,941               | 30.May. 94.       | 15,000              | 6,000            |
|     | Total               | ...            | 1,60,654            | ...               | 91,500              | 17,000           |
|     | Annual loss         | ...            | ...                 | ...               | 74,500              | ...              |

It will be seen from these figures, that the Revenue Department is suffering an annual loss, from eight tanks alone, of Rs. 74,500, and even this sum is under-estimated, because it is calculated that, by repairing the tanks as proposed, the total revenue will amount to Rs. 1,10,000, as against Rs. 17,000 now being received. These figures are instructive, as not only showing the advantage of repairing tanks, but the necessity for prompt measures on the part of the P. W. Department, to prevent a loss of Government revenue.

67. The following statement compares the Ryotwari revenue after remissions demand of Ryotwari revenue, after deducting remissions.

| District.         | 1902 F.     | 1903 F.     | Difference. |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                   | Rs.         | Rs.         | Rs.         |
| Aurangabad        | 21,16,885   | 20,97,063   | — 19,822    |
| Bir               | 12,74,719   | 12,74,109   | — 605       |
| Burhanpur         | 15,41,617   | 15,45,385   | + 3,768     |
| Nander            | 13,37,265   | 13,31,928   | — 5,337     |
| Gulbarga          | 10,17,829   | 10,93,312   | + 75,483    |
| Raichur           | 10,27,728   | 9,53,442    | + 74,286    |
| Jalgaon           | 10,01,762   | 9,94,340    | + 7,422     |
| Naldurg           | 4,62,224    | 4,63,128    | + 904       |
| Bidar             | 8,48,207    | 8,47,181    | — 1,026     |
| Total Maharashtra | 1,06,28,231 | 1,06,98,981 | — 29,250    |
| Medak             | 11,27,622   | 11,47,675   | + 20,053    |
| Indur             | 17,11,162   | 17,08,113   | — 3,049     |
| Elgandul          | 20,34,227   | 23,96,168   | + 3,61,941  |
| Surpur Tandur     | 2,11,381    | 2,12,282    | + 901       |
| Waraung           | 18,61,480   | 19,02,319   | + 40,839    |
| Nahendah          | 13,06,886   | 13,58,923   | + 52,037    |
| Mahabub Nagar     | 10,89,310   | 11,59,059   | + 69,749    |
| Total Telangana   | 93,42,068   | 98,84,530   | + 5,42,462  |
| GRAND TOTAL       | 1,99,70,299 | 2,04,83,510 | + 5,13,211  |

The cause of the decrease in the Aurangabad district of Rs. 19,822 is not specially mentioned by the Talukdar in his annual report; but it is gathered from the returns, that it arises from the exclusion of the assessed area by grant of Immus (Rs. 27,078), the inclusion of assessed area being nearly Rs. 874. There has been no falling off under other heads. On the contrary, while the assignments of land amounted to an assessment of Rs. 55,227, new lands were taken up to the extent of Rs. 61,449, showing an increase of Rs. 6,222. In the Gulbarga district the increase of Rs. 75,368 is chiefly owing to the inclusion of villages from other districts and partly to an extension of cultivation.

In the Raichur district, the decrease of Rs. 74,286 is owing to the transfer of 24 villages to the Mahabub Nagar and Gulbarga districts, the assessment of which is Rs. 76,893.

In the district of Jalgaon the decrease of Rs. 7,422 is due to the exclusion of lands. The increases in the other districts are the natural fluctuations in the revenue of the Telangana.

68. After disposing of the figures showing exclusions and inclusions, which, as already stated, refer to transfer of villages, grants and resumption of Immus, &c., there remains, the actual assessed area, in regard to which the ryots have the option of resigning their holdings.

The following statement shows the changes of holdings during the year.

| DISTRICT.     | RELINQUISHED. |             | ACQUIRED. |             | DIFFERENCE. |             |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|               | Area.         | Assessment. | Area.     | Assessment. | Area.       | Assessment. |
|               | Acres.        | Rs.         | Acres.    | Rs.         | Acres.      | Rs.         |
| Aurangabad    | 68,541        | 55,227      | 68,715    | 61,449      | + 174       | + 6,222     |
| Bir           | 13,622        | 10,226      | 14,213    | 11,521      | + 591       | + 1,600     |
| Burhanpur     | 22,591        | 11,848      | 22,591    | 22,591      | —           | —           |
| Nander        | 13,361        | 10,801      | 13,361    | 13,361      | —           | —           |
| Gulbarga      | 1,07,459      | 1,08,081    | 1,07,459  | 1,08,081    | —           | —           |
| Raichur       | 11,710        | 11,710      | 11,710    | 11,710      | —           | —           |
| Jalgaon       | 10,811        | 10,811      | 10,811    | 10,811      | —           | —           |
| Naldurg       | 4,686         | 4,686       | 4,686     | 4,686       | —           | —           |
| Bidar         | 8,411         | 8,411       | 8,411     | 8,411       | —           | —           |
| Medak         | 96,889        | 2,12,223    | 96,889    | 2,12,223    | —           | —           |
| Indur         | 20,876        | 18,982      | 18,982    | 18,982      | —           | —           |
| Elgandul      | 2,32,919      | 2,37,719    | 2,32,919  | 2,37,719    | —           | —           |
| Surpur Tandur | 18,241        | 18,241      | 18,241    | 18,241      | —           | —           |
| Waraung       | 11,267        | 12,013      | 11,267    | 12,013      | —           | —           |
| Nahendah      | 1,08,081      | 1,08,081    | 1,08,081  | 1,08,081    | —           | —           |
| Mahabub Nagar | 9,943         | 1,08,081    | 9,943     | 1,08,081    | —           | —           |
| Total         | 2,00,084      | 12,00,084   | 2,00,084  | 12,00,084   | —           | —           |

In every district except Nander, there was an increase in the assessment of holdings, the total increase being Rs. 5,70,510. The area of holdings has decreased in several districts, the Elgandul district showing as large a decrease as 2,08,798 acres, which is chiefly in *Polahatta* land.

In the Nander district, there was an increase in the occupied area of 8,909 acres, but a decrease in assessment of Rs. 3,656.

69. In the following statement, information is given, showing the number of cultivators, the total area and assessment of, ryotwari lands, with the average area of the holdings, and the average assessment per acre.

| District.         | Number of cultivators. | Total cultivated area in acres. | Net revenue after deducting remissions. | Average area cultivated by each cultivator. | Average revenue per acre. |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------|
|                   |                        |                                 | Rs.                                     | A. G.                                       | Rs. n. p.                 |
| Aurangabad        | 65,732                 | 22,88,100                       | 20,97,003                               | 34 1  | 0 14 11                   |
| Bij               | 49,082                 | 16,66,200                       | 12,74,109                               | 33 37                                       | 0 12 2                    |
| Parbhani          | 69,049                 | 20,07,000                       | 16,45,838                               | 29 2  | 0 12 3                    |
| Nandur            | 46,464                 | 12,90,100                       | 13,31,228                               | 27 30                                       | 1 0 4                     |
| Gulbarga          | 43,688                 | 10,90,700                       | 10,93,215                               | 24 38                                       | 1 0 0                     |
| Raichur           | 46,719                 | 10,40,300                       | 9,83,442                                | 22 10                                       | 0 14 10                   |
| Lingsagar         | 64,838                 | 14,13,100                       | 9,84,340                                | 21 35                                       | 0 11 2                    |
| Naldurg           | 16,576                 | 6,51,700                        | 4,63,128                                | 39 12                                       | 0 11 4                    |
| Bidar             | 27,038                 | 9,48,500                        | 8,47,181                                | 35 3  | 0 14 4                    |
| Total Maharashtra | 4,29,186               | 1,23,51,600                     | 1,05,98,981                             | 28 31                                       | 0 13 8                    |
| Indur             | 54,321                 | 4,50,400                        | 17,08,113                               | 8 12  | 3 12 8                    |
| Medak             | 31,823                 | 1,99,090                        | 11,47,676                               | 6 11  | 5 12 3                    |
| Eligmal           | 80,957                 | 6,87,200                        | 23,96,168                               | 8 19  | 3 7 9                     |
| Sirpur Tandur     | 39,027                 | 3,30,100                        | 2,12,282                                | 8 18  | 0 10 3                    |
| Warangal          | 1,07,000               | 7,73,600                        | 19,02,618                               | 7 10  | 2 7 4                     |
| Nalgundah         | 55,277                 | 8,67,800                        | 13,58,923                               | 14 23                                       | 1 10 11                   |
| Mahbub Nagar      | 37,024                 | 5,46,000                        | 11,59,059                               | 14 16                                       | 2 1 11                    |
| Total Telingana   | 4,06,620               | 37,94,100                       | 98,84,539                               | 9 13  | 2 9 8                     |
| GRAND TOTAL       | 8,35,810               | 1,61,45,700                     | 2,04,83,520                             | 16 14                                       | 1 4 3                     |

The term 'cultivator' in this statement includes, in addition to the registered occupant, co-sharers and sub-tenants. It will be noticed that the average area of the holdings, in the Maharashtra districts, is 28 acres 31 guntas, as against 9 acres 13 guntas in the Telingana districts. In the latter, more attention is bestowed on wet than on dry cultivation. The average assessment in the Maharashtra districts is Rs. 0-13-8 per acre, as against Rs. 2-9-8 per acre in the Telingana.

70. The collections of the ryotwari revenue demand, for the year 1903 Fashl, by divisions are shown below.

| Division.  | Demand.     | Collections. | Outstandings. | Percentage of collections. |
|------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| Aurangabad | 62,47,676   | 62,44,449    | 3,237         | 99-94                      |
| Gulbarga   | 35,04,124   | 34,98,894    | 5,230         | 99-85                      |
| Bidar      | 63,11,410   | 62,38,201    | 73,218        | 98-84                      |
| Warangal   | 44,30,301   | 43,70,512    | 49,789        | 98-87                      |
| Total      | 2,04,83,520 | 2,02,52,056  | 1,31,464      | 99-36                      |

The final result, which shows that 99-36 per cent of the total demand was collected, or that, out of a total of Rs. 2,04,83,520, only Rs. 1,31,464 remained outstanding, cannot but be considered as, on the whole, a favourable indication of the working of the Revenue Department as a collecting agency. The result would have been still more favourable but for the slackness of one or two districts.

The districts which show the most favourable results under this head are the following:—

|            | Amount of outstandings. | Percentage of collections. |
|------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Aurangabad | Rs. 45                  | 99-99                      |
| Raichur    | 41                      | 99-99                      |
| Naldurg    | 100                     | 100-00                     |
| Parbhani   | 171                     | 99-98                      |
| Bidar      | 555                     | 99-93                      |

The districts most backward in the collections are:—

|              | Amount of outstandings. | Percentage of collections. |
|--------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Medak        | Rs. 50,805              | 95-59                      |
| Warangal     | 27,350                  | 98-56                      |
| Indur        | 17,702                  | 98-96                      |
| Nalgundah    | 11,242                  | 99-17                      |
| Mahbub Nagar | 11,196                  | 99-03                      |

The Medak district has a particularly bad record, the reasons being frequent changes in officers, and arrangements for the camp of exercise and movements of troops, which occupied the revenue officers, at a time when their whole attention was required for the annual *jambashti*. Although the Medak district is comparatively small in area, it is a troublesome one to hold, on account of its close vicinity to the city of Hyderabad, and it is necessary that the Talukdar should not only be efficient, but that he should devote himself to the work of the district. The arrears in the other districts have not been accounted for.

71. Returns are received from the districts showing the number of cases in which coercive processes are issued for the recovery of land revenue. These returns are blank for the districts of Aurangabad, Bij, Parbhani, Raichur

Gulbarga, Naldurg and Eligmal showing that in these districts no property was sold in recovery of land revenue. The details of cases in the other districts are as follows:—

| District.     | Cases for deposit including arrears. | Cases disposed of. | Cases pending. | Value of property attached. | Value realized by sale of property. |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|               |                                      |                    |                | Rs.                         | Rs.                                 |
| Number        | 88                                   | 16                 | ---            | ---                         | ---                                 |
| Lingsagar     | 6                                    | 6                  | 19             | ---                         | ---                                 |
| Medak         | 25                                   | 7                  | ---            | 1,744                       | 1,744                               |
| Bidar         | 1                                    | 1                  | ---            | 368                         | 310                                 |
| Indur         | 15                                   | 15                 | ---            | 486                         | 486                                 |
| Sirpur Tandur | 9                                    | 9                  | ---            | 510                         | 510                                 |
| Warangal      | 539                                  | 539                | 47             | 1,152                       | 1,152                               |
| Nalgundah     | 325                                  | 324                | 7              | 587                         | 587                                 |
| Mahbub Nagar  | 44                                   | 27                 | ---            | ---                         | ---                                 |
| Total         | 1,042                                | 989                | 104            | 5,148                       | 5,001                               |

Compared with the sum collected, nearly 2½ millions, the sum of Rs. 5,481 is very insignificant, and, is in itself a proof of the facility, with which the ryots are now able to pay the Government demand.



## OTHER SOURCES OF LAND REVENUE.

72. The other sources of Land Revenue, as compared with 1302 Fasil, are as follows.

| Other sources of Land Revenue. | 1302 F.   | 1303 F.   | Difference. |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Sarbasta ...                   | 7,26,142  | 7,00,459  | — 25,683    |
| Peshkash ...                   | 96,540    | 1,49,465  | + 52,925    |
| Fruit trees ...                | 1,49,480  | 3,26,544  | + 1,84,064  |
| Grazing ...                    | 1,13,064  | 1,18,992  | + 5,928     |
| Miscellaneous ...              | 3,66,182  | 4,11,603  | + 45,511    |
| Total ...                      | 14,44,408 | 17,07,133 | + 2,62,745  |

The fluctuations in Sarbasta and Peshkash follow the execution of orders issued in the Inam Department. In the revenue from fruit trees, there is an increase of Rs. 1,84,064, the result of a good mango crop. Grazing has slightly increased by Rs. 5,928; but, comparing the *Jamulandi* statements of the Rigundal and Sirpur Tander districts, with the *musool lakhs*, there is a discrepancy of Rs. 39,747, which can only be accounted for by erroneous classification. This source of revenue is comparatively small, because the grazing of unoccupied fields in the Telingana districts is left free for the ryots, and not sold at auction as in the Maharastra districts.

The head 'miscellaneous' includes, among many minor items, (1) Moccus, (2) Government share in Jagirs, (3) Quit-reat on Inams, (4) Roosum Zemindari, (5) Roosum Bidar tankidari, (6) Dastband, (7) Fisheries, (8) Assessment on Salt lands, (9) Ferries, (10) Dharpati, (11) Ganeva Kabdana, and all items classed under (12) *Deshpati*. Some of these items, such as Moccus and Government share in Jagirs, would more properly have appeared under the head Sarbasta.

73. Under all heads, the land revenue demand of 1303 Fasil was Rs. 2,21,80,673, of which Rs. 2,19,80,327 or 99.5 per cent were collected, and Rs. 2,10,346 remained outstanding at the end of the year. The details of the outstandings are:—

|                          | Rs.      |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Ryotwari Land Revenue... | 1,31,464 |
| Sarbasta ...             | 27,154   |
| Peshkash ...             | 24,727   |
| Fruit trees ...          | 8,071    |
| Grazing ...              | 4,499    |
| Miscellaneous ...        | 14,431   |
| Total Rs.                | 2,10,346 |

The arrears of Sarbasta are not specially accounted for by the Talukdars. The arrears of Peshkash are owing to Rs. 3,552 being due by the Rajah of Anagundi, who is in financial difficulties, and Rs. 15,175 by the Rajah of Paluneha, who has recently received back his zemindari, the accounts of which are under scrutiny.

The total arrears, under all heads of land revenue, for previous years dating from 1271 Fasil to the end of 1302 Fasil, amounted to Rs. 8,82,351, of which Rs. 21,340 were recovered in 1303 Fasil, and the arrears at the end of 1303 Fasil, exclusive of the arrears of 1303 Fasil, amounted to Rs. 7,91,811.

The details of the latter sum are:—

|                           |              |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Ryotwari land revenue ... | Rs. 5,61,000 |
| Sarbasta ...              | 82,750       |
| Fruit trees ...           | 10,716       |
| Grazing ...               | 22,614       |
| Miscellaneous ...         | 1,14,841     |
| Total                     | Rs. 7,91,811 |

The districts, with the heaviest arrears, are the following:—

*Medak*.—Rs. 2,23,082. The collections in this district have been allowed to fall unnecessarily into arrears; but there is also a special difficulty, arising from large sums being in dispute with City noblemen, the settlement of which has been referred to Government.

*Mahbub Nagar*.—Rs. 1,47,324. No definite explanation has been given in the districts report.

*Nalgunda*.—Rs. 1,32,797. Two main reasons are assigned for the outstandings in this district.

(1) Arrears for Seri or Inam lands held by Pergunnah officers, the accounts of which are in confusion. Steps have been taken to clear the accounts.

(2) Arrears for *Mannavari* roosums and *Sirdeshmukhi* in the Bhongir taluka, due by City nobles, about which correspondence is going on.

*Warangal*.—Rs. 1,13,477. No definite explanation has been given for this sum, but a large portion is reported to be irrecoverable.

74. Under all heads of revenue, viz., land revenue, excise, etc., the total outstandings up to the end of 1302 Fasil were Rs. 11,98,355, classed as follows:—

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Pending orders of higher authorities ...    | Rs. 8,28,012  |
| To be adjusted ...                          | 25,111        |
| Pending enquiries in the Inam Department .. | 64,296        |
| Recoverable ...                             | 1,64,341      |
| Irrecoverable ...                           | 1,16,605      |
| Total ...                                   | Rs. 11,98,355 |

75. During the year under report, rules were issued permitting the grant of leases of tanks on the old "dastband" system, under which most of the tanks were constructed in olden days.

Lease of tanks on the dastband system.

This measure, which promises to become very popular, provides, that leases for the repair and maintenance of tanks may be granted to zemindars and others on any of the following systems:

- (1) By *dashband*, which may be given in the shape of Inam Land, at the rate of one-tenth the area of land irrigated by the tank, or in cash, at the rate of one-tenth the revenue, (exclusive of local funds,) derived from the land under the tank.
- (2) By a permanent reduction in the assessment of land held by the lessor.
- (3) By repayment of the amount expended, in a certain number of years, by deductions from the revenue of the land under the tank.
- (4) By a combination of the *dashband* and the reduced-rate systems, i. e., reduced rates for a certain number of years, and *dashband* for future maintenance.

Applications may be made jointly by several persons, or by the village community as a whole.

For the purpose of the rules, tanks and kuntas are classified in four groups, viz:

- I. Kuntas, i.e., small tanks, under which the irrigated land does not exceed 50 bighas or acres.
- II. Tanks that have not been repaired by the Public Works Department since the beginning of 1293 Fasil, or tanks on which the cost of the repairs since 1293 Fasil has not exceeded Rs. 3,000.
- III. Tanks repaired by the Public Works Department since the beginning of 1293 Fasil, on which more than Rs. 3,000, but not more than Rs. 40,000, have been expended.
- VI. Tanks excluded from the above classes, on account of the amount expended on them by Government, or of their situation, or for any reason that renders it desirable that they should be maintained departmentally.

Tehsildars are authorized to sanction applications for kuntas on the *dashband* system, that is, by granting one-tenth of land, or cash. Any other conditions must be submitted to higher authority. In the same way, Talukdars may deal with cases in Class II, provided the original area under a tank does not exceed 200 acres, and Subadars may deal with cases in which the irrigated area does not exceed 500 acres. All other cases are submitted to the Board of Revenue.

The returns, showing the number of applications made and leases granted are unfortunately so incomplete, that full information cannot be given here. In fact, so backward have some districts been in submitting returns, showing the work under this head, that the Board of Revenue was lately constrained to temporarily withdraw from all district officers the power of granting leases, and direct that the applications should be sent to the Board for final orders. This state of things does not, however, imply that the work of granting leases has been neglected in all districts. On the contrary, some officers, and notably the Talukdars of Nalgondah

and Mahbub Nagar have done good work in this direction, but it is unfortunate that, except the Talukdar of Mahbub Nagar, none of the others has fully reported his proceedings. In some districts, the *dashband* system has been neglected by the Talukdars, especially in Elgodal and Warangal, for which no returns are available.

The number of applications received and sanctioned in the districts from which returns have been received is as follows:—

|                  | No. of<br>applications. | No. of<br>leases granted. |
|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Raichur ...      | 62                      | 6                         |
| Indur ...        | 418                     | 51                        |
| Nalgondah ...    | 310                     | 173                       |
| Mahbub Nagar ... | 234                     | 99                        |
| Total ...        | 1,024                   | 329                       |

As the Government orders regarding *dashband* become better known, there can be little doubt that many applications will be received. Signs of this are already apparent. In the Indur district, a Zemindar has come forward, and offered to take on lease, and thereby make himself responsible for, 51 tanks and kuntas in the Yellareddi taluka, and the only question is, whether some of the tanks should not be given to persons residing in the villages instead of all to one Zemindar.

In the Mahbub Nagar district, up to date, i.e., including the first half of the year 1304 Fasil, the Talukdar has given, in all, leases for 155 tanks, affecting an area of 5,493 bighas, assessed at Rs. 59,380, and on which the *dashband* lands are 417 bighas, assessed at Rs. 5,782. The Talukdar has shown that the average annual expenditure in the Mahbub Nagar district on irrigation works has been Rs. 1,25,000, and that if all the tanks were leased on the *dashband* system, the annual cost to Government would be Rs. 59,318, or less than half what is now being expended.

There can be no question, that in the *dashband* system lies the remedy for the difficulty at present being experienced, first, of protecting the tanks during periods of heavy rainfall, and second, of promptly repairing them after a breach has occurred. The loss of revenue, that occurs during the period the tank remains unrepaired, is generally sufficient to cover many years of *dashband* payments. The figures, already quoted in para 66, for the Indur district are a proof of this. If leases had been given on the *dashband* system for the eight tanks referred to, the cost to Government would have been Rs. 7,450 per annum, whereas in the three years, including 1304 Fasil, the loss of revenue to Government, owing to the tanks being breached, has amounted to Rs. 2,23,500 which represents 30 years' *dashband* payments.

It is of course, not intended that large tanks should be leased on the *dashband* system. It is generally advisable, that tanks of this kind should remain in charge of the Public Works Department, and special provision has been made for

this in the rules. But as regards the number of small and moderate-sized tanks, of which there are thousands scattered over the country, the *dashawal* system is peculiarly suitable, and the conditions attached to it are now of such a simple nature, that they can be easily understood, and applied by the local officers.

## Section II.

### Survey and Settlement.

76. The office of Settlement Commissioner was, for the previous 8 years, combined with that of Inspector-General of Revenue; but on the appointment of the latter officer as Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, it became necessary to revert to the original arrangement of a full time Settlement Commissioner, and Moulvie Ali Hassan, First Talukdar of the Mahbub Nagar district, who had previously been employed in the Settlement Department, was selected for the post.

77. The strength of the Department, during the year under report, consisted of—

- 4 Superintendents,
- 15 Assistant Superintendents,
- 16 Sub-Assistant Superintendents,
- 6 Supervisors, and
- 332 Measurers and Classers.

In addition to the above, there was one Assistant Superintendent, in charge of the Store Department.

78. For administrative purposes, there are four survey divisions, each in charge of a Superintendent, viz., Hyderabad, Indur, Medak, and Warangal; but, as this arrangement does not convey a clear idea of the work falling to each Superintendent, it is advisable, for the purposes of this report, to show here the distribution of work by districts.

The Superintendent of Hyderabad is in charge of the survey operations in the Mahbub Nagar district, and has his head-quarters in Hyderabad, because no accommodation is available elsewhere.

The Superintendent of Indur is in charge of the survey operations in the Indur and Eligandal districts. He has also charge of some work in the Aurangabad district.

The Superintendent of Medak is in charge of the Medak district, with his head-quarters in Hyderabad. He has also charge of re-settlement operations in the Parenda taluka of the Naldurg district.

The Superintendent of Warangal is in charge of the Warangal and Nalgandah districts, with head-quarters at Warangal. Work in the Nalgandah district is suspended, until establishments can be spared from the other districts.

Nature of work.

79. The work devolving on the Department is of a four-fold nature, viz :

- (1) Measurement of fields,

- (2) Classification of fields.

- (3) Revision work, i.e., correcting the records up to date, in the talukas that were measured and classed some years ago.

- (4) Settlement.

### SURVEY.

80. In the past few years, the measurement work has run in advance of classification and settlement operations, and consequently it was curtailed in the year under report.

The details of measurements are given below :—

| District.         | Taluka.                  | Number of villages. | Average number of surveyors. | Area.       |               |          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------|---------------|----------|
|                   |                          |                     |                              | Cultivated. | Uncultivated. | Total.   |
| Aurangabad        | Purajits in City.        | 1                   | ...                          | 287         | 13            | 300      |
| Eligandal         | Jagtlyal and Karim Nagar | 38                  | 33                           | 56,321      | 16,112        | 72,433   |
| Medak             | Andol                    | 1                   | 0.5                          | 403         | 293           | 696      |
| Warangal          | Madhira                  | 46                  | 24                           | 75,873      | 25,941        | 1,01,814 |
| Mahbub Nagar      | Kalwakurti               | 2                   | 1.2                          | 3,283       | 2,353         | 5,786    |
| Total 1303 F. ... |                          | 88                  | 58.7                         | 1,36,117    | 44,822        | 1,80,939 |
| Total 1302 F. ... |                          | 324                 | 137.25                       | 4,41,495    | 5,34,886      | 9,76,381 |

From these figures it will be seen, that 88 villages were measured as against 324 in the preceding year, the total area being 1,80,939 acres, or 7,95,442 acres less than in 1302 Fasil. The average area measured by each surveyor was 3,082 acres in 1303 Fasil, as against 7,114 acres in 1302 Fasil, and the cost per acre, including the comparative share of supervising staff, was Rs. 0-4-14, as against Rs. 0-1-8½. The comparatively small out-turn of work and the consequent increase in cost per acre is due to the smaller area of unculturable waste measured in the year under report, as compared with the preceding year, the area of such lands being 5,34,886 acres in 1302 Fasil, against only 44,822 in 1303 Fasil.

81. Classification work was carried out in 332 villages, and in an area of 4,43,385 cultivated acres, as against 250 villages and 2,83,979 acres in the preceding year. The total number of classers employed on this work was 111, as against 71 in the preceding year, and the cost per acre amounted to Rs. 0-4-5, as against Rs. 0-2-11½ in the preceding year.

The details of this work are given below.

| District.     | Taluka.       | No. of Villages. | No. of Classes. | No. of Fields. | Area in acres. |               |          |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------|
|               |               |                  |                 |                | Cultivated.    | Uncultivated. | Total.   |
| Amravati.     | Amravati      | 42               | 1               | 323            | 1,792          | 499           | 2,291    |
| Elkond.       | Sindla        | 42               | 1               | 18,818         | 51,663         | 38,904        | 90,567   |
| Mahab.        | Tekur         | 42               | 1               | 14,920         | 28,818         | 38,948        | 67,766   |
| Warangal.     | Kandhara      | 119              | 1               | 28,340         | 84,939         | 7,982         | 92,921   |
|               | Elkond        | 44               | 1               | 19,814         | 10,236         | 10,535        | 29,351   |
|               | Elkond        | 83               | 1               | 30,601         | 1,20,021       | 6,081         | 1,56,703 |
| Mahab. Nagar. | Kandhara      | 4                | 1               | 661            | 5,095          | 5,140         | 10,235   |
|               | Total 1903 F. | 332              | 111             | 1,12,146       | 4,42,280       | 1,01,219      | 5,43,499 |
|               | Total 1902 F. | 289              | 71              | 65,150         | 2,83,979       | 1,53,047      | 4,37,026 |

The Settlement Commissioner has explained the increased cost of classification as due principally to a larger number of fields having been classed, while there is not a corresponding increase in the area; but this explanation cannot altogether be accepted, because while in 1903 Fash, there were 1,12,346 fields with an area of 4,43,385 acres, giving an average of 3 acres 37 guntas per field, in 1902 Fash, there were 65,150 fields comprising 2,83,979 acres, giving an average area of 4 acres 14 guntas per field; so that this does not account to any great extent for the increase. Another reason, that affects all averages in the year under report, is that the pay of the Settlement Commissioner is included for the first time in the cost of the department, the Inspector-General of Revenue who was previously Settlement Commissioner having drawn no pay from the Survey Department in previous years.

## 82. Revision work includes a general revision of the occupied area of

Revision work.

villages about to be settled, in order to secure the latest and most correct information; and in the course of this work many fields are subdivided in accordance with the Settlement Rules, and other fields are re-classed, while fields lately brought under cultivation are also classed for the first time.

Revision work employed during the year an average strength of 162-4 Surveyors and Classers, working in 323 villages, the details being as follows:—

| District.         | Taluka.  | No. of villages. | Average number of surveyors and classers. | Total area revised. | Part of total area re-classed and subdivided. | Part of total area re-classed. |
|-------------------|----------|------------------|---|---------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1                 | 2        | 3                | 4   | 5                   | 6   | 7                              |
| Indur             | Amravati | 78               | 38-2                                      | 1,69,307            | 24,064  | 19,815                         |
| Warangal          | Indur    | 55               | 33-8                                      | 1,01,908            | 10,893  | 8,500                          |
|                   | Chitral  | 94               | 25-2                                      | 50,481              | 32,234  | 18,246                         |
| Mahab. Nagar.     | Kandhara | 37               | 20-2                                      | 1,33,134            | 14,603  | 11,230                         |
|                   | Jirchur  | 36               | 23-0                                      | 88,236              | 17,707  | 13,535                         |
| Naldurg           | Parenda  | 28               | 22-0                                      | 40,542              | 10,219  | 14,074                         |
| Total for 1903 F. |          | 328              | 162-4                                     | 5,84,008            | 1,15,799                                      | 85,460                         |
| Total for 1902 F. |          | 419              | 112-5                                     | 5,91,980            | 51,409  | 20,995                         |

The total area dealt with under the head of revision was 5,84,008 acres, being 7,972 acres less than in the preceding year. The cost per acre, including share of cost of supervision, was Rs. 0-4-5½, as against Rs. 0-3-4½ in 1902 Fash.

The above figures include revision in the taluka of Parenda in the Naldurg district. This taluka was one of those which had suffered severely in the famine of 1877, and when the first regular settlement was introduced in 1294 Fash, the period of it was, as an exceptional case, confined to 10 years. The time has now arrived for making a new settlement, preparatory to which a small establishment has been employed in revising the previous work.

## 83. Tests were made in the case of 2,541 originally measured and 2,551

revised fields, the results of which were found to be as follows:—

| Work.                | NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH ERRORS WERE DETECTED. |               |               |                 |                |                |               |                    | Total number. |
|----------------------|--|---------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
|                      | No.  | One per cent. | Two per cent. | Three per cent. | Four per cent. | Five per cent. | Six per cent. | Over six per cent. |               |
| Original measurement | 323  | 671           | 770           | 323             | 212            | 103            | 68            | 61                 | 2,541         |
| Revision             | 869  | 458           | 522           | 296             | 149            | 67             | 60            | 180                | 2,551         |

Of the classified area, 14,230 fields were tested in which the differences were found to be as follows:—

| Amount of Difference. | No. of fields. | Percentage. |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Nil                   | 8,504          | 59-76       |
| ½ anna                | 4,136          | 29-07       |
| 1 "                   | 1,136          | 8-33        |
| 1½ annas              | 308            | 2-16        |
| 2 "                   | 52             | 0-36        |
| 2½ "                  | 26             | 0-19        |
| 3 "                   | 11             | 0-08        |
| Over 3 annas          | 7              | 0-05        |
| Total                 | 14,230         | 100         |

The results of these tests are considered, on the whole, to be satisfactory.

## 84. Including 36 cases pending from the preceding year, there were 75

Boundary disputes.

boundary cases for disposal as per margin. Of these cases, 37 were decided; six were compromised, four struck off, four decided *ex-parte* and 23 after hearing both parties. 38 cases remained pending at the end of the year. The cause of so large a percentage of pending cases is ascribed to the non-appearance of the parties, and to the institution of some cases to-

wards the close of the year.

The results of the Settlement in the 37 cases disposed of, were as follows:—

|                 |             | ACRES      |       |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|-------|
| Cases in Khalsa | Disposition | Cultivated | Waste |
|                 |             | 1,815      | 343   |
| Mekans          | Disposition | 1,422      | 409   |
|                 |             | 1,221      | 1,999 |
| Jagirs          | Disposition | 1,455      | 1,953 |
|                 |             | 1,455      | 1,953 |

The percentage of captured value awarded to Government was thus 40·7 per cent. of the cultivated area, and 18·6 per cent. of the waste area. But it is evident, that it depends upon the Settlement Superintendent's decisions are accepted or not. During the year under report, the Settlement Superintendents had to deal with 10 appeals, of which they settled 23, and 17 remained pending at the end of the year. The decisions in the 23 appeals were as follows:—

| BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND VILLAGES |                           | BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND JAGIRS |                | Total area.     |                |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| GIVEN TO AGRI-<br>CULTURE       | GIVEN TO HOSPITAL-<br>ITY | GIVEN TO KHALSA               | GIVEN TO MEKAN | GIVEN TO KHALSA | GIVEN TO JAGIR |
| 2,782                           | 8,221                     | 1,401                         | 1,449          | 302             | 1,730          |
| Acre                            |                           |                               |                |                 |                |
| ...                             | ...                       | ...                           | ...            | ...             | ...            |
| 2,782                           | 8,221                     | 1,401                         | 1,449          | 302             | 1,730          |
| 15,973                          |                           |                               |                |                 |                |

The Settlement Commissioner had also 29 second appeals of which he disposed of 24, and 5 remained pending at the end of the year.

In disposing of the 24 cases, he upheld the previous decisions in 9 cases, modified it in 2 cases, 12 cases were remanded for further enquiry, and one case was discharged.

85. Boundary marks are erected by the Survey Department, and in the case of occupied land, the cost is subsequently recovered from the occupants by the local Revenue Officers, who are furnished with the accounts by the Survey Department.

The plan was tried of letting the ryots erect their own boundary marks, but experience proved, that although they promised readily enough, the work was not done, and the previous system of doing the work by contract had to be reverted to.

86. The budget provision for boundary marks, and the expenditure on this account, during the year 1303 Fasil, are shown in the following statement.

| Divisions. | BUDGET ALLOCATION.   |              |          | Expend-<br>ture.<br>Rs. | Balance.<br>Rs. |
|------------|----------------------|--------------|----------|-------------------------|-----------------|
|            | Cultivated<br>lands. | Waste lands. | Total.   |                         |                 |
| Hyderabad  | 30,000               | 500          | 30,500   | 21,600                  | 8,900           |
| Indur      | 74,608               | 8,426        | 83,124   | 60,188                  | 22,936          |
| Medak      | 40,000               | 500          | 40,500   | 12,984                  | 27,516          |
| Warangal   | 50,000               | 2,000        | 52,000   | 34,167                  | 17,833          |
| Total      | 1,94,698             | 11,426       | 2,06,124 | 1,28,939                | 77,185          |

Outstanding on account of Boundary marks.

87. The following statement shows the total amount outstanding on this account at the end of the year.

| Divisions. | BALANCE.                         |                                  |          | Recovered during<br>the year under<br>report. | Balance. |
|------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------|---|----------|
|            | Till the<br>end of last<br>year. | For the<br>year under<br>report. | Total.   |   |          |
|            | Rs.                              | Rs.                              | Rs.      | Rs.   | Rs.      |
| Hyderabad  | 7,473                            | 7,473                            | —        | 16,409  | 57,893   |
| Indur      | 26,553                           | 47,749                           | 74,302   | —   | 23,861   |
| Medak      | 24,876                           | 488                              | 25,364   | —   | 23,861   |
| Warangal   | 34,896                           | 84,167                           | 68,063   | 10,407  | 19,656   |
| Total      | 86,325                           | 89,877                           | 1,76,202 | 35,816  | 1,40,386 |

The outstanding balances are very high, and attention is being directed to the point. In Hyderabad, out of a balance of Rs. 7,473 to be recovered, there was no realization at all, which is chiefly due to the fact that the *Wazuli Patrahs*, or demand statements, were sent to the Talukdars so late as Mohir and Aban. A similar course accounts for the non-realization in the Medak division also. In Indur, out of a total sum of Rs. 74,302, only Rs. 16,409 was recovered from the ryots during 1303 Fasil, which leaves a large balance of Rs. 57,893 yet to be recovered. Most of the *Wazuli Patrahs* in this district were sent at the end of the year, and the balance was held in abeyance until the first instalment is due in the current year. In Warangal, there is still a large balance of Rs. 49,656. Amounts due for the current year can hardly be recovered until the following year, but when arrears are allowed to accumulate from previous years, it shows that the work of collection is being neglected.

#### SETTLEMENT.

88. During the year under report three complete talukas in the Telangana districts comprising 272 villages were settled, viz., the Kurnool and Yellareddi talukas of the Indur district, and the Warangal taluka of the Warangal district, and 32 scattered to this, 15 resumed villages of the Basunda taluka, Indur district, and 2 scattered jagirs in the Aurangabad district and two villages in the Bidar district were also settled, the total number of settled villages being 321. The result

of these settlements has led to a net increase of revenue of Rs. 35,894, the particulars of which can be seen from the following statement.

| District.  | Taluka.      | No. of villages. | Old settlement. | Settlement under Settlements. | CHANGES WITH OLD SETTLEMENT. |           |
|------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
|            |              |                  |                 |                               | Increase.                    | Decrease. |
| INDUR      | Kamareddi    | 75               | 1,08,520        | 2,34,785                      | 36,265                       | ...       |
|            | Yellareddi   | 69               | 2,18,098        | 2,01,642                      | ---                          | 17,356    |
|            | Basavada     | 15               | 1,472           | 1,796                         | 424                          | ---       |
| AURANGABAD | Bhakardan    | 27               | 41,045          | 41,574                        | 529                          | ---       |
|            | Aurangabad   | 8                | 1,190           | 1,590                         | 400                          | ---       |
|            | Ambar        | 1                | 1,262           | 1,524                         | 262                          | ---       |
|            | Gandapur     | 1                | 3,744           | 2,890                         | ---                          | 854       |
| BIDAR      | Udgir        | 2                | 910             | 946                           | 36                           | ---       |
| WARANGAL   | Warangal     | 128              | 3,46,985        | 3,63,182                      | 16,197                       | ---       |
|            | TOTAL        | 321              | 8,14,035        | 8,49,929                      | 54,104                       | 18,210    |
|            | Net increase | ...              | ...             | ...                           | 35,894                       | ---       |

talukas the work is in progress. In one taluka (Amrabad) the work has not been commenced. This is one of the talukas in which a forest reserve has lately been created.

*Nalgundah District.*—In three talukas, the survey operations have been partly done.

*Warangal District.*—One taluka, Warangal, has been settled, and the report on another taluka, Chiryal, is now before Government; in three talukas, the survey and classification operations have been completed. Of the remaining four talukas, the work is in progress in three, and has not yet been commenced in one.

A summary of the above is that,

74 talukas have been completely settled,  
19 do. have been surveyed and classed,  
in 11 do. work is in progress, and  
in 13 do. work is not yet commenced.

90. Excluding advances for the erection of boundary marks, the budget provision for the year 1903 Fash amounted to Rs. 4,31,908, of which, Rs. 3,76,404 were expended and Rs. 55,504 lapsed at the end of the year.

91. The total expenditure incurred by Government on account of Survey and Settlement, from the commencement in 1855 to the end of 1903 Fash, is Rs. 61,92,300, or nearly 62 lakhs. In order to arrive at an estimate of the actual financial results of the Settlement, it is necessary to eliminate from the account, all increases and decreases due to changes in Jagir and Inam holdings, as well as transfers of villages from one district to another, and this work is so laborious, that it has not been possible to accomplish it for every district. But the Settlement Commissioner has had the accounts prepared for six out of the nine districts, that have been completely settled. In doing this, he has made allowance for the transfer and release from attachment of villages, but he has not allowed for Inams resumed. The figures of each district are given below.

| District.    | Net results of Settlement. |           | Settlement Expenditure. |
|--------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
|              | Increase.                  | Decrease. |                         |
| Aurangabad   | 45,27,165                  | ---       | 4,23,506                |
| Bidar        | ---                        | 6,06,127  | 2,59,061                |
| Gulbargah    | 4,00,382                   | ---       | 3,37,614                |
| Lingsugur    | 4,13,981                   | ---       | 3,37,117                |
| Naldurg      | 20,72,429                  | ---       | 2,47,685                |
| Raichur      | 3,21,292                   | ---       | 2,31,183                |
| Total        | 77,35,189                  | 6,06,127  | 18,86,165               |
| Net increase | 71,29,062                  | ---       | ---                     |
| Net profits  | 52,42,897                  | ---       | ---                     |

92. The progress of the settlement operations in the whole of His Highness' territory, comprising 117 talukas, inclusive of Sark-i-khas, is as follows:—

Aurangabad division 32 talukas }  
Gulbargah do. 27 talukas } completed.  
Bidar district 7 talukas }

*Indur District.*—Of the ten talukas which constitute this district, five have been settled. The survey and classification operations have been completed in the remaining five talukas, and reports have been received by the Settlement Commissioner on three of them, but these have not yet been sent to the Revenue Board.

*Molak District.*—One taluka has been settled. In three talukas the survey and classification operations have been completed, on one of which a report has already been submitted to the Settlement Commissioner.

*Elyavol District.*—The survey has been completed in one taluka (Sirilla), and nearly completed in another taluka (Jagtiyal), while the classification operations are in progress in Sirilla. No work has yet been commenced in the remaining talukas.

*Sirpur Tander.*—Survey operations have not yet been commenced. The district is far from head-quarters, has a sparse population, and is much covered with jungle.

*Mahab Nagar.*—Two talukas have been settled; in five talukas, survey and classification operations have been completed, and settlement reports have been received by the Settlement Commissioner on two of them; in two other

It will be seen from these figures, that the total increase of revenue, that has accrued to Government in the six districts above named, amounts to Rs. 71,39,062, from which deducting Rs. 18,86,165, being the total expenditure of Survey and Settlement operations in these districts, there is a clear net profit up to date of Rs. 52,42,897.

In the case of the Aurangabad district, the figures are up to the end of 1302 Fasil, and if one year's more increased revenue were added to that district, the result would be still better.

In the districts for which accounts are not given, the results are generally equally favourable, and it may therefore be reasonably assumed, that the whole of the 62 talukas expended up to date have already been repaid to Government, and the increased revenue in these districts will, in future, be clear profit. These results, of which a portion may be placed to the credit of the Inam Department, have, it must ever be remembered, been obtained not by rack-renting, but, on the contrary, by imposing a rate, which is easily paid by the ryots, — is proved, not only by the facility with which land revenue is collected, but also by the fact that, in the Mahratwar districts, and especially in the western districts, the whole of the cultivated lands is occupied.

Of the settled districts, Bidar is the only one that shows a loss. In this district, the old rates were abnormally high, and the ryots were so heavily oppressed, that, at the time of the settlement, Government did not hesitate to sanction great reductions, and the district is now one of the most prosperous in the dominions. The first settlements in Bidar were made for periods of 15 years; as these settlements fall in, there can be little doubt that some increase will be possible in the rates, and this indeed was contemplated by the Settlement Commissioner, who made the existing settlement.

In addition to the above, the results in some talukas of other districts recently settled show a net increase of revenue, up to date, of Rs. 90,661 as follows:

| Taluka.      | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| Kalsbgar     | 47,284    |           |
| Boden        | 21,861    |           |
| Baswada      | 8,408     |           |
| Mudhol       | 36,738    |           |
| Maktal       | 36,908    |           |
| Total        | 1,20,930  | 30,269    |
| Net increase | 90,661    |           |

92. Six taluka maps and 265 village maps were printed and issued during the year, besides other miscellaneous mapping work. One district map was prepared for printing by the photo-zinc process.

93. The miscellaneous work which devolved on the department included surveys in connection with (1) the Salar Jung Estates, (2) land taken up for the Secunderabad Water Works, and (3) the Culateral Survey of Secunderabad and Bolarum. The latter work is being done for the Resident, and is paid for from the Cantonment Funds.

### Section III.

#### Inam.

94. The strength of the Inam Department consists of a Commissioner at head-quarters, and four Deputy Commissioners, one at each Subah.

95. The Deputy Commissioners have power to dispose of Inam cases of the following nature:—

| Term.          | Amount of Claim.   | Consolidated powers.               |
|----------------|--|------------------------------------|
| In perpetuity. | 50 bighas of dry land,<br>3 bighas of wet land,<br>Rs. 50 cash.    | Whole claim not to exceed Rs. 100. |
| For two lives. | 75 bighas of dry land,<br>5 bighas of wet land,<br>Rs. 75 cash.    | Whole claim not to exceed Rs. 200. |
| For one life.  | 100 bighas of dry land,<br>10 bighas of wet land,<br>Rs. 150 cash. | Whole claim not to exceed Rs. 250. |

All cases of greater value than the above are submitted to the Commissioner for disposal, whose powers are defined as follows:—

|  |   |
|--|---|
| 200 bighas of dry land,<br>10 bighas of wet land,<br>Rs. 500 cash. | Whole claim not to exceed Rs. 500; and irrespective of whether the Commissioner agrees with the subordinate officer or not. |
|--|---|

If the Commissioner agrees with the Deputy Commissioner, he can dispose of cases above Rs. 500, except Jagirs.

Cases beyond the Commissioner's powers are submitted to the Board of Revenue. All Jagir cases are submitted to Government, for sanction.

96. The enquiry into Inam grants seems well nigh interminable. It was commenced in 1275 Fasil—29 years ago—Talukdars of districts being entrusted with the work. As this arrangement was found unworkable, a special Department was constituted in 1285 Fasil, with a Superintendent at its head. The latter arrangement continued until 1292 Fasil, when, finding that a single officer was unable to cope with the work, an Inam Board, comprising three, and at one time four, members was created. This

Board continued until Ardabehst 1294 Fashl. Owing to the detection in that year of an extensive system of frauds, the office was closed for a time, and the Inspector-General of Revenue, who had detected the frauds, was temporarily appointed Special Inam Commissioner, with two Assistants, in order to review cases in which fraud was suspected, as well as to carry on the current work. Subsequently, the department was reorganized, and the present system was introduced, in Farwardi 1296 Fashl.

97. The following figures give a summary of the work disposed of, during the above periods, with the details for each year, since the last reorganization in 1296 Fashl.

Work disposed of.

| Years.  | Number of cases disposed of. | COURTESY IN WHICH GRANTS WERE CONFIRMED WITH VALUE. |                |                  |                  | Value realized.  | Total value of cases disposed of. |
|---|------------------------------|---|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|
|   |                              | For one life.                                       | For two lives. | For perpetuity.  | Total.           |                  |                                   |
| 1   | 2                            | 3   | 4              | 5                | 6                | 7                | 8                                 |
|   |                              | Rs.   | Rs.            | Rs.              | Rs.              | Rs.              | Rs.                               |
| From 15th Ardabehst 1285 Fashl to 15th Isfandār 1291 Fashl ...    | 10,426                       | 1,56,303  | 870            | 3,02,057         | 4,58,230         | 4,09,604         | 8,68,840                          |
| From 16th Isfandār 1291 Fashl to the end of Ardabehst 1294 Fashl. | 19,969                       | 1,25,654  | 3,893          | 2,46,870         | 3,76,417         | 1,08,391         | 5,74,808                          |
| Under the Special Inam Commissioner in 1295 Fashl ...             | 3,261                        | ...   | 31,080         | 58,203           | 89,183           | 1,39,973         | 2,25,156                          |
| Present system: from Farwardi 1296 Fashl ...                      | 10,443                       | 42,391  | 12,877         | 1,89,792         | 2,45,060         | 2,05,647         | 4,51,707                          |
| <b>During the year 1297 P.</b>                                    | 7,904                        | 27,061  | 10,153         | 1,64,906         | 2,02,140         | 1,42,512         | 3,44,652                          |
| " 1298 ...  | 6,341                        | 12,851  | 1,461          | 2,27,258         | 2,41,370         | 84,418           | 3,25,788                          |
| " 1299 ...  | 1,165                        | 13,026  | 428            | 3,15,626         | 3,29,680         | 60,478           | 3,90,158                          |
| " 1800 ...  | 5,425                        | 15,296  | 351            | 2,18,615         | 2,34,272         | 59,271           | 2,93,543                          |
| " 1301 ...  | 5,084                        | 36,545  | 370            | 2,33,428         | 2,70,338         | 80,203           | 3,50,541                          |
| " 1302 ...  | 4,544                        | 11,716  | 377            | 1,30,727         | 1,42,820         | 35,810           | 1,78,636                          |
| " 1303 ...  | 4,134                        | 2,378   | 293            | 53,370           | 56,044           | 38,245           | 94,289                            |
| <b>Total ...</b>  | <b>42,243</b>                | <b>1,61,674</b>                                     | <b>20,313</b>  | <b>15,98,737</b> | <b>17,21,724</b> | <b>7,07,500</b>  | <b>24,29,314</b>                  |
| <b>Grand Total</b>  | <b>75,916</b>                | <b>4,43,631</b>                                     | <b>68,052</b>  | <b>21,55,867</b> | <b>26,42,660</b> | <b>14,55,568</b> | <b>40,95,116</b>                  |

The value of Inams resumed, according to the above statement, is a little over 1½ lakhs, but these figures cannot be accepted as altogether accurate, because they are taken from the returns of each year, and allowance has not been made for claims subsequently admitted on appeal.

98. The delay in disposing of Inam cases arose originally from :

Causes of delay.

1. Delay in preparing statements, in the districts.
2. Delay in obtaining replies from the Record office regarding the validity of sanads.

3. Absence of finality in decisions, a loose practice having obtained, of granting reviews of judgments, almost whenever asked for.
4. Cases submitted for sanction to Government, by the Superintendent of Inam, having been returned for re-enquiry, by the Inam Board, which caused years of delay.

The above obstacles would probably have been overcome in time, and if nothing else had occurred to delay the work, the bulk of the Inam enquiry would have been completed by this time. But, in 1297 Fashl, the Revenue Secretary of the day took up the idea that the enquiry as regards Inams had been hardly carried out, and he prevailed upon the Government to issue a Circular, No. 20 of 1297 Fashl, on the subject. The Circular laid down that any party who, by reason of being unable to produce a sanad, had been deprived of his Inam, might apply for a review of judgment, and if it were found by a reference to the village records, or if in the absence of entries in the records two witnesses were produced, who would orally depose to the applicant or his ancestors having been in possession of the Inam for a period of 40 years, antecedent to the commencement of the Inam enquiry, he should be reinstated.

In a country where evidence can be purchased for a few annas, and where, moreover, the sympathies of the villagers are generally with the Inamdars, rather than with the Government, it was necessary to safeguard the interests of Government, both by limiting the period for applications for review, and by insisting on very clear evidence of possession. This order in some respects may have been necessary; but the omission to adopt sufficient precautions on these points, has led to much loss to Government, and has dispirited and retarded the whole work of the Inam Department.

99. In the annual reports, up to the end of 1300 Fashl, the Inam Commissioner has not distinguished between ordinary claims, and applications for reviews under Circular No. 20. Information under this head is available from 1301 Fashl, i.e., for the past three years. During this period, there have been, including arrears, 20,317 applications for review of judgment, of which 6,825 were disposed of, and 13,492 remained pending at the end of 1303 Fashl.

The particulars of these cases by divisions are as follows:—

| Division.        | Total applications from Inams 1280 to 1295 Fashl. |               | Decided.     | Pending.      |
|------------------|---|---------------|--------------|---------------|
|                  | ...   | ...           |              |               |
| Aurangabad ...   | ...   | 2,210         | 649          | 1,561         |
| Bidar ...        | ...   | 11,648        | 4,707        | 6,941         |
| Gulbargah ...    | ...   | 4,085         | 1,908        | 2,617         |
| Warangal ...     | ...   | 1,774         | 401          | 1,373         |
| <b>Total ...</b> | <b>...</b>  | <b>20,317</b> | <b>6,825</b> | <b>13,492</b> |



The value of the claims confirmed or disallowed have not been separately shown, except for the Bidar division. In the latter division, the returns are complete for the whole period extending from 1297 Fasil to the end of 1303 Fasil. During this period, 6,292 claims, valued at Rs. 1,76,962, were decided. Of these, 5,829 claims, valued at Rs. 1,60,809, were confirmed; and 463 claims, valued at Rs. 16,153, were rejected. If it were certain that the claims had been fully enquired into, there would be no reason for dissatisfaction. On the contrary, it would be felt, that the injustice of previous orders, by the Inam Commission, had been rectified. But many of the claims have been admitted on mere oral evidence, which generally is not of a trustworthy nature; and, further, the Talukdar of the Bidar district has brought to notice that, in 114 cases, the Deputy Commissioner gave land to the extent of 665 acres, being more than 100 per cent in excess of the area originally claimed by the parties at the first enquiries in these cases. The Subadar has wisely refused to execute the decisions in these cases on the excess land, and the Board of Revenue is now making further enquiries into the matter.

100. The whole question, regarding revision cases, was lately considered

*Circular regarding Revision Cases.*

by the Minister, and, in accordance with the recommendation of the Revenue Board, the nature of the evidence necessary for the admission of a claim has been more fully defined, and a period of three months has been fixed, after which no such claims shall be entertained.

As the Revenue Board Circular is a very important one, it is given below.

"Although nearly six years have now elapsed since Circular No. 20 of 1297 Fasil was issued, cases still continue to be brought in for review of judgment, and judging from the present circumstances there is hardly any hope that these cases would come to a speedy end. On the contrary, from the way in which proceedings are being conducted, it seems probable that the work will go on for ever, a fact not conducive to the interests of the State. The Circular above quoted expressly directed (vide clause E.) that a list of these cases, in which a review of judgment was necessary, should be prepared and submitted within three months, without waiting for applications from parties concerned; but the Inam Department has not yet carried out this instruction.

2. "It appears from the proceedings of cases hitherto reviewed, that the subordinate officers have not understood the object of the Circular in question, in the way in which it should have been understood, especially as regards oral evidence. A great deal of misunderstanding seems to prevail, as, possessing for 40 or even more years prior to 1263 Fasil, is taken as proof, on mere hearsay evidence, and that too, given by persons who are not likely to have been born before that year. The evidence, too, contrary to all acknowledged rules, is not taken before competent officers, but is in the generality of cases recorded in the Tehsil, though clause D of the Circular above alluded to, contains clear directions to the contrary, in the following terms:—

"The question of evidence has become a most important one. Every piece of evidence which may be tendered in future should be recorded with the greatest care. It will not be sufficient to rely merely on the evidence produced by the Inamdars, but it will be the duty of the officers con-

during the investigations to collect any further evidence that may be required to meet the ends of justice. No should any evidence be taken on commission by the Tehsildars, unless for some special reason."

"In clause C, the following further instructions are given:—

"When there is an evidence of any Inam in the Government records, and other evidence is produced to prove the existence of such an Inam, the latter evidence should not be accepted, unless there is reason to believe that the omission of any entry in the Government records regarding the Inam is due to a mistake on the part of Government officials, or unless the evidence is of such a reliable nature, that it cannot be set aside without prejudice to the requirements of justice."

"These instructions have been very little attended to by the subordinate officers, and it has therefore been deemed necessary to issue for their instruction and guidance the following fresh orders on the subject, under the sanction of His Excellency the Minister, conveyed in Rakhsa No. 1018, dated 25th Khairid 1304 Fasil, (29th April 1925.)

3. "Reviews of judgments will in future be admissible under the provisions of Circular No. 20 of 1297 Fasil, only in such cases, in which applications for such review have been submitted within three months of the date of issue of the present circular, after which period no such application will be received.
4. "The Deputy Commissioners of Inam will be competent to review only those cases, which may have been originally decided by a single member of the Inam Board. The Inam Commissioner will be competent to review cases decided by the Inam Board collectively, whilst cases, decided under the sanction of the Revenue Board, or the Government, will be reviewed by the order or sanction of the Revenue Board.
5. "When there are any village records existing, but when they contain no records in respects of any Inam, and oral evidence is produced with regard to that Inam, such evidence will not be accepted, unless under the circumstances laid down in clause C of Circular No. 20, and which have been already quoted above.
6. "When there is a record in respect of an Inam in any particular year, but previous records are not to be found, evidence against the record in question will be admitted, in accordance with the law of evidence.
7. "When there are no records, and only oral evidence is produced, it should be admitted only so far as it may be reliable, with due regard to the age of the witnesses, and other surrounding circumstances.

"As a period of 40 years has elapsed since 1263 Fasil, any witness who can testify to the fact of the actual possession of a Inam for 40 years prior to that period must necessarily be at least ninety years of age.

"As it is practically impossible to produce such witnesses, the only alternative is to insist upon the production of such witnesses as may be able to attest, on the evidence of their own eyes, the fact of possession for more than half the period necessary for the restoration of an Inam.

8. "No evidence will be admissible, unless it has been recorded in the handwriting of a Deputy Commissioner himself, or of another officer of a grade not inferior to that of a Third Tahsildar." (Translation)

## 101. The disposal of cases by divisions was

Work done by each Deputy Commissioner.

as follows:—

| Division.  |             | Total cases. | Disposed of during the year. | Pending at the end of the year. |
|------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Aurangabad | { Original  | 1,435        | 549                          | 886                             |
|            | { Review    | 709          | 492                          | 417                             |
|            | Total       | 2,144        | 841                          | 1,303                           |
| Bidar      | { Original  | 964          | 184                          | 780                             |
|            | { Review    | 5,153        | 1,462                        | 3,691                           |
|            | Total       | 6,117        | 1,646                        | 4,471                           |
| Gulbargah  | { Original  | 3,701        | 123                          | 3,578                           |
|            | { Review    | 1,714        | 191                          | 1,523                           |
|            | Total       | 5,415        | 314                          | 5,101                           |
| Warangal   | { Original  | 2,178        | 1,211                        | 967                             |
|            | { Review    | 616          | 122                          | 494                             |
|            | Total       | 2,794        | 1,333                        | 1,461                           |
| Total      | { Original  | 8,278        | 2,067                        | 6,211                           |
|            | { Review    | 8,192        | 2,067                        | 6,125                           |
|            | GRAND TOTAL | 16,470       | 4,134                        | 12,336                          |

The Department, as at present constituted, is not coping with the work that falls upon it. Comparing the working of the past two years, it is found that while in 1802 Fasli there were, including arrears, 13,855 cases for disposal, of which 4,544 were disposed of, in 1803 Fasli there were 16,470 cases, of which only 4,134 were disposed of, and the pending cases which in 1802 Fasli were 9,311, amounted to as much as 12,336 in 1803 Fasli.

The Department is quite strong enough for the work that has to be done, but the individual officers are not sufficiently active. The Officer who shows the best returns, is Moulvie Inayat-ur-Rahman at Warangal. He disposed of altogether 1,333 cases in 1803 Fasli, of which 1,211 were original cases. The small number of applications for reviews in the Warangal division, as compared, for instance, with Bidar, etc., 616 as against 5,153, is due, it is believed, to the greater care exercised by the Deputy Commissioner of Warangal in sifting the village records for evidence. The Deputy Commissioner of Bidar disposed of 1,646 cases in all; but of these, 1,462 cases were reviews, and only 184 were original cases.

The Deputy Commissioner of Aurangabad disposed of only 841 cases, which is half the quantity of work he should have done. The Deputy Commissioner of Gulbargah, disposed of only 314 cases and had arrears, at the end of 1803 Fasli, of 5,101 cases. The excuse for this state of things, as afforded in the Inam Commissioner's report, is that the Deputy Commissioner was engaged on special duty.

But the special duty to which reference is made, namely an enquiry into the debts of the Shorapur Samasthan, need not have interfered, to any material extent with the disposal of Inam cases.

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Of the total number of cases disposed of by the Deputy Commissioners, 3,708 cases were finally disposed of by the Deputy Commissioners or the Commissioner; and 426 were submitted to the Revenue Board or Government, for sanction.

## 102. The cases dealt with by the Commissioner are given in the following

Cases disposed of by the Commissioner's statement.

| NATURE OF CASE.                       | Pending from 1802 F. |     | Filed in 1802 F. |       | Total. |     | Decided on. |     | Total. | Pending. |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-----|------------------|-------|--------|-----|-------------|-----|--------|----------|
|                                       | 1                    | 2   | 3                | 4     | 5      | 6   | 7           | 8   |        |          |
| Original                              | ...                  | 179 | 157              | 886   | 47     | 144 | 191         | 148 |        |          |
| Appeal                                | ...                  | 58  | 35               | 73    | 24     | —   | 24          | 47  |        |          |
| Revision (ordinary)                   | ...                  | 25  | 32               | 60    | 94     | —   | 24          | 24  |        |          |
| Revision (Special, under Cir. No. 20) | ...                  | 76  | 446              | 522   | 430    | 19  | 143         | 73  |        |          |
| Special cases                         | ...                  | 26  | 1                | 27    | 6      | 1   | 7           | 20  |        |          |
| Total                                 | ...                  | 347 | 671              | 1,685 | 235    | 154 | 699         | 319 |        |          |

There were thus 1,018 cases in all before the Commissioner, out of which 699 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 319. The decisions were, consequently, 68 per cent of the total number of cases on the file. The number of cases for revision, under Circular No. 20, was larger than the number of original cases, the latter being 336, whilst the former stood as high as 522. There were 73 appeals and 60 cases for review, out of which 26 were decided of each category. The Commissioner's decision was final in 535 cases, whilst 164 were sent up for Government sanction. There were 27 special cases referred to him, of which only 7 were disposed of.

103. The number of Muntakhabas or certificates issued by the department during the year under report, was 2,263, showing an increase of 106 over the preceding year. These include decisions in cases finally disposed of by the Government, the Inam Commis-

Muntakhabas or certificates.



The number of toddy shops is fixed by Government. Contracts for drawing and selling toddy are sold by talukas. The tree-tax system, which is found to work successfully elsewhere, has not been introduced, nor would it be feasible, unless Government acquired the right to jagir palmyra plantations.

The right to collect and sell mowba flowers, from which the country spirits are manufactured, is farmed out by talukas.

110. The farm system might work fairly well in the districts, if the

*Competition with Jagir jurisdiction.*

contractors could be given a real monopoly of the manufacture and vend of country spirits within a specified area. But under existing circumstances, their monopoly is confined to khalsa villages, and they have no connection with the many jagir villages that are interspersed with khalsa villages. There is, thus, competition between the khalsa and jagir contractors and the result is, that when bids are made at auction, for the right to manufacture and sell country spirits in a khalsa taluka, the applicants take into account the competition, they are likely to meet with on the part of jagir contractors, and the amount offered for the contract is reduced in proportion to the competition that is expected. This divided jurisdiction affects the Excise revenue, both in khalsa and jagir villages, and prevents any proper or efficient administration of the Excise system.

111. The Bombay Presidency Excise officers complain of liquor manu-

*Frontier Abkari arrangements.*

factured in His Highness' territories being supplied to British subjects, and to prevent this to some extent, an arrangement has been entered into, by which the liquor shops on either side are removed a distance of three miles from the frontier. A similar arrangement has been made in that part of the Warangal district, which is continuous with the Krishna district of the Madras Presidency, and the Madras Government is moving to have similar steps adopted over the whole length of the frontier.

A measure of this nature, which not only causes loss to Government, but also inconvenience to the villagers, would probably be unnecessary, if the rates for country spirits in His Highness' territories were more on a par with the rates prevailing in the adjoining British districts. But nothing can be done in this direction, until the divided jurisdiction difficulty is overcome.

112. In 1301 Faali, an attempt was made to overcome this difficulty by

*Resumption of Jagir Abkari rights.*

acquiring the Abkari rights of Jagirdars. The scheme was worked out by the late Revenue Secretary, Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, but it led to so much opposition on the part of the Jagirdars, that it had to be abandoned.

The reason of the opposition was mainly because the scheme contained three great defects, viz :

- (1) That it drew an invidious distinction between the Sarf-i-Khas, Paigah, and Military Jagirs on the one hand, and all other Jagirdars, and Mukhtadars on the other.
- (2) That it provided for the recognition of only such jagirs as had been confirmed by the Inam Department, or are supported by valid *manads*.

- (3) That the compensation for Abkari rights was limited to a cash payment, to be calculated at five times the average annual revenue in full and permanent settlement of the Jagirdars' rights. Thus, if a Jagirdar had been in receipt of an annual income of Rs. 1,000, from Abkari, it was proposed to pay him, once for all, Rs. 5,000, and to permanently resume his Abkari rights.

The Jagirdars, not unaturally, objected to this high-handed proposal, and made such strong remonstrances against it, that it was withdrawn.

Subsequently, the matter was referred to the Inspector-General of Revenue, who, in the end of 1302 Faali, submitted a revised scheme, the main points of which are :

- (1) That the rights of Jagirdars, as regards the manufacture and sale of country spirits, and the sale of opium, should be leased by Government.
- (2) That the amount to be paid annually to Jagirdars as compensation, or rent, should be equivalent to the average income they have received, from this source, during the preceding ten years.
- (3) That, if desired by the Jagirdar and approved by Government, the annual rent, based on ten years' average income, may be commuted into a grant of land, yielding an annual assessment equal to the abkari revenue of the jagir.
- (4) That the Toddy and Mowba revenues should not be acquired at present.
- (5) That, in making a settlement as proposed, the Revenue Department should deal with all Jagirdars actually in possession of villages, without reference to any enquiry that may be pending in the Inam Department; any order, subsequently issued by the Inam Department, having effect on the abkari revenue in the same manner as on the other revenues of the jagir.

At the same time, the Inspector-General of Revenue recommended that this scheme, which would entail very careful enquiries into the circumstances of the abkari of each jagir property, should be adopted gradually, a commencement being made with one of the frontier districts, and each district being taken in turn.

The above scheme was laid before the Cabinet Council, and having been approved by that body, instructions have been issued to the Board of Revenue to introduce it experimentally in one district. It is hoped that the Jagirdars will be satisfied with this arrangement.

## PART II.—CITY ABKARI.

113. For administrative purposes, the City Abkari district comprises an area extending six miles round the City, exclusive of the British Cantonments of Secunderabad and Bolarum. Latterly, an area of two miles around these Cantonments has also been excluded from the City limits, and included in the Cantonment area.

No liquor or toddy shops are allowed within the walls of the City; but there are many stills and shops in the suburbs.

114. Liquor is manufactured either in private stills, generally attached to the licensed shops, or is imported from the districts. A distinction is drawn between the shops that sell locally distilled liquor, and those that import liquor. The former are called *gaddi* shops, and the latter, *razbandi* shops.

The rights, to stills and shops on the *gaddi* system, have been mostly conferred permanently on the kulaks, on the *suzerana* system. That is to say, a person wishing to establish a still, or shop, or both, on a particular site, paid a *suzerana* in cash, and thereby obtained an hereditary and transferable right to the still or shop, with which Government cannot interfere, so long as the conditions of the grant are fulfilled.

These conditions are :—

- (1) to distil mowha flowers to the extent specified in the original application ;
- (2) to pay duty on mowha flowers at the rate fixed by Government ;
- (3) to pay a small monthly fee for the shop, which ranges from 12 annas to Rs. 2.
- (4) to pay a monthly *razman* of 8 annas ; and
- (5) to undertake not to distil liquor from any substance other than mowha flowers.

In the case of *Razbandi* shops, a similar title has been conferred ; but, instead of taking, once for all, a *suzerana* in cash, a fixed monthly payment of Rs. 30 is taken from all such shops, without reference to whether the situation is a favourable one or not.

The annual revenue from country spirits is mainly obtained by levying duty on mowha flowers and liquor imported. On mowha, the duty is Rs. 16 per *paala* ; on imported liquor, the duty varies according to the quality of the liquor, and is as follows :—

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <i>Basi</i> liquor (single distillation) | Rupces 16, per <i>Bas</i> of 96 seers. |
| <i>Yemjals</i> " (double " ) " "         | 24, " "                                |
| <i>Kefai</i> " (triple " ) " "           | 32, " "                                |

115. A *suzerana* of Rs. 30 is taken for Toddy shops, besides duty, levied on each pot of toddy, at the rate of 4 annas per 20 seers.

A tree-tax is levied in certain localities, on private plantations, at the following rates :—

|   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| On each date tree for the tapping season, during which toddy is supplied to licensed shops. | From 5 annas to Rs. 2-4-0 |
|---|---------------------------|

On each date tree, the }  
toddy from which is sold }  
at the foot of the tree. }      Rs. 2-12-0

On each brab tree of the }  
first sort ... }      Rs. 5-0-0

116. Licences are granted for the sale of European liquor on payment of a fee of Rs. 30 per *mansem*, and nothing else is taken, the shop-keepers, who import, having of course to pay the usual 5 per cent customs duty.

117. The *suzerana* system, which gives hereditary rights to the owners of stills or shops, is a great obstruction to the introduction of reforms in the working of the Akkari Department, and many abuses have, in the course of years, crept into it. Not the least of these, is a system of allowing a shop-keeper to remove his shop or still from one site to another. In such cases public notice is given of the application, and shop-keepers or others, in the neighbourhood, may file objections. It is comparatively seldom that objections are not raised in such cases, and these have led to long enquiries and appeals, so that it has sometimes been several years before final orders have been passed. The rule that still-holders must distil a certain quantity of liquor every month has not been stringently enforced. Claims for arrears on this account have led to much correspondence, and unnecessarily increased the work of the Department.

Again, no principle seems ever to have been laid down for fixing the amount of *suzerana* for *gaddi* shops, and the *sanads*, originally granted, do not specify the locality or area over which the Akkari rights were conferred on the still-holder or shop-keeper. In late years these two defects have been remedied. Under the amended system, the amount of the *suzerana* was determined by sale at public auction, and the certificate granted to the purchaser specified more clearly, the locality in which he was allowed to establish his still or shop. But still, applications for new shops under the *suzerana* system continued to be granted freely, and no one in authority seems to have considered the desirability of limiting the number of drinking shops.

The collection of duty on mowha flowers and country spirits was carried on departmentally by a large staff, over which there was no effective control, and it is a matter of common repute, that Government has been deprived of much revenue. From whatever point of view the above system is regarded, it is difficult in the present day to understand, why anything so complex, or so disadvantageous to the interests of the Government, was ever introduced.

The system is now so firmly established, and the spirit distillers and sellers are so jealous of their rights, that without paying a large sum as compensation, it would be very difficult to introduce what is required, viz., a central distillery for the supply of all liquor to the City and suburbs.

The Board of Revenue has, however, lately introduced certain measures, which it is believed will pave the way to larger reforms hereafter.

It has been laid down by the Board :—

- (1) that no new hereditary rights in stills or shops are to be created ;

- (2) that no removals from one site to another of *amsteram* stills or shops are to be permitted, it being held that the rights conferred, in return for *amsteram*, are confined to the existing sites, and that there is no right of removal to other sites;
- (3) that no new stills or shops are to be opened, without the special sanction of the Board; and
- (4) that, in the event of a new shop being sanctioned, the right to it, for a limited period, is to be sold at auction; but no hereditary right in the shop is to be conceded.

It has also been laid down that, before sanction is given for the establishment of a new shop, it will be necessary for the Abkari Department to show the population of the surrounding area, the number of the existing shops in the neighbourhood, and whether there is any real necessity for a new shop.

Instructions have also been issued for the preparation of accurate lists, showing full particulars of the existing stills and shops, with the amount of the *amsteram* paid by them: so that, if any of these stills or shops are hereafter closed, abandoned or transferred to any other locality, steps may be taken to bring them under the modified system.

118. Measures were also adopted during the year, and introduced with effect from the commencement of 1304 Fash, (October 1894), for farming out the Abkari revenue of the City, to a contractor who has bound himself to collect it at the same rates, and in the same manner, as it was previously collected by direct Government agency. The contractor who successfully tendered for the contract, has undertaken to pay Rs. 6,44,595, per annum for three years, which is one lakh per annum more, than the average annual receipts of the preceding five years. The arrangement is a profitable one to Government, for, not only are the receipts increased by one lakh per annum, but the Abkari establishment, which formerly cost Rs. 73,227 per annum, has now been reduced to a cost of Rs. 13,716. These figures include reductions made in the Secunderabad establishment.

Subsequently, the appointment of Abkari Commissioner with his personal establishment has been abolished, and a further saving of Rs. 33,764 has been effected under this head.

119. The total number of stills and shops in the City circle is shown below.

| Number of Abkari Shops. |         |         |           |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|
|                         | 1892 F. | 1901 F. | Decrease. |
| Liquor stills           | 255     | 255     | 1         |
| Liquor shops            | 541     | 540     | 1         |
| Toddy shops             | 1,610   | 1,610   | ...       |
| Total                   | 2,417   | 2,415   | 2         |

120. The Abkari system of the Cantonnments of Secunderabad and Bolarum since the year 1877, has been, by arrangement with the Resident, under the management of the Abkari Department of His Highness' Government. The system is that of a central dis-

tillery, which supplies country spirits to the local shopkeepers, who bind themselves to a minimum supply, at fixed prices, according to quality. The shopkeepers have no hereditary rights, as in the City circle, but renew their licences year by year. Toddy is imported from beyond the limits of the cantonment, and duty charged at the rate of 8 annas per 20 seers. Foreign spirits sold to Europeans, are under the management of the Cantonment Authorities.

Under this system, the price of country spirits and toddy is maintained on a higher scale in Secunderabad and Bolarum, than in the surrounding villages which are mostly independent jagirs; and the result of this was that many shops were established close to the cantonment boundary, but just beyond the cantonment jurisdiction, which, by selling liquor at lower rates, drew away customers from the Secunderabad shops, and not only affected the revenue, but were the cause of so much drunkenness, that for years past the Cantonment authorities and the Resident had been complaining about them. Finally, in 1302 Fash, matters had arrived at such a pass, that His Highness' Government adopted a suggestion of the Resident's—Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, and issued orders absolutely forbidding any shops within a radius of 1,000 yards of the Cantonment, and the closure of all other jagir shops situated within two miles of the Cantonment boundaries. Subsequently the two mile area around the Cantonments was incorporated, for administrative purposes, into the Secunderabad and Bolarum Abkari circles, and the Secunderabad Distillery, with all the rights attached thereto, was leased to a contractor for a period of three years with effect from the beginning of 1304 Fash, (October 1894.) This arrangement has now removed all cause for complaints of competition with shops within an area of two miles of the Cantonments, the shops within the latter area being supplied with liquor from the Central Distillery. At the same time, it has relieved Government of the trouble and expense of manufacturing liquor by direct agency. The contractor has undertaken to pay Rs. 31,111 per annum for three years, which is Rs. 1,44,000 more than the net revenue realized by Government in 1303 Fash, and Rs. 82,001 more than the net revenue of 1302 Fash.

The arrangement of closing jagir shops within two miles of the Cantonment was, no doubt, an unpopular one; but it has not caused any loss to the Jagirdars, because Government is now paying compensation in cash, fixed on the basis of an average of five years' income.

The compensation sanctioned on this account up to date, is shown in the margin. Other claims, on the same account are still pending; but the fault of this rests with the Jagirdars, who have delayed bringing forward, or proving, their claims. Provision for Rs. 2,15,000 is made in the Budget of 1304 Fash for the settlement of all such claims, with arrears for the past two years, and the Revenue Department is prepared to meet the claims at once, if they are substantiated.

At the same time, Government has offered the Jagirdars concerned, the option of commencing cash compensation into land and the Settlement Commissioner has been instructed to entertain and report on any claims of the latter nature that may be preferred.

\* These two claims have been disposed of by the Board of Revenue, but Government sanction has not yet been received.

Excise Revenue.

121. The Excise Revenue, as compared with 1302 Fash, is shown below:—

| Division.  | Year. | COUNTRY SPIRITS<br>Rs. | TODDY<br>Rs. | MOWBA FLOWERS<br>Rs. | TOTAL Rs. |
|------------|-------|------------------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------|
| Aurangabad | 1302  | 3,01,422               | 73,304       | 32,562               | 4,07,388  |
|            | 1303  | 3,05,309               | 75,818       | 33,327               | 4,14,514  |
| Gulbarga   | 1302  | 89,906                 | 6,73,408     |                      | 7,63,315  |
|            | 1303  | 1,20,069               | 6,87,310     | 4,510                | 8,11,889  |
| Bidar      | 1302  | 86,920                 | 6,33,685     | 4,28,743             | 11,49,367 |
|            | 1303  | 87,279                 | 6,41,256     | 3,41,268             | 10,69,803 |
| Warangal   | 1302  | 1,24,138               | 6,99,891     | 37,758               | 8,61,787  |
|            | 1303  | 1,27,936               | 7,16,876     | 38,098               | 8,83,010  |
| Total      | 1302  | 6,02,596               | 20,80,239    | 4,09,143             | 31,81,827 |
|            | 1303  | 6,40,653               | 21,21,360    | 4,17,903             | 31,79,216 |

## CITY CIRCLE.

|                 | 1302 F.  | 1303 F.  | Difference. |
|-----------------|----------|----------|-------------|
| Imported liquor | 1,08,271 | 1,23,457 | + 16,186    |
| Duty on Mowba   | 2,04,690 | 2,48,091 | + 44,401    |
| Toddy           | 1,90,780 | 2,15,447 | + 15,658    |
| Miscellaneous   | 32,722   | 26,774   | - 5,948     |
| Total           | 5,45,472 | 6,14,769 | + 69,297    |

## CANTONMENT CIRCLE.

|               | 1302 F.   | 1303 F.   | Difference. |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Liquor        | 3,67,545  | 3,95,424  | + 27,879    |
| Toddy         | 31,615    | 32,181    | + 566       |
| Miscellaneous | 3,636     | 3,516     | - 140       |
| Total         | 4,02,816  | 4,31,121  | + 28,305    |
| Grand Total   | 41,30,115 | 42,25,106 | + 94,991    |

In the districts there is a fair normal increase in revenue, except in mowba, which has not been specially remarked on by district officers. In the City Circle, the increase, under each of the three heads of imported liquor, mowba and toddy, aggregating Rs. 75,245, is due mainly to the closure of jaggir shops, within the two mile zone around Secunderabad, which of course led to an increased demand in suburban shops. The increase in mowba is also partly due to larger imports towards the end of the year, the kulals apparently wishing to lay in a stock of mowba before the end of the year, so as to be independent, at first, of the contractor, whom they looked upon with great disfavour. Another reason that has been suggested for the better receipts of the year, was the greater industry in collecting duty on, perhaps, it might be more correctly said, the more honest work in accounting for collections, displayed by the subordinates of the department, who were much exercised in their minds at the proposal to adopt the contract system for collections, and who were anxious to prove that more revenue could be obtained by direct agency, than by contract.

In the Cantonment circle, the increase of Rs. 27,879, under the head of liquor, was due to the closure of shops within 1,000 yards of the Cantonment which increased the sales in the Secunderabad shops.

122. The expenditure in the City and Cantonment circles was as follows:—

| CITY CIRCLE.                 |  | 1302 F.  | 1303 F.  | Difference. |
|------------------------------|--|----------|----------|-------------|
| Establishment                |  | 13,195   | 38,297   | - 4,898     |
| Miscellaneous                |  | 4,834    | 6,350    | + 1,916     |
| Total                        |  | 47,529   | 43,647   | - 3,882     |
| CANTONMENT CIRCLE.           |  | 1302 F.  | 1303 F.  | Difference. |
| Establishment                |  | 20,292   | 19,562   | - 700       |
| Purchase of mowba and liquor |  | 1,15,078 | 2,36,957 | + 1,21,879  |
| Miscellaneous                |  | 2,350    | 2,397    | + 67        |
| Total                        |  | 1,37,700 | 2,38,916 | 1,20,636    |

The saving in expenditure in the City Circle was due to the suspension of the permanent Talukdar, and the pay of his successor being debited to the Lingaigur district.

The important item of expenditure under Cantonments, is the cost of the manufacture of liquor. The increase under this head is due to the increased consumption of liquor, the heavy prices paid for the mowba flowers purchased for the distillery; the frequent breaking of the stills and their repairs, and the consequent purchase of liquor from outstalls in the districts at a heavy price. At the same time the increase is not so much as the figures indicate; for, the sum of Rs. 2,36,367 under this head includes Rs. 57,224 for mowba purchased in the preceding year, but paid for in 1303 Fash. On the other hand Rs. 26,557 remained due at the end of 1303 Fash, for mowba and liquor purchased in that year, which has to be paid in 1304 Fash. The cost of mowba and liquor actually purchased in 1303 Fash was thus Rs. 2,09,600, as against Rs. 1,74,402 in 1302 Fash.

The working of the Secunderabad and Bolaram Abkari farms resulted in a loss to His Highness' Government in the year under report of Rs. 85,512, the figures being as follows:—

|   | Rs.      |
|---|----------|
| Gross Receipts  | 4,31,121 |
| Charges   |          |
| Amortisation and Miscellaneous charges                  | 81,639   |
| Purchase of Mowba and Liquor                            | 2,36,957 |
| Total   | 4,39,596 |
| Profits to the Government                               |          |
| For Abkari farm rent of Secunderabad and Bolaram        | 2,21,830 |
| Compensation for Abkari for villages within Cantonments | 2,397    |
| Actual contribution for Secunderabad water works        | 30,000   |
| Total   | 2,54,527 |
| Total expenditure                                       | 1,14,069 |
| Deficit   | 85,512   |

If the actual cost of molava and liquor purchased for the year 1303 Fasl alone is shown, i. e., if payments on account of the preceding year be deducted, and the unpaid liability of the year 1303 Fasl included, the actual deficit is reduced to Rs. 54,745.

The loss incurred in Secunderabad is the chief reason which induced the Government to try the contract system, as an experimental measure, and it is expected that it will restore the equilibrium of the account, although there can be no certainty of this until the compensation to Jagirdars is completely settled. After deducting payments to the Resident on the same scale as in 1303 Fasl, there will be a balance of Rs. 53,514, from which compensation to Jagirdars for shops in the two-mile area, and the cost of a small establishment will have to be defrayed. This sum will probably be insufficient to meet the liabilities, but an increase in receipts may be expected after the termination of the present contract. The balance would be sufficient if the payments for the Secunderabad Water Works were omitted from the account.

125. The total number of shops in the Secunderabad and Bolaram Cantonments and in the extended area of two miles, is as follows:—

| Cantonment Akbari shops. | Secunderabad. | Bolaram. | Extended area. | Total. |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------|----------------|--------|
| Country spirits          | 85            | 36       | —              | 121    |
| Toddy                    | 93            | 26       | 225            | 344    |
| Total                    | 178           | 62       | 225            | 465    |

Measures are now being adopted for a revision of the number of shops in communication with the Cantonment Committee and it is expected, that in this revision, it will be found possible to remove the embargo on shops within 1,000 yards of the Cantonments.

124. In all respects, the contract system in Secunderabad has worked most satisfactorily, and is a great improvement on the previous departmental management. The same cannot altogether be said of the City contract. The difficulty in regard to this contract is the opposition experienced in the Sherf-khus and Jagir villages, and until this question is settled, once for all, and the Akbari administration in the City Circle is brought in under one jurisdiction, there can be no thoroughly satisfactory arrangement.

Another great difficulty, in the City Circle, is the system of exempting certain nobles, or others of good position, from payment of excise duty on molava and liquor imported. The harm caused by this system is very far-reaching, and it would be better for Government to pay persons so exempted even several times the value at which the concession is estimated, rather than allow the system of exemption to continue, which is made use of by the kulaks, to amass wealth on a large scale.

#### PART III.—OPIMUM.

125. All opium, for consumption in His Highness's territory, is imported from Mulwa, and is subject to a duty of Rs. 10 per seer.

126. Contracts for the monopoly of the retail vend of opium are sold in each district and in the City circle. In the year under report, a contract for the monopoly of the import of opium was sold by the Akbari Commissioner, to a City dealer for Rs. 30,000 per an-

num, for a period of three years. Previous to this, any person could import opium for wholesale vend, on taking out a license for Rs. 16 and providing himself with the prescribed permit, and the innovation of placing the monopoly in the hands of one person has led to much opposition and unhinged the hitherto smooth working of the department. The difficulties arising from this measure were indeed so great, that it was proposed at one time to cancel the contract; but, the matter having been placed before the Cabinet Council, it was finally decided to allow the contract to run its course, measures being taken to fix a fair rate, at which the wholesale contractor shall supply opium to retail vendors.

In carrying out these instructions, the Board of Revenue has made the best arrangement possible, and induced the wholesale contractor to increase his terms from a discount of 10 per cent on City retail prices, as fixed by the Commissioner, to a discount of 25 per cent if a minimum quantity is guaranteed, and 16½ per cent without a guarantee. But even at these rates, the retail vendors are dissatisfied, and it will probably be necessary, in most cases, to re-sell the district contracts, and the amounts offered will probably be much less than before.

127. The imports of opium from Indur in 1303 Fasl were 233 chests of 70 seers each, as against 444½ chests imported in 1302 Fasl. The falling off in the imports of

151½ chests is due, it is believed, to the disorganisation of the trade consequent on the grant of the monopoly of import referred to above. The deficiency in the supply may have been made up to some extent by drawing on the stock of opium already in the country, but there is also reason to suppose that when the district dealers found they could not get licit opium on what they considered reasonable terms, they resorted to illicit means of supplying themselves. The contract for the monopoly of import, which was given for the comparatively small sum of Rs. 30,000 is thus likely to cause a loss, rather than a profit, to Government.

128. In the following statement, the receipts from opium are shown by Revenue districts, divisions:—

| Revenue districts. | Divisions. | Revenue. | Incidence per head of population. |
|--------------------|------------|----------|-----------------------------------|
| Aurangabad         | ...        | 72,296   | Six pies.                         |
| Gulbargah          | ...        | 4,292    | Less than one pie.                |
| Bidar              | ...        | 9,603    | Two pies.                         |
| Warangal           | ...        | 11,047   | One pie.                          |
| Total              | ...        | 97,238   | One pie.                          |
| City and Suburbs   |            | 1,01,125 |                                   |
| Total              | ...        | 1,98,363 |                                   |

As compared with the previous year, the district receipts show a decrease of the comparatively small sum of Rs. 2,310. But most of the contracts were sold before it was known, or at least realized, that the monopoly of import had



been conceded to one dealer, and the effect of this is more apparent in the outstanding balance at the end of the year, which amounted to Rs. 6,971. Several contractors refused to pay on the ground that they were unable to procure opium.

129. In addition to the above, the duty levied at Indur and remitted to His Highness' Government amounted to Rs. 2,46,875 making the total revenue from opium Rs. 4,44,738.

Compared with other Provinces, the opium revenue of His Highness' territory is very small. The same cause operates, as in the case of liquor, to keep down the revenue, *viz.*, competition with Jagir villages and the Sarfi-khas. Until Government obtains the monopoly of the supply of opium, by leasing Jagirdars' rights, no great increase in the revenue can be expected.

130. The effect of competition was clearly exemplified by the action taken five years ago, in regard to the supply of opium for the City of Hyderabad. Prior to 1290 Fasl, the opium shops in the City limits were licensed on payment of a fixed fee, and the income from this source never, in any year, exceeded Rs. 8,000.

At that time, the income from opium shops, in the portion of the Atrai-Baldah district of the Sarfi-khas adjoining the City, was about Rs. 600 per annum. In 1290 Fasl, a contract was sold by Government for the monopoly of the retail vend of opium in the City limits. The contractor bound himself to pay Rs. 1,30,000 per annum for three years, or in all Rs. 3,90,000. But no sooner was the new system introduced, than shops in the Sarfi-khas and Jagir jurisdictions in the City and suburbs developed a large trade, in competition with the Government contractor. A compromise was effected with the Sarfi-khas by paying Rs. 26,000 a year for shops that had yielded Rs. 600. But no settlement even on such favourable terms, as were given to the Sarfi-khas, was made with the Jagirdars, and the Government contractor lost so heavily, that he absconded, owing Government more than two lakhs of rupees. Instead of clearing Rs. 3,90,000, the Government received only Rs. 1,32,000.

The present contractor is paying Rs. 70,000 a year for the City opium contract, and the Sarfi-khas has sold its contract for Rs. 33,000. If the two contracts were combined, and the Jagirdars' rights leased by Government, the contracts would probably be worth over two lakhs per annum.

131. The Royal Opium Commission was expected to visit Hyderabad in February 1894; but, at the last moment, the arrangements were changed, and a deputation was sent to Bombay to give evidence. The Minister himself sent a memorandum to the Commission, in which he strongly protested against any interference with the opium supplies of the State. Fortunately the question has now been set at rest by the report of the Royal Commission.

132. The revenue from ganja in the districts amounted to Rs. 13,925, and in the City circle to Rs. 2,600, or in all to Rs. 16,525. The revenue from intoxicating drugs was Rs. 6,761.

## Section V.

## Forests.

133. The administration of the State Forests has been in the hands of a special Forest Department for the last 27 years, but the jurisdiction of the Department has been confined to control over nine species of trees, wherever situated on Government lands; while all other species have been in charge of the local Revenue Officers, and, except a small fuel reserve originally created for railway purposes at Darar on the line between Wadi and Hyderabad, there have hitherto been no Reserves in His Highness' dominions. This system has worked very unsatisfactorily. Cultivation has unnecessarily been permitted by the revenue officers in the forests, and under the system of giving free grants of timber has also been abused, the Forest Department being unable to exercise any effectual check on it. Grazing too has been practically unrestricted, to the destruction, according to the Conservator, of "millions of trees."

In short, the Forest Department may to some extent have been useful as a collecting agency, but in matters connected with conservancy and reproduction it has been a failure.

134. In the year 1887, His Highness' Government procured the services of an experienced Forest Officer from Berar, and it was hoped that, under his guidance, forest administration would have been placed on a proper footing. Mr. Ballantine, who was selected for this appointment, remained in His Highness' service until about the middle of the year 1893. During this period, he was able to check some of the worst abuses in the department, notably the system of unrestricted felling under the *darbhast* system. He also selected several tracts for Reserves, one of which was demarcated by himself; but his reports are a series of complaints of obstruction and want of assistance, and it must be admitted that, up to the time that he left His Highness' service, no real progress had been made.

Mr. Ballantine had been accustomed to active and successful work in Berar, and not unreasonably felt disappointed with his experiences in Hyderabad. But such time as he spent in His Highness' service has not been altogether wasted. Progress has been slow, but it can fairly be said that, in the year under report, forest matters have received much attention from the Minister, and many of the plans and proposals made by Mr. Ballantine are now beginning to bear fruit.

135. During the year under report, His Excellency the Minister has sanctioned the formation of the four Reserves, shown in the following statement.

| Name of Reserve. | District.           | Area in Square miles. |
|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Amrabad ... ..   | Mahbub Nagar ... .. | 829                   |
| Pakhal * ... ..  | Warangal ... ..     | 1,850                 |
| Kanigeri ... ..  | Warangal ... ..     | 90                    |
| Mahadoor ... ..  | Eligendal ... ..    | 750                   |
| Total ... ..     |                     | 3,519                 |

\* It is believed that the area of the Pakhal Reserve has been reduced by the re-division of the Pakhal taluk into the Zemindars. But as the Conservator has not mentioned the point, the figures for the present are left as they are.

The formation of small Reserves at Chicheoli, in the Gulbargah district, Yadgiri in the Raichur district, and Kannar in the Aurangabad district, are also under the consideration of the Board of Revenue, and orders will be issued in regard to them as soon as some further information is received.

Of the above four sanctioned Reserves, Amrabad and Kanigeri were demarcated some two or three years ago, and the demarcation of the others is now in progress.

130. In issuing rules for the management of the Reserves, a distinction has been made by His Highness' Government between demarcated and undemarcated forests. In the case of demarcated Reserves, the rules are mainly to the following effect:—

- (1) The complete control of the Reserves is vested in the Conservator, under the rules of the department.
- (2) Grazing is not totally prohibited, but certain tracts may be closed for grazing with the sanction of Government, and, in certain parts, the grazing of goats may be prohibited, while cattle are admitted.
- (3) Grazing fees have been fixed at 2 annas per buffalo, 0-1-6 per ox or cow, and one anna per goat or sheep.
- (4) Persons living within the Reserves, are allowed free grazing for agricultural cattle at the following rates:—

For every 5 bigahs or less of dry land: one pair of oxen or buffaloes.

For every bigah or less of wet land, { one pair of oxen or buffaloes.  
irrigated from a tank or stream :

For every bigah irrigated by sluets { two pairs of oxen or buffaloes.  
from a well :

In addition to agricultural cattle, each family living within the Reserve is allowed free grazing for 25 head of other cattle.

(5) Cultivation, by persons living in the Reserve, is limited to three times the area under cultivation, at the time of the formation of the Reserve. Thus, if a village had 200 bigahs of cultivation, an additional area of 400 bigahs will be set aside, for possible extension of cultivation.

(6) Persons living within the Reserves are entitled, free of duty, to the commoner kinds of timber, grass, and inferior forest produce for agricultural and domestic purposes.

(7) Agriculturists and village Balootdars, living outside of the Reserves, are entitled to inferior or unreserved timber at half rates, and to head-loads of firewood and grass, free of duty.

131. In the undemarcated forests, the grazing dues are fixed at half the above rates, and, as regards cultivation and forest produce, it has been ruled, that until the forest has been declared a reserved forest, "no restriction shall be placed on the extension

of cultivation around villages, except where there is valuable timber, and the ryots shall continue to possess those rights in connection with grass, timber, grazing, &c., which they at present enjoy in forests not reserved; with this difference only, that they shall be controlled by the Forest Department, instead of by the Revenue officers."

132. It may be possible, in a short time, to make the above rules somewhat more stringent, especially as regards grazing, the rates for which are very low when compared with Berar, where the rates for buffaloes range from 8 to 4 annas as against 2 annas and 1 anna now sanctioned for His Highness' forests, and for bullocks or cows from 4 to 2 annas as against 0-1-6 to 9 pies in Hyderabad. The Minister has felt, however, that it is necessary to move cautiously in this matter. The rules, as they stand, have already led to a good many complaints, and it will be some time before the ryots realize that the forests are not open Reserves for their use.

133. The survey of the villages in the interior of the Reserves will be undertaken by the Revenue Survey Department, which is now at work in the Warangal district. Complete information regarding the number of these villages has not yet been furnished by the Conservator. The Forest Department has been remiss, in not long ago having obtained this information.

140. In addition to the Reserves as above, His Excellency the Minister has, in the year under report, sanctioned the reservation of nine other species of trees in the open forests, which brings the number to 18 as follows:—

#### Previously reserved.

|                |     |     |     |                                  |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------------------------|
| 1. Teak        | ... | ... | ... | <i>Tectona grandis.</i>          |
| 2. Sheeshum    | ... | ... | ... | <i>Dalbergia latifolia.</i>      |
| 3. Almoss      | ... | ... | ... | <i>Diopisyras Mo-ansorgylon.</i> |
| 4. Satin       | ... | ... | ... | <i>Chloroxylon Swietenia.</i>    |
| 5. Eppa        | ... | ... | ... | <i>Hardwickia binata.</i>        |
| 6. Nalla Maddi | ... | ... | ... | <i>Ternstroemia tomentosa.</i>   |
| 7. Bijjal      | ... | ... | ... | <i>Pterocarpus Marappian.</i>    |
| 8. Bhutanakush | ... | ... | ... | <i>Eleodend. Roeburghii.</i>     |
| 9. Soma        | ... | ... | ... | <i>Soyaida trifurcata.</i>       |

#### Reserved in 1905 Forest.

|                  |     |     |     |                                   |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------------------|
| 10. Dhawra       | ... | ... | ... | <i>Anogeissus latifolia.</i>      |
| 11. Kodsha       | ... | ... | ... | <i>Lebdenaropsis Orbicularia.</i> |
| 12. Sandira      | ... | ... | ... | <i>Acacia Catechu.</i>            |
| 13. Bandara      | ... | ... | ... | <i>Albizia Cordifolia.</i>        |
| 14. Molub        | ... | ... | ... | <i>Schrebera Swietenoides.</i>    |
| 15. Chinnangpi   | ... | ... | ... | <i>Lagerstrœmia parvifolia.</i>   |
| 16. Bhodignangpi | ... | ... | ... | <i>Stephanoge parvifolia.</i>     |
| 17. Bojeh        | ... | ... | ... | <i>Nydia dolberiiformis.</i>      |
| 18. Sandalwood   | ... | ... | ... | <i>Santalum Album.</i>            |

141. A Forest Law has been drafted by the Conservator, on the lines of the Berar Forest Law, and has been referred to the Subdivisions for opinion. It will be placed before the

Forest Law.

Legislative Council as early as possible.

142. It will be seen from the foregoing that a fair start has at last been made in adopting measures for forest conservancy, and as the Forest Department has been vested with complete control over the newly formed Reserves, there will no longer be room for complaints of interference on the part of Revenue Officers, so far as these tracts are concerned.

143. The strength of the Forest Department is as follows:—  
Strength of the Department.

1. Conservator.
1. Personal Assistant.
4. Assistant Conservators.
4. Rangers in Reserves.
12. Rangers in open forests.
9. Foresters in Reserves.
19. Foresters in open forests.
79. Guards in Reserves.
229. Guards in open forests.

358 Total.

Forest service is not popular in Hyderabad, and, the pay being small, it is difficult to secure suitable young men for the department, especially for the higher grades.

144. Five young men have been sent, at different times, for training, to the Imperial Forest School at Dehra Dun, through which they successfully passed. They are now occupying the posts of rangers. One of these students, Mr. R. F. Farrell passed fourth on the list of the higher standard in 1895, obtaining a Medal for Survey, and a prize for being the best in Practical Forestry. Another student, Krisnaji Ganesh obtained a medal for Herbarium. Sanction has lately been given for two more students to be sent to the Forest School. In this way, the qualifications of the subordinates will be gradually improved.

145. The system of working the forests, as introduced by Mr. Ballantine is to fell departmentally, as far as possible. Trees are felled, flush with the ground, and purchasers are expected to take all useful parts of the trees. Occasionally, timber is felled by the purchasers themselves, but under supervision. Timber is sold either by auction or to purchasers in the forests. Very little timber is now felled in advance of the demand, as there was a heavy loss in certain districts, when this was tried some years ago, no purchasers coming forward to buy the timber. For the convenience, and at the request, of purchasers, timber is sometimes sent to Warrangal and sold there at forest rates, plus the cost of carriage; but the latter charges are very heavy, amounting sometimes to as much as the prime cost of the timber. Timber merchants, however, will not buy timber in the more distant forests, and the Conservator recommends the establishment of permanent depots at Warrangal and Elgandal.

No working plans have ever been prepared, and there can be little doubt that although on paper some sort of system has been prescribed, in practice there is little method in the working of the forests, and wood is cut wherever there happens to be a demand for it. Bamboos are sold at auction.

Natural reproduction.

146. On the question of natural reproduction, the Conservator has made the following remarks:—  
"Reproduction from seed is very bad, nor is this surprising till fires are prevented and grazing is more under control. There are some species, notably *Kolari Lalib-inapi Orbicularis*, which coppice splendidly under almost all circumstances. Sain, in those places where it escapes destruction by shepherds and cattlemen, shows satisfactory reproduction. Young plants of *Euph* *Hardwickia binata*, may be searched for in vain over large areas, where there are numerous big trees. At the same time, here and there, reproduction is satisfactory, from both seed and stools. This valuable species does not seem to have needed to any extent here for some years. The leaves are greedily eaten by cattle and an excellent rope can be made from the fibre of the bark, so that it has a lot to fight against. *Nalla Blash*, *Perminia Yamulosa*, reproduction is excellent from stools and seed, often under very adverse conditions.

"*Bijal*, *Pterocarpus Morapane*, may be considered our most valuable reserved tree, although included in the second class, and sold at half test rates. I have nowhere seen any satisfactory reproduction of this species, which is unfortunate, and mature trees are very scarce now, except in the remoter parts of the Reserves. These trees, large and small, have always been felled recklessly by cattlemen, during the hot weather, to feed their cattle when grass is scarce; the trees were generally felled at neither least height so that the logs were spoiled. I have seen as many as eight fine trees, about 24" to 72" girth, lying within sight felled by cattlemen. Now that our establishment is largely increased, this valuable species will, I hope, escape further destruction; many trees of this species are long before attaining maturity, but I have not been able to ascertain the reason.

"Teak has amazing vitality, but reproduction is not very satisfactory, even where felled level, as fire and cattle do much mischief to the young shoots."

147. Fire protection has not yet been attempted but will now have to be undertaken in the Reserves.

Fire protection.

148. The receipts and expenditure of the Department during the last 5 years, exclusive of the income of Sarf-i-khas forests, were as follow:—

| Year.    | Receipts. | Expenditure. | Net Income. |
|----------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| 1299 ... | 1,02,651  | 88,474       | + 14,177    |
| 1300 ... | 95,739    | 97,289       | — 1,550     |
| 1301 ... | 1,11,009  | 95,336       | + 16,573    |
| 1302 ... | 1,28,312  | 93,208       | + 35,104    |
| 1303 ... | 1,27,862  | 96,181       | + 31,681    |

No separate expenditure has been sanctioned for Sarf-i-khas forests, the income from which has been only a few thousand rupees, since the Railway Com-

being commenced to burn coal. In 1303 Faslī, the income credited to Sarf-i-khas was only Rs. 3,201-12-0.

Receipts under different heads.

149. The amounts realized under the principal heads of income in the years 1302 and 1303 Faslī are given below:—

|   | 1302 F.  | 1303 F.  | Difference. |
|---|----------|----------|-------------|
|   | Rs.      | Rs.      | Rs.         |
| Teak ... ..   | 57,449   | 53,976   | - 3,473     |
| Bamboos ... ..  | 29,174   | 27,409   | - 1,765     |
| Other reserved timber ... ..  | 17,229   | 13,826   | - 3,403     |
| Unreserved timber ... ..  | 5,658    | 18,142   | + 12,484    |
| Iron ores, stones, &c. ... ..   | 8,610    | 6,306    | - 2,304     |
| Confiscated property and double duty  | 3,291    | 4,462    | + 1,171     |
| Miscellaneous, advances, &c. ... ..   | 6,911    | 3,741    | - 3,170     |
|   | 1,28,312 | 1,27,862 | - 450       |
| Forest Revenue collected by the Revenue officials and credited to the Forest Department. ... .. | 36,822   | 39,622   | + 2,800     |
| Total ... ..  | 1,65,134 | 1,67,484 | + 2,350     |
| Expenditure ... ..  | 93,208   | 96,181   | + 2,973     |
| Surplus Revenue ... ..  | 71,926   | 71,303   | - 623       |

Receipts by divisions.

150. The Revenue from each Subah is shown as follows:—

| No. | Divisions.        | REVENUE COLLECTED     |                       | Total.   |
|-----|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|
|     |                   | By Forest Department. | By District Officers. |          |
|     |                   | Rs.                   | Rs.                   | Rs.      |
| 1   | Aurangabad ... .. | 7,502                 | 312                   | 7,814    |
| 2   | Gulbargah ... ..  | 7,275                 | 15,798                | 23,073   |
| 3   | Bidar ... ..      | 57,215                | 4,786                 | 62,001   |
| 4   | Warangal ... ..   | 55,870                | 18,726                | 74,596   |
|     |                   | 1,27,862              | 39,622                | 1,67,484 |

Grazing fees.

151. All grazing fees levied in His Highness' territory have hitherto been credited to Land Revenue. In future, the grazing fees of the Reserved forests will be credited to Forests.

152. Compared with Berar, the financial results of the Department are far from satisfactory. Eliminating grazing dues and income from fruit trees, from the Berar figures, the revenue compares as follows:—

|                              | Berar Revenue in 1302-03. | Hyderabad Revenue in 1303 F. |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Timber ... ..                | Rs. 1,25,618              | 85,944                       |
| Firewood and charcoal ... .. | " 49,070                  | "                            |
| Bamboos ... ..               | " 34,011                  | 27,409                       |
| Miscellaneous ... ..         | " 50,136                  | 14,509                       |
| Total Rs.                    | 2,59,835                  | 1,27,862                     |
| Difference Rs.               |                           | 1,31,973                     |

The revenue from the Hyderabad Forests is not likely, for a long time to come, to be proportionately equal to the Berar revenue, because, owing to competition with Jagir estates, and the difficulties of transport, the rates for timber are much lower; but, with the measures recently adopted, a considerable improvement may certainly be expected.

153. In many parts of the Aurangabad and Gulbargah divisions, there is a scarcity of wood for agricultural purposes and firewood. The question of creating babul plantations has been talked of for several years, but nothing practical has been done in this direction by the Forest Department. Instructions have now been issued for the immediate adoption of measures for sowing babul in waste land, which will be reserved for the purpose, and placed under the control of the Conservator. If this work is energetically undertaken by the Forest Department, it will help to improve the revenue of the department, will beneficially affect the climate of the districts, and will supply the demand for timber, the want of which is now much felt by the people.

154. The returns under the head of forest offences are said to be so unreluctant, that the Conservator of Forests has not attempted to give them in his annual report. He states that he has failed to get any satisfactory return of cases, in which offenders were prosecuted before Magistrates, for timber stealing. He also places no reliance on the returns submitted by his own district Darogahs, and it is clear that in this, as well as in several other respects, the administration of the Forest Department is in need of improvement.

## Section VI.

### Customs.

155. Customs duty is levied on Exports and Imports and on produce or manufactures of His Highness' territory brought to Hyderabad and Secunderabad. In many cases the rates, as a matter of convenience, are levied at a fixed sum per *anna* of 120 *seers*. In other cases they are *ad valorem*; but in all cases the calculation is on the basis of 5 per cent on the value, which is the maximum duty allowed by treaty with the Government of India.

156. The only exception to this is in the case of silver, on which, conse-

Duty on silver.

quent on the closing of the mint, and in order to check the import of silver for the purpose of illicit coinage, the duty was raised in 1301 Fashi (2nd January 1895), with the sanction of the Government of India, to 10 per cent. The value of silver having slightly improved of late, the rate of duty has again, on the recommendation of the Board of Revenue, been reduced to 5 per cent, at which it stands at present. But the Government reserves to itself the right of, from time to time, raising or lowering the silver duty, within a maximum limit of 10 per cent as may be required by fluctuations in the silver market.

157. Imported food grains are exempt from customs duty, as are also a number of petty articles.

Exempted articles.

158. When the tariff was originally settled, the duty on sugar was fixed as follows:—

Duty on sugar.

| Description.             | Duty per <i>palla</i> . |    |    |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|----|----|
|                          | Rs.                     | a. | p. |
| Benares ... ..           | 4                       | 8  | 0  |
| Boora ... ..             | 3                       | 4  | 0  |
| Savallee ... ..          | 3                       | 0  | 0  |
| Bidri and Kulpuri ... .. | 1                       | 4  | 0  |
| Mukhumi ... ..           | 1                       | 0  | 0  |

In later years sugar has come to be classified under the three main heads of white, brown and red, and the price of each has fallen very considerably; the white, or best quality, which was formerly quoted at Rs. 80 per *palla*, being now sold at from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per *palla*. Under the altered circumstances, it was found that duty was being levied at from 8 to 10 per cent on the value, and in fact complaints were received from Raichur, that the duty in some cases represented 15 per cent on the value. Accordingly, the matter was taken into consideration by Sir Asman Jai's Government, and in 1301 Fashi, the rates were fixed at an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent, which was subsequently, in 1302 Fashi, altered to the following:—

|                    | Rs. | a. | p.                   |
|--------------------|-----|----|----------------------|
| White sugar ... .. | 2   | 0  | 0 per <i>palla</i> . |
| Brown do. ... ..   | 1   | 12 | 0 "                  |
| Red do. ... ..     | 1   | 0  | 0 "                  |

The Commissioner, in his Annual Report for 1303 Fashi, has given a comparative statement, in which he computes the loss on sugar as follows:—

| Year.    | Duty if levied at previous rates. | Duty as levied according to revised rates. | Amount of loss. | Remarks.  |
|----------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------|---|
|          | Rs.                               | Rs.  | Rs.             |   |
| 1301 ... | 1,25,996                          | 1,01,231                                   | 23,865          | Revised rates were levied for only four months. |
| 1302 ... | 1,16,497                          | 60,896                                     | 55,571          |   |
| 1303 ... | 1,39,138                          | 66,327                                     | 72,811          |   |

At the same time, the Commissioner adds that, although the loss appears very heavy at present, the tendency seems to be towards larger imports and exports, and he contemplates that this will, within the next five years, make up for any deficiencies in the revenue from sugar. The returns however do not so far bear out this view.

Taking the figures from 1299 Fashi, the total imports of sugar and the duty levied thereon were as follows:—

| Year.    | Weights in <i>pallas</i> . | Duty levied. |
|----------|----------------------------|--------------|
| 1299 ... | 33,515                     | 1,11,200     |
| 1300 ... | 36,388                     | 1,18,011     |
| 1301 ... | 34,595                     | 1,01,137     |
| 1302 ... | 35,617                     | 60,022       |
| 1303 ... | 36,723                     | 62,739       |

The reduction in the rates has thus caused a loss, when compared with previous years, of about half a lakh of Rupees in revenue, and it is noticeable that it has not at the same time led to any increase in the trade as adumbrated by the Commissioner, although the proportion of better class of sugar has increased, which has helped to keep the revenue from falling still further.

159. While reducing the rates on sugar, steps were also taken to impose duty on ground-nuts and castor seed, two products which, for some reason or other not now ascertainable, were exempted when the Customs Tariff was originally framed.

Ground-nuts are cultivated chiefly in the Mahrattas districts and they are largely exported to Bombay. The customs duty has been fixed, for the present at six annas per *palla*, which is about 8½ per cent on the value.

The new duty was introduced so late in 1302 Fashi, that it only produced Rs. 1,247 during the year. In 1303 Fashi, the revenue from this source amounted to Rs. 1,13,940.

The figures for the past four years, i.e., from 1300 to 1303 Fashi, show that the exports of ground-nuts were as follows:—

| Year.       | Pallas. |
|-------------|---------|
| 1300 ... .. | 253,606 |
| 1301 ... .. | 91,763  |
| 1302 ... .. | 156,037 |
| 1303 ... .. | 306,112 |

There has been no falling off in the production of ground-nuts, in consequence of the imposition of the duty, but on the contrary, the exports in 1303 Fashi were the largest ever recorded. Some falling off, however, may be expected in future; for, there can be no doubt, that the fact of ground-nuts being exempt, while other produce was liable to duty, led the ryots to prefer the cultivation of the former, and now that they are on a similar footing with other produce, the ryots are, likely, to some extent, to revert to wheat and oil seeds. The result will, of course, be the same to Government, as far as the customs revenue is concerned.

160. The duty on castor seed, which might very well have been 8 annas a *palla*, has, in deference to the views of the Railway Company, been fixed for the present at 4 annas per *palla*. The duty was in force during only four months of the year 1303 Fashi, and it is too early yet to judge of the effect of it on the trade. The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 33,128. The latest Railway Traffic Returns show that there has been no abnormal change in the bulk of the trade, although recently a large portion of it has been diverted from Bombay to Madras.

161. The largest customs revenue ever collected was in the year 1300

Fasli, when it amounted to Rs. 55,93,523. In the following year also, the revenue was very fair, being Rs. 54,12,070. In 1302 Fasli, it receded to Rs. 49,07,302, and in the year under report, it slightly recovered itself, becoming Rs. 49,55,223.

The fluctuations in the revenue depend, to a great extent, on the out-turn of the cotton and oil-seed crops, and for wheat and other grains, in the Bombay market.

162. Comparing the revenue of 1303 Fasli, with that of 1302 and 1300

Comparisons of Revenue.

Fasli, the latter being selected because it was a bumper year, the fluctuations are as follows:

#### Imports.

| Articles.                      | 1300 Fasli. | 1302 Fasli. | 1303 Fasli. | Difference as compared with |             |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
|                                |             |             |             | 1300 Fasli.                 | 1302 Fasli. |
| Piece goods                    | 6,37,773    | 5,82,807    | 5,55,242    | - 82,531                    | - 27,025    |
| Yarn                           | 1,73,836    | 1,58,248    | 1,65,322    | - 8,511                     | + 9,977     |
| Raw silk                       | 39,283      | 35,163      | 35,436      | - 3,817                     | - 217       |
| Salt                           | 8,20,532    | 8,34,923    | 8,47,403    | + 26,977                    | + 12,544    |
| Sugar                          | 1,18,611    | 60,922      | 62,730      | - 55,872                    | - 2,717     |
| Fruits, fresh and dry          | 1,71,903    | 1,47,807    | 1,64,602    | - 7,303                     | + 16,735    |
| Beetle Nut                     | 68,917      | 67,110      | 55,305      | - 12,708                    | - 11,801    |
| Horses, cattle, elephants, &c. | 1,08,026    | 1,17,208    | 1,05,807    | - 2,740                     | - 11,871    |
| Copper and brass utensils      | 50,415      | 50,322      | 38,665      | - 13,747                    | - 13,554    |
| Iron                           | 48,451      | 40,292      | 45,039      | - 3,419                     | + 1,254     |
| Timber                         | 43,396      | 44,243      | 47,148      | + 3,852                     | + 2,900     |
| Other articles                 | 6,42,867    | 6,26,323    | 7,32,072    | + 89,205                    | + 1,05,749  |
| Total                          | 29,23,611   | 27,71,195   | 28,52,385   | - 70,727                    | + 81,600    |

#### Exports.

| Articles.                                     | 1300 Fasli. | 1302 Fasli. | 1303 Fasli. | Difference as compared with |             |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
|   |             |             |             | 1300 Fasli.                 | 1302 Fasli. |
| Grain   | 5,62,270    | 3,16,342    | 1,94,205    | - 2,67,767                  | - 1,11,139  |
| Cotton  | 8,77,721    | 5,97,291    | 5,12,259    | - 3,65,474                  | - 8,47,144  |
| Unseed  | 3,85,176    | 3,57,077    | 4,50,000    | + 61,604                    | + 35,003    |
| Til seed and Ram til                          | 1,97,968    | 1,92,067    | 1,95,281    | - 92,293                    | - 87,014    |
| Cotton seed                                   | ...         | ...         | 23,129      | + 23,129                    | + 23,129    |
| Ground Nuts                                   | ...         | 1,247       | 1,13,940    | + 1,13,940                  | + 1,12,693  |
| Indigo  | 53,089      | 50,772      | 61,203      | + 7,206                     | + 10,422    |
| Oils and ghee                                 | 1,23,416    | 10,550      | 34,843      | - 28,555                    | + 4,269     |
| Timber  | 19,979      | 21,892      | 20,528      | - 549                       | - 1,274     |
| Piece goods                                   | 72,825      | 60,324      | 70,750      | + 3,924                     | + 16,325    |
| Hides   | 83,475      | 1,91,347    | 1,17,181    | + 23,717                    | + 12,740    |
| Horses, cattle, &c.                           | 69,423      | 87,093      | 64,215      | + 11,925                    | - 5,648     |
| Other articles                                | 1,93,367    | 1,83,170    | 1,99,529    | + 6,222                     | + 6,319     |
| Total   | 26,29,298   | 20,63,241   | 29,41,132   | - 3,88,106                  | - 22,100    |
| FINE AND FORFEITURES, &c.                     | 40,613      | 72,806      | 61,206      | + 20,594                    | - 11,660    |
| GRAND TOTAL OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS. H. S. Rs. | 55,93,523   | 49,07,302   | 49,55,223   | - 6,38,202                  | + 47,921    |

Compared with 1300 Fasli, there was thus a falling off of Rs. 6,38,202 in the revenue of 1303 Fasli, which includes the two large items of Rs. 3,67,767 on grain and Rs. 3,65,174 on cotton. The smaller receipts under the head of grain are accounted for by a dullness in the Bombay market, and also partly by a partial failure of the *rotli* crop in the Aurangabad division on account of unreasonable rain.

163. It is remarkable that the export of cotton has been steadily declining

Exports of Cotton.

during the last six years, as shown by the following figures:

Year. Duty on Cotton.

|            |     |     |               |
|------------|-----|-----|---------------|
| 1298 Fasli | ... | ... | Rs. 10,12,711 |
| 1299       | "   | ... | 9,59,254      |
| 1300       | "   | ... | 8,77,724      |
| 1301       | "   | ... | 7,75,036      |
| 1302       | "   | ... | 5,97,394      |
| 1303       | "   | ... | 5,12,550      |

The cotton crop in the year under report was a poor one, and the receipts under this head were less than had been expected; but the above figures seem to indicate that the decline in revenue is caused by something more than a bad season. It is probable that the prevailing low rates for cotton are leading the ryots to replace it by grain or oil-seeds.

The consumption of cotton by local mills, of which there are three, is mentioned as a cause of the falling off in exports, but on looking at the figures, it is found that these mills consume an average of 17,000 bales per annum and their consumption has not, within the last year or two, materially increased. This reason cannot therefore be accepted for the recent decline in duty on cotton.

Unfortunately the agricultural statistics received from the District Revenue Officers are so carelessly prepared, that they do not afford reliable data on this head. According to the final forecast of the cotton crop in 1303 Fasli, (1893-94 A. D.) it was estimated that the crop would be 4,51,000 bales, being an increase of 47 per cent over the preceding year, and 37 per cent over the out-turn of a normal year. As a matter of fact, the exports of cotton, on which duty of Rs. 5,12,550 was collected in 1303 Fasli, amounted to 1,25,000 bales only. Taking the mill consumption at 17,000 bales, 1,40,000 bales are accounted for, leaving the bulk unsold unaccounted for. Allowing further, an average local consumption of 2 lbs per head of population, or roughly 38,000 bales, this would still leave 2,53,000 bales, unaccounted for, and the only conclusion, it is possible to arrive at, is that the figures submitted by the late Director of Agriculture and Commerce on this head, and which of course he had to obtain from district officers, are unreliable.

164. The collection of customs duty in each division or Mahsulkhana is shown below.

Collection by Divisions

| Division.              | 1902 Fasil. | 1903 Fasil. | Difference. |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                        | Rs.         | Rs.         | Rs.         |
| City of Hyderabad      | 6,09,313    | 6,45,526    | + 34,213    |
| Chudarghat             | 6,766       | 7,690       | + 1,094     |
| Secunderabad           | 5,64,390    | 5,94,032    | + 29,642    |
| Bolarum                | 34,885      | 35,354      | + 469       |
| TOTAL CITY AND SUBURBS | 12,15,154   | 12,80,572   | + 65,418    |
| Nalburg                | 9,43,629    | 9,88,409    | + 44,780    |
| Jalnapur               | 8,49,082    | 8,89,505    | + 43,423    |
| Lingsapur              | 2,91,239    | 2,86,044    | - 5,196     |
| Kudal                  | 1,74,184    | 1,48,482    | - 25,702    |
| Warangal               | 3,97,242    | 3,14,782    | - 82,460    |
| Rajura                 | 88,092      | 64,365      | - 23,727    |
| Gulbargah              | 7,49,897    | 7,73,953    | + 24,056    |
| TOTAL DISTRICTS        | 34,90,365   | 34,65,540   | - 24,825    |
| Aurangabad Cantonment  | 58,152      | 62,735      | + 4,583     |
| Jalna                  | 81,236      | 76,258      | - 4,978     |
| Mummalad               | 18,663      | 26,408      | + 7,805     |
| Hingoli                | 43,130      | 42,776      | - 354       |
| Raichur                | 662         | 934         | + 272       |
| TOTAL CANTONMENTS      | 2,01,783    | 2,09,111    | + 7,328     |
| GRAND TOTAL            | 49,07,302   | 49,56,223   | + 47,921    |

The most noticeable feature in these figures is the fall in the receipts at Warangal, which is due to the failure of the til crop, caused by heavy rain in 1902 Fasil.

In the Nalburg division the duty on imports fell off by Rs. 16,635, but the duty on exports increased by Rs. 46,968, owing entirely to the new duty on ground-nuts, which in this division alone realized Rs. 1,09,317. The total receipts in Nalburg would have been much larger but for the failure of the cotton crop, and the firm price of grain which checked the export of it.

The chief features in the Jalnapur division are a decrease of Rs. 38,770 on the export of grain caused by a partial failure of the rabi crop, which sent up prices and prevented exports; an increase of Rs. 45,617 on linseed exports; and an increase of Rs. 3,791 in the duty on Patilun silks, which are greatly in demand in Surat, Broach, Baroda and other places in Guzerat.

In the Gulbargah division there was an increase of Rs. 37,720 on linseed exports and a decrease of Rs. 18,772 on til and Rs. 23,757 on grain exported.

The other divisions do not call for any special remarks.

165. The figures quoted above include Octroi, levied on articles produced

Octroi on country products and manufactures.

or manufactured in His Highness' territory. The chief articles on which Octroi is levied are as follows:—

|                     | 1902 F.  | 1903 F.  | Difference. |
|---------------------|----------|----------|-------------|
| Cloth               | 15,731   | 25,705   | + 10,974    |
| Sugar, jaggery, &c. | 33,808   | 30,765   | - 3,043     |
| Horses, cattle, &c. | 69,479   | 61,652   | - 7,827     |
| Oil                 | 70,703   | 74,234   | + 3,531     |
| Til                 | 2,326    | 940      | - 1,386     |
| Rum til             | 6,574    | 6,161    | - 413       |
| Eris                | 23,795   | 37,790   | + 13,995    |
| Tobacco             | 7,850    | 8,794    | + 944       |
| Timber              | 21,894   | 12,600   | - 9,294     |
| Other articles      | 54,027   | 56,289   | + 2,262     |
| Total               | 2,26,990 | 3,18,820 | + 91,830    |

The Octroi, as collected at the different centres, is shown below.

|                   | 1902 Fasil. | 1903 Fasil. | Difference. |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| City of Hyderabad | 2,12,643    | 2,20,536    | + 7,893     |
| Chudarghat        | 6,521       | 7,570       | + 1,049     |
| Secunderabad      | 68,016      | 82,029      | + 14,013    |
| Bolarum           | 9,810       | 8,585       | - 1,225     |
| Total             | 2,26,990    | 3,18,820    | + 91,830    |

166. Many nobles, mansabdars and officials are exempted from payment of customs duty, and all articles imported for the use of the military forces in the British Cantonnments, as well as private imports for other officials in these Cantonnments, are likewise exempted from duty.

It is estimated by the Commissioner, that the loss of revenue on the first of these heads amounted in 1903 Fasil to Rs. 68,567, as against Rs. 1,08,622, in the previous year. No explanation has been given of the marked falling off in these imports. The corresponding figures for Secunderabad and Bolarum are approximately stated at Rs. 60,000.

167. The total strength of the department is 5,119. In the higher grades there are the Customs Commissioner, four Deputy Commissioners, and nine Superintendents. In the subordinate grade of officers, there are eleven Sahar Darogahs, twenty-four Amins, and forty-eight Darogahs. There are 3,065 Jannas, the remainder being clerks, accountants, &c.

168. Mr. Darabjee, the Commissioner of Customs, who had been connected with the department since its establishment thirty-three years ago, retired in the beginning of 1904 Fasil, after a total service of 48 years. As a recognition of the good services of this old servant of the State, His Highness was pleased to grant him a pension of Rs. 800 per annum, being Rs. 200 more than is ordinarily admissible under the rules.

The Senior Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Pestonjee, has since acted as Commissioner.

160. At the end of 1302 Fasil, there were 48 cases, relating to smuggling and other offences against the customs revenue, pending before the Customs Commissioner and his Deputies. 400 fresh cases were filed in 1303 Fasil, making a total of 448 for disposal, of which 425 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 23 undecided cases at the end of the year. In 19 of the decided cases, the full value of the articles in respect to which the offences had been committed, was exacted; in 43 cases the proper duty was levied; in 100 cases fines were imposed; 149 cases were dismissed; 30 were returned to the subordinate officials to complete the record; in 39 cases the officials implicated were dismissed from the service, and in 49 cases both full duty and fines were imposed.

Including pending cases, the Superintendents and Amias had to deal with a total number of 1,216 cases during 1303 Fasil. Of these, 1,103 cases were disposed of as follows:—

|  | No. of cases. |
|--|---------------|
| Full value of articles under dispute taken | 871           |
| Full customs duty levied                   | 104           |
| Fines inflicted                            | 18            |
| Dismissed                                  | 100           |
| Submitted to Law Courts                    | 1             |
| <b>Total</b>                               | <b>1,103</b>  |

170. Eighteen cases of smuggling, involving goods of the value of Rs. 2,181 on which the customs duty leviable amounted to Rs. 128, were detected through the instrumentality of informers, who received rewards aggregating Rs. 1,026. This means of detecting cases is not sufficiently resorted to, and the delays that occur in paying rewards, the Commissioner's power to grant rewards being very limited, deter informers from coming forward. The matter is now under consideration.

171. The actual cost of the department amounted to Rs. 4,88,790, being 2·8 per cent of the total customs revenue realized during the year.

172. Proposals have recently been received from the Board of Revenue for the reorganization of the Customs Department in several respects, which will now be dealt with by the Minister. These proposals have chiefly for their object, an improvement in the inspecting and appraising agency of the department.

## Section VII

### Wards' Estates.

173. The administration of the Wards' Estates was formerly under the direct control of His Highness, but by an order dated 13th May 1893, it was transferred to Nawab Fakhr-ul-Mulk Bahadur, the Judicial Minister, who is now administering the

department assisted by an officer, called the Superintendent of the Court of Wards, whose head-quarters are at Hyderabad. This order is not extended to the Salar Jung estate, which is still under the immediate control and supervision of His Highness, and is managed by a First Talukdar, whose services have been lent by the Government, and who submits all his reports through the Peishi Secretary for His Highness' orders.

174. There are, at present, altogether 30 estates under the management of the Court of Wards, sixteen of which have an annual revenue exceeding Rs. 5,000, each as shown below, while the remaining 14 are estates of minor importance, with a yearly income under that sum.

| Number. | NAME OF WARD.                | District in which the Estate is situated. | Revenue for the year 1303 Fasil. | Expenses for the year 1303 Fasil. | Unappropriated charges paid by the Court of Wards. | REMARKS.  |
|---------|------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| 1       | 2                            | 3   | 4                                | 5                                 | 6  | 7   |
| 1       | Nawab Kunkhamud Dowlat's son | Hyderabad                                 | 1,23,881                         | 1,04,910                          | 11,377   |   |
| 2       | Rajak Durga Reddi            | Medak and                                 | 39,442                           | 28,438                            | 12,504   | † This includes extra expenditures of Rs. 20,000, on account of repairs to tanks and other sources of irrigation.                                       |
| 3       | Chunni Lal                   | Hyderabad                                 | 50,455                           | 34,845                            | 2,560  |   |
| 4       | Rajak Nand Lal               | Polur and                                 | 85,310                           | 147,183                           | 3,883  | † This includes an extraordinary expenditure of Rs. 10,000 on account of a niece's wedding and Rs. 6,000 on account of repairs to tanks.                |
| 5       | Khande Rao                   | Hyderabad and Naidurg                     | 30,447                           | 28,806                            | 3,500  |   |
| 6       | Kandammi                     | Hyderabad and Jagalur                     | 26,710                           | 28,378                            |  |   |
| 7       | Baji Rao Jadhav              | Amrangsabad                               | 26,902                           | 16,077                            | 2,437  | * This includes an extraordinary expenditure of Rs. 1,12,000 on account of repairs and Rs. 3,000 on account of carriage and horse, due to the Minister. |
| 8       | Nashar Panchabum             | Naldurg                                   | 12,559                           | 4,000                             | 1,172  |   |
| 9       | Serappa Halkodi              | Naldurg                                   | 12,157                           | 7,823                             | 1,115  |   |
| 10      | Sander Rao Deshpande         | Hyderabad                                 | 11,892                           | 3,915                             | 1,115  |   |
| 11      | Nawab Doola Khan             | and Bir                                   | 9,958                            | 9,218                             | 927  |   |
| 12      | Umer Ambur Khan              | Lingapur                                  | 8,832                            | 8,188                             | 233  |   |
| 13      | Kasammi                      | Polur                                     | 7,045                            | 7,228                             | 477  |   |
| 14      | Ling Rajpoot                 | Hyderabad                                 | 6,22                             | 3,579                             | 656  |   |
| 15      | Haji Farhad                  | Hyderabad                                 | 5,840                            | 3,579                             | 563  |   |
| 16      | Mir Asad Ali Khan            | Hyderabad and Bir                         | 5,642                            | 2,519                             |  |   |

175. During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 60,906 has been paid towards the liquidation of debts on behalf of the undermentioned estates:—

|                                 | H. S. Rs.     |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Rajak Durga Reddi            | 35,000        |
| 2. " Khande Rao                 | 12,218        |
| 3. " Nand Lal                   | 2,000         |
| 4. Nawab Kunkhamud Dowlat's son | 4,309         |
| 5. " Doola Khan                 | 7,349         |
| <b>Total Rs.</b>                | <b>60,906</b> |



176. Six of the minors, namely, **Rajahs Durga Roddi and Khande Rao,**

**Nawab Kunkhamud Dowlah's son, Bani Pershad**

*Educators of Wards.*

**Aga Nasrullah Shah and Asghar Hussain** are being

educated in the Nizam College; three others, namely **Chunni Lal, Raza Ali Beg,** and **Mahomed Nawaz Khan,** attend the Chudarghat High School and one **Mir Kurban Ali,** the Madrasa Aizra; while thirteen are under private tuition. Three of the minors are too young to attend school.

177. The estates situated in the districts, are generally managed through the district Talukdars, while some have their own

*Estates in the districts, how managed.*

**Managers,** who are directly subordinate to the Superintendent of the Court of Wards, and get their

instructions and orders from him. The revenues collected on behalf of the estates are deposited in the district treasuries, and after meeting current expenses, the surplus, if any, is remitted to the Central Treasury at Hyderabad, where it is credited to the deposit account of the Court of Wards.

## CHAPTER III.

### PROTECTION.

#### Section I.

#### Course of Legislation.

178. Formal legislation has long since attracted the attention of His

*History.*

Highness' Government. Sir Salar Jung, in his reforms in different departments, did not ignore the

usefulness of short practical laws for regulating their work. The enactment of the Penal and the Procedure Codes in British India, gave a practical stimulus to the work of legislation here. Various attempts were made to carry out the work, but without substantial success. As early as 1870, a special Committee of select Mohammedan lawyers was appointed to frame laws for these dominions on the model of those enacted in British India. The Committee's labours came to a close with an unfinished translation of the Indian Criminal Procedure Code in Persian, the then language of the Courts here. In 1875, a Mohammedan pleader from Upper India was called for the purpose. He framed one or two minor regulations, but did not succeed in his attempt to frame a Penal Code. He was, later on, associated with other four Mohammedan officers and framed several Regulations and Circulars which, along with the personal laws of the parties concerned, form the ground-work of the present judicial administration.

For securing proper codes, attention was then turned to lawyers trained in England, but the appointments of Messrs. Trevor and Mahmud proved quite barren, chiefly on account of their want of acquaintance with the local circumstances and requirements.

179. Since His Highness' accession, more methodical efforts have been

*Council of State.*

made. The Council of State, composed of the principal Nobles of the State with His Highness at its

head, soon became a Legislative Council also. To supplement its labours and prepare drafts of laws for its consideration, a Committee of Judges was appointed. This Committee prepared a Law of Civil Procedure, which was most urgently required and tentatively given effect to at once, pending the enactment of a more complete code; and as such, ultimately received the approval of the Council of State and His Highness, and is still in force. The chief measure of the Council of State was a Limitation Act, known after His Highness' name as "Kanoos-i-Mubabbia," which, with His Highness' sanction, came into force after some years and is still in operation. A special Regulation for the supervision and deportation of Rohillas was enacted and has gone a great way to relieve the country from the worst characters among them. Measures for levying municipal and local taxation were also passed, which, after the framing of rules for carrying out their provisions, have been recently put into operation. The Committee of Judges did not find time, however, to go on with its labours and during Sir Azam Jah's administration, the Council of State ceased to meet.

180. In 1890, a Law Commission was appointed with Moulvie Ekbal Ali,

*Law Commission.*

a puisne Judge of the High Court, as its President, Nawab Feroz Nawaz Jung as a Member, and Syed

Mohammed Ali as its paid and full time Secretary. A special establishment was

placed at the disposal of the Commission. It was originally ordered that the President should make a tour in His Highness' Dominions and lay all his notes of inspection before the Commission, and that the Commission should prepare and submit drafts of all the laws that might be required, in such form as to admit of being finally recast into a Code. These drafts were to be accompanied by reports explaining the existing laws, the defects found in their working and the mode of removing these defects. The High Court was also directed to forward for the information of this Commission all the drafts of law it might have under its consideration, and communicate any matters for which it should think new laws, or amendments of existing laws, were required. Other officers also were asked to communicate, to the Home Secretary's office, their opinions as to any reforms they should consider necessary in the existing laws. Some opinions were thus sent by subordinate officers, and have been receiving consideration from time to time. The ordinary duties of the President of the Commission did not allow him to proceed on tour, and it was decided that the Secretary should frame all the required drafts of laws and lay them before the Commission. Syed Mohammed Ali resigned soon after commencing the work, and Rai Hakim Chand, Judge City Civil Court, was then appointed Secretary and Member of the Commission.

Complete drafts of the Penal and the Criminal Procedure Codes, of a Probate Act and of an Act to amend the Limitation Act were prepared. Drafts of a Court Fees Act and of a Regulation for Suits to which Government should be a party, were also completed and some other measures taken in hand and more or less progressed with.

181. The Law Commission had not met however to consider these Bills, when His Highness' personal attention was turned to the desirability of establishing a Legislative Council, for carrying on the work in a proper manner. On the 22nd January 1893, the second part of the Kanonecha, containing *inter alia* His Highness' orders for the establishment of the Legislative Council, was published. Under these orders, the Council was to consist of—

Legislative Council.

- (1) The Chief Justice.
- (2) A Pains Judge of the High Court.
- (3) The Inspector-General of Revenue.
- (4) The Director of Public Instruction.
- (5) The Inspector-General of Police.
- (6) The Financial Secretary.

The following rules were prescribed in the Kanonecha, for the carrying on of the work of the Council and the enactment of the laws passed by it:—

"Rules for each department of State should be framed on the following plan. The head of each department will frame rules for his department and forward them to the Judicial Secretary to the Minister. It will be the duty of the Judicial Secretary to consider them carefully and publish them in the Government Gazette, with notice to all officers of the State and to the general public, to express their opinions in writing and send them to his office, before the date fixed for laying the rules before the Legislative Council. Further, it will be the duty of the Judicial Secretary to form a résumé of the opinions received and to direct his Assistant in the Legislative Department to lay these papers, with a copy of the

"rules, before the Legislative Council, which, after carefully considering them, will fix a date for final decision and promulgate the same, with alterations, if any decided on.

"For the above purpose a Council, called the Legislative Council, will consist of the following members and hold its sittings twice a month.

"The Secretary of this Council shall be the Assistant in the Legislative Branch of the Judicial Secretary. The Secretary of the Department for which rules are for the time being framed will be an *ex-officio* Member of Council for the purpose of framing those rules. The President of the Council will be the Muin-ul-Maham of the Department, whose rules are for the time being framed. The proceedings of this Council, with the Minister's endorsement, if any, are to be sent to Our Secretary to obtain Our sanction. After Our sanction, the rule will be published in the Government Gazette, a copy of which will be specially supplied to each of the officers of the department for which they have been framed, and permission will be granted for their public sale."

182. The Legislative Council, thus constituted, met only three times under the presidency of Nawab Fakhr-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Judicial Minister, but no real work was done. The necessity of detailed rules for regulating the procedure of the Council was at once felt, and a draft of them was laid before the Council by Moulvie Mohi-ud-Jam Khan, who had been nominated to the Council from among the pains Judges of the High Court. This draft was, in some points, inconsistent with His Highness' orders and a reference was made by the Council to His Highness.

183. After the appointment of the present Minister, His Highness took into consideration the reform of the system of legislation, for which His Highness expressly declared his great solicitude, with a view to provide good and useful laws for all His Highness' subjects in order to secure justice to all, high and low, without partiality and without difference of religion or creed. As a result of this, a complete Charter, prepared in consultation with the Minister, was published constituting the Council as altogether a new and reformed body. It was to consist, besides the Minister as President and the Muin-ul-Maham of the Department to which the measure under consideration may belong as Vice President, of three *ex-officio* members, together with six members to be nominated by the Minister from among officials, and six from among non-official persons.

It is difficult to over-rate the importance of this new measure, as it for the first time recognised not only the right of the people to share in the work of the framing laws for themselves, but also a right of representation of the people on the Council Board. The franchise was of a limited sort, but it was all that was practicable at the time. Jagirdars and Zemindars were, as one class, allowed to elect two members at the time. Jagirdars and Zemindars were, as one class, allowed to elect two members at the time. The High Court bar was also privileged representatives from among themselves. The High Court bar was also privileged to elect two of its members, and the Minister was to appoint two other persons from the remaining non-official classes who could not be transferred, at the time, into a constituency, for the purposes of electing their own representatives.

Nawab Ali Yawar-ud-Dowlah and Mir Nisâr Hussain Khan were elected as their first representatives by the Jagirdars and Zemindars. The bar returned Moulvies Mohtamud Zaman Khan and Mir Kamrudin, and all the four were duly

nominated by the Minister, who further nominated Sett Bhagwan Das as a representative of the mercantile classes and Khan Bahadur Shakh Hisamuddin, late Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad, as a representative of the public. The following six officials also were appointed to share the labours of the Chief Justice, the Judicial Secretary to the Government and the Legal Adviser, who sat in the Council as *ex-officio* members, *viz.*

- (1.) Nawab Azam Yar Jung Bahadur, Financial Secretary;
- (2.) Shams-ul-Ulama Syed Ali Bilgrami, B.A., L.L.B., Public Works Secretary;
- (3.) A. J. Dunlop, Esquire, Senior Member, Revenue Board;
- (4.) Moulvie Nizam-ul-din Hassan Khan, Puisne Judge of the High Court;
- (5.) Nawab Kadir Jung Bahadur; and
- (6.) Rai Hakim Chand, M.A., Chief Judge of the City Civil Court.

184. The Council met for the first time on the 6th May 1894, under the

#### Sittings of the Council.

presidency of the Minister, who opened the proceedings with an address, laying stress on the honour conferred on the Members of the Council by their investment with the work of legislation, and pointing out their duty to give all their attention to the proper preparation of laws, and promising his own full and unreserved assistance.

The sittings of the Council had to be adjourned during the month of Tir, when the Civil Courts were closed, but there were, during the rest of the year, five meetings of the Council, four of which were largely attended and presided over by the Minister personally. The attention of the Council was, during those meetings, occupied chiefly by the consideration of a measure introduced by the Legal Adviser for an amendment in some points of the Rules for the Council for the better and more efficient carrying on of its work. The whole was, section by section, keenly discussed by the members, who took great interest in it, and the final draft, as passed by the Council at its last sitting during the year, was, after the Minister's approval, forwarded to His Highness for sanction, which His Highness has been recently pleased to accord. The alterations made by this Act are important and calculated to remove the causes, that appeared to interfere with the efficient working of the Council, which may now be expected to be carried on with energy and activity.

185. Since the commencement of the present year, an Act for the destruction of useless records and another for an amendment of the Regulation relating to the powers of the Divisional Judge, Aurangabad, have been passed by the Council. The Gambling Bill has been reported on by the Select Committee, and is receiving consideration from the Council. Bills relating to Factories, Succession certificates and Redemption of Conditional mortgages (*hai-bi-mufi*), have been introduced into the Council and are under reference to Select Committees. Permission has been accorded to the Legal Adviser for the introduction of Bills relating to the following subjects, and most of them are ready and likely to be soon introduced.

#### Work done.

Limited Companies.  
Hyderabad Municipality.  
Law of Limitation.  
Court of Wards.

Limitation for appeal and review in *inam* cases.

Penal Code.

Criminal Procedure Code.

Exemption of women from imprisonment for debt.

Arrest of foreign offenders in His Highness' Dominions.

Permission has also been accorded to other Members for the introduction of the Bills relating to the following subjects:

Civil Procedure.

Law of Evidence.

Law of Contracts.

Cognizance by Dewani Courts of complaints by residents of Jagirs.

## Section II.

### Justice.

#### PART I.—GENERAL.

186. There are four Courts in the City, besides the High Court *viz.*, (1) the Court of Dar-ul-Kaza; (2) the City Civil Court; (3) the City Criminal Court, and (4) the Suburban Court.

187. There are five puisne Judges and one *Mufti* besides the Chief Justice, in the High Court; and three Benchers, *viz.*, (1) the Original Bench; (2) the Divisional Bench; and (3) the Full Bench. The Original Bench hears and determines those cases, civil and criminal, which are beyond the jurisdiction of the other City Courts. The Divisional Bench disposes of cases for confirmation, in its original jurisdiction, and as regards appellate powers, its decision is final in civil cases ranging up to Rs. 3,000, while in criminal cases its decision is final in nearly all cases. The Full Bench has jurisdiction to hear appeals in civil cases, the value of which exceeds Rs. 3,000, and those criminal cases, with regard to which there may have been a difference of opinion in the Divisional Bench, as well as those sent on especially by Government for opinion and trial.

188. The Dar-ul-Kaza Court decides original cases which especially relate to marriage, divorce, inheritance or betrothal amongst Mohammedans. It has one Nazim, with one Assistant.

189. The Nazim of the City Civil Court has jurisdiction to try cases valued up to Rs. 5,000; and his Assistants up to Rs. 1,000 each. In cases, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 500, the Nazim is empowered to hear appeals against the decisions of his Assistants. Besides the two Assistants, there are some *attaches* also, who are authorized to hear cases ranging from Rs. 100 to 500 in value.

190. The Suburban Court decides all cases relating to immoveable and moveable property, occurring within the limits of Chindarghat, and its special powers embrace the

Suburban Court.

trial of cases relating particularly to marriage, divorce, inheritance, etc., to which European British subjects or Eurasians are parties.

191. In the City Criminal Court, the Nazim exercises first class magisterial powers, and his two Assistants are second class Magistrates. There are also some Honorary Magistrates attached to this Court, who generally exercise third class powers.

192. The Judicial Administration in the districts is of a two-fold character. In the Aurangabad Circle (Western Division,) the Revenue officers exercise no civil powers, there being separate Courts for the adjudication of civil cases; and they are therefore invested only with powers to try criminal cases. In the other three Subahs, the Revenue officials exercise both civil and criminal jurisdictions and the Courts are mixed tribunals.

193. The Nazim of the Divisional Court in the Aurangabad Circle has original civil jurisdiction to try cases, the value of which exceeds Rs. 5,000; original criminal jurisdiction to try those offences, the limit of punishment for which does not exceed ten years; appellate civil jurisdiction to hear appeals against the decisions of the Munsiffs and Nazims of the District Civil Courts; and appellate criminal jurisdiction to hear appeals against the decisions of First, Second and Third Talukdars.

This Subah comprises four districts, and in each district there is a Sadar Munsiff, who is empowered to try cases up to Rs. 500 in value, and who, by virtue of special powers granted by Government, can hear appeals against the Munsiffs' decisions. There are 11 Munsiffs in this Subah, and each Munsiff is generally empowered to hear and decide cases, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 500; but two Munsiffs are especially empowered to decide cases up to the value of Rs. 1,000. Besides the Munsiffs, the Tehsildar of the Nander district also has power to try Civil suits up to Rs. 300. As regards Criminal Courts, there are four District Courts in the whole circle, with the First Talukdar as Nazim exercising first class magisterial powers; 6 Courts presided over by Second Talukdars, and 4 courts by Third Talukdars. Generally, the Second and Third Talukdars are invested with second and third class magisterial authority. There are 31 courts of Tehsildars, the Nazims of which are invested with the powers of third class magistrates generally.

194. Each of the remaining three circles has a Sadar Adalat, presided over by the Subadar with a Sadar Madadgar under him. The Subadars have no original civil jurisdiction, but they can try original criminal cases in which the limit as to punishment does not exceed imprisonment for 10 years. On the appellate side, they can decide both civil and criminal appeals against the decisions of the First Talukdars. The Sadar Madadgars write out the proceedings in cases falling under the jurisdictions of the Subadars, and, on the appellate side, may hear and decide civil appeals against the decisions of the Judicial Assistants; and criminal appeals against the decisions of the Judicial Assistants, and the Second and Third Talukdars. In all the three circles, each District has a District Court. Thus, the total number of District Courts is 13; and with the exception of the District Court of Sirpur Tanchur, where the Nazim is the Amaldar, without any Assistants, all the District Courts have the First Talukdars as their

Nazims, with a Judicial Assistant each under them. In their civil original jurisdiction, the First Talukdars are empowered to decide cases, the value of which exceeds Rs. 5,000; and in criminal, they enjoy first class magisterial powers. The Judicial Assistants are empowered to try civil suits ranging in value from Rs. 100 to 5,000, and have second class magisterial powers. They can decide cases in appeals against the orders of Tehsildars and Munsiffs. In each of the Gulbarga and Warangal Subahs, there are two Munsiffs' Courts, each Munsiff having power to try civil suits up to the value of Rs. 500, and one Munsiff is granted, as an exceptional case, power to try cases up to the value of Rs. 1,000. In addition to these, there are 77 Civil Courts presided over by Tehsildars, who are authorized to decide civil suits up to the value of Rs. 100; but of these, 22 Tehsildars are especially empowered to hear and decide cases up to the value of Rs. 300. There are four Courts of Naib Tehsildars also, whose powers are equivalent to those of Tehsildars. As regards the administration of Criminal Justice, besides the District Criminal Courts, there are 18 courts of Second Talukdars and 20 of Third Talukdars. Generally speaking, the Second and Third Talukdars are second class magistrates, but as a special case 5 Second Talukdars are invested with first class powers. Besides these, there are, in these three divisions, 83 Tehsildars who are generally third class magistrates, each taluka having one Tehsildar. 22 of them, however, exercise second class magisterial powers, and the four Naib Tehsildars, like the other Tehsildars, exercise third class magisterial authority.

195. In the Atrufi-Baldah district, of the Sarf-i-Khas, there is one District Court, five Taluk Courts, and one Naib Tehsildar's Court. These are all mixed tribunals and their powers are similar to those of the Mafusil Courts of equal rank.

196. In 1303 Fash, the changes which took place were the following:—  
Changes and modifications in the Munsifi Courts.  
The Munsifi Courts, five Taluk Courts, and one Naib Tehsildar's Court, were reduced to four besides the Chief Justice and the Munsifi. The entire work in connection with the original side was entrusted to a Painsu Judge, the appellate work having been done by the other judges, including the Chief Justice and the Munsifi.

197. Much greater attention was paid to the work of reform and reorganization during the year under report. 13 Civil and 19 Criminal Circulars were issued, as against 6 and 5 respectively during the previous year, giving in the aggregate 37, as against 117 in 1302 Fash. The most important reforms carried out this year are as follows:

- (1) The extension of the provisions of the Stamp Act of 1302 Hijri to Judges enjoying judicial jurisdiction.
- (2) As a matter of public convenience, the Head-quarters of the Khil-dah Munsifi were transferred to Aurangabad, the Silar taluka being taken out and placed under the jurisdiction of the Jalna

Munsiff, while the Aurangabad taluka was brought under the Aurangabad Munsiff. Similarly, Gangapur was appointed as Headquarters of the Pathan Munsiff, the Baizapur taluka which was formerly in the Khuldabad Munsiff being now included in it.

- (3) Experience showed that a large number of criminal cases were dismissed on account of the non-appearance of complainants. It was therefore ordered that in cognizable cases not admitting of compromise, recognizances should be taken from complainants for their appearance to conduct the prosecution.
- (4) The withdrawal, with the consent and approval of His Highness, of the concession under which many persons were exempt from the operation of the stamp laws, on personal, family or professional considerations, as this not only affected the Government income, but was also an indignity to judicial authority.

198. The powerful class of Jagirdars in this country has long enjoyed unlimited judicial powers. So long as the Government

*Powers of Jagirdars.*

judicial service was not properly organized, it was difficult to interfere with the jurisdiction of Jagirdars. But during the administration of the late Sir Salar Jung I, when the organization of the Judicial Department was taken in hand, an attempt was also made to make the Jagir Courts conformable to the Khalsa Courts; and this policy has since been kept in view. Accordingly, during the year under report, the powers of the following Jagirdars were curtailed and defined:—

- (1) Second class civil and criminal powers were given to Mohammed Wajid Ali Khan Bahadur, whose Jagirs are situated in the Aurangabad and Warangal divisions; and with the consent of the Government, he appointed a second grade Vakil as his Judicial Assistant. The hearing of appeals, however, was entrusted to the Sadar Adalat of the division.
- (2) Nawab Azmat Jung Bahadur was granted magisterial powers of the second class, and powers to try civil cases up to Rs. 1,000. He has appointed a first grade Vakil as Judge in his Jagir.
- (3) Bhawanidas, a Jagirdar, was granted third class civil and criminal

- (4) Syed Shah Jamal-ud-din Sajada of the Dargah situated in the town of Medak was likewise given third class powers.
- (5) The Samasthan of Gurgunta, which was under confiscation on account of the death of the Rajah, was assigned to Rani Gonamma Bai, who was given the powers of a first class Nazim, being the same as those enjoyed by the District Courts. The hearing of appeals however, has been entrusted to the Sadar Adalat of the division. She has, with the sanction of the Government, appointed a competent judicial officer.
- (6) Nawab Muhsin-yar-ud-Dowlah Bahadur was also granted the powers of a first class Nazim equal to those of the District Courts, the power to hear appeals being given to the Divisional Sadar Adalat.

This year 22 Jagirdars, as against 17 in the previous year, submitted to the High Court statistics, relating to the judicial work done in their courts.

199. During the year, the High Court was inspected by His Excellency the Minister and the Muin-ul-Maham, who having

*Supervision and Inspection.*

seen how the work was being done and the way in which cases were tried and judgment passed, expressed their satisfaction therewith. Three Judicial Assistants of the District Courts who had almost completed 20 years' service were retired and their places supplied by experienced men who had passed the judicial tests. With reference to other appointments also care was taken not to appoint any one who had not passed the judicial examination. More particular attention was also paid, than in the previous year, to the supervision and inspection of the subordinate courts, which are so very necessary. Accordingly, a puisne judge of the High Court, Moulvie Nizam-ud-din Hassan Khan Sahib, was on tour for five months, and inspected 50 courts. The Mofussil officers also inspected 143 courts this year, as against 115 during the previous one. The High Court also called for and examined 101 files, as against 99 in the previous year, on receiving complaints, *see supra*, or on the motion of subordinate Courts. Of these, 17 files were returned with instructions, and 84 were made over to the Full Bench, in 29 of which, the judgments of the lower courts were cancelled, in 14 they were confirmed and 41 files were, at the end of the year, pending judgment. Of 32 candidates who presented themselves for the judicial examination this year, 11 passed in the first and 9 in the second class. For the Vakils' examination, there were 17 candidates for the first grade, 12 for the second and 321 for the third grade. Of these 4 passed in the first, 7 in the second and 37 in the third grade.

PART II.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

200. During the year under report, the number of Civil Courts, besides the High Court, was 127, that of Judges being 150.

*Number of Civil Courts.*

Of these, 104 Courts had purely original jurisdiction, 20 both original and appellate, and there were only 3 Sadar Adalats, those of the Gulbargah, Bidar and Warangal Subahs, which had purely appellate jurisdictions.

201. The total number of cases before the courts, during the year was,

20,089 as against 20,869 during the previous year.

Number of cases.

Of these, 96 cases, as against 63 in the previous year, were filed in the High Courts in its original jurisdiction. The number of suits instituted in the Subordinate Courts was 16,355, as against 16,894 in the previous year. 877 cases of appeal, including applications for revision and miscellaneous applications, as against 921 in the previous year, were brought before the High Court; and the number of appeals filed in the Subordinate Courts was 2,861, as against 2,931 during the previous year. From these figures it is apparent that there was a decrease in work in almost all the branches, as compared with the work done in the previous year. In the aggregate, there was a decrease of 780 cases, or 3·6 per cent.

202. The number of sittings this year, on the original civil side, was 96,

as against 101 in the previous year. 29 mixed sittings were held for disposing of both criminal and

Original Civil Cases in the High Court.

civil work, as against 40 during the previous year.

The aggregate number of cases filed was 62, as against 60 in the previous year, 32 cases relating to the *Qazans-e-Nisb* being brought before the Court, as against 3 in the previous year. Thus, the total number of cases instituted during the year, was 96, as against 63 in the previous year. If to those cases be added 78 more cases, which were either pending, or came up for trial in some other way, and excluding two cases that were transferred, the aggregate number of cases to be disposed of was 172, as against 150 in the previous year.

Of the 96 suits newly instituted, 82 related to cash or moveable property the rest, viz., 14, relating to things other than cash sums or moveable property. Of the 96 suits instituted, the money value of the claims could be ascertained in 92. The money value in two cases pertaining to the *Qazans-e-Nisb* was under Rs. 5,000. In 50 cases, the value was from Rs. 5,000 upwards to Rs. 20,000, and in 40 cases, it was over Rs. 20,000. The aggregate money value of all the cases during the year was Rs. 63,85,908, as against Rs. 65,91,158 in the previous year. In other words, the average money value per case was Rs. 75,033, as against 33,135 in the previous year, thus showing that, during the year under report, there was a considerable increase in the value of litigation. Of the 172 cases for disposal 127, or 73·8 per cent, as against 57·8 per cent in the previous year, and 53·3 per cent in the year 1301 Fasli, were decided. In 38 applications, the plaintiff, after having been registered, was disallowed; 10 cases were dismissed for default; 2 cases were withdrawn, permission having been granted to file fresh suits; 12 were decided by compromise, 15 on confession of judgment, 11 were decreed and 3 were dismissed *ex parte*; 5 were disposed of by *punchayats*; and judgment was delivered in 31 cases after contest. At the expiration of the year, 45 cases were pending, as against 67 at the end of the previous year. Of these, 23, as against 34, were pending for more than six months, and in these the reasons given for delay were reasonable. The average duration of cases disposed of without trial or contest was 237 days, as against 341 in the previous year; while in contested cases, it was 395 days against 505 in the previous year, which is satisfactory.

203. During the year under report, the number of fresh original suits

Original suits in Subordinate Courts.

filed in Courts, subordinate to the High Court, was 16,255, as against 16,894 in 1302 Fasli, which

shows a slight decrease. This decrease affects all the four divisions, though in the City Courts, there was a slight increase in the number of cases. In the City Courts and in the Aurangabad *Nizamat*, there was an increase of 132 and 14 respectively, over the figures of the previous year; although several District Courts show an increase as compared with the previous year, yet in the aggregate in the District and *Munsif-i* Courts, the number of cases showed a decrease of 13 and 409, respectively. In all the Tehsil Courts, with the exception of the Tehsil Courts of Naldurg, Indur, Warangal and Atrif-Balida, where the number of cases was a little higher than in the previous year, there was a considerable falling off in the number of suits instituted. The largest increase of 101 cases took place in the Tehsils of the Naldurg district, and the largest decrease of 161 in the Tehsils of the Bidar district. The reason assigned for this decrease was the uncertain condition of the weather.

204. Of the cases filed during the current year, 13,810 or 84·9 per cent

pertained to cash or moveable property, as against 14,074, or 83·3 per cent in the previous year, 8,609, or 62·3 per cent of these, relating to written contracts; the number of such cases in the previous year was 62 per cent. It is satisfactory to note that 555 cases arose out of registered contracts, this number being larger than in the two previous years. The number of unwritten contracts dealt with during the year was 1,570, against 2,084 in the previous year. The number of cases dealing with *talukas* of the Sahukars was almost equal to that in the previous year, being 2,371, or 18·2 per cent as against 2,616 or 18·5 per cent in 1302 Fasli. The number of cases besides those relating to cash or moveable property was 2,445, that is, the proportion to the cases instituted was 15·1 per cent. This ratio was a little higher, than the one, i.e., 16·7, in the previous year. The number of cases involving the possession of immovable property for various reasons, during the year under report, was 1,325 against 1,780 during the previous year, which shows that such suits were instituted in smaller numbers. The number of cases relating to the declaration of proprietary rights rose from 260 in 1302 Fasli, to 367 in 1303 Fasli.

205. Of all the suits instituted during the year, the money value in

15,945 cases could be estimated. This sum amounted to Rs. 1,29,66,834, the average per case being Rs. 813, as against Rs. 779 during the previous year. The number of cases in which the subject matter did not exceed Rs. 1,000 in value was 15,082, aggregating Rs. 22,35,732, as against 15,819 cases, aggregating Rs. 21,50,239, during the previous year. The number of cases, the value of which was from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000, was 487, and their aggregate value Rs. 13,82,018, as against 580 cases, and Rs. 13,09,136 in the preceding year. The number of cases, the value of which was from Rs. 5,000 to 20,000 each, rose to 126, aggregating Rs. 12,10,300, as against 102 cases and Rs. 9,44,039 in 1302 Fasli; and the number of cases, the value of which was over 20,000 each, was 75 with an aggregate sum of Rs. 81,87,840, as against 57 cases with an aggregate sum of Rs. 85,81,557 in 1302 Fasli.

206. During the year under report, the number of cases to be decided, inclusive of the 2,931 cases that were pending from the previous year, 16,255 new cases that occurred

Cases disposed of.

and 1,556 cases again taken on register, but excluding 39 cases that were transferred to other courts, was 20,723, as against 20,581 in the previous year. Of these, 17,402 or 83.9 per cent, as against 83.7 per cent in the previous year, were decided; from which, it appears that there was a slight decrease in the number of cases disposed of. Looking at the details, it will be found that this decrease was the largest in the City and Munsiff's Courts, where the cases decided amounted to 79.5 and 81.9 per cent respectively, as against 82.4 and 85 per cent in 1302 Fashl. The percentage of cases decided in the District Courts was 85.9 as against 80 in the previous year; and that of cases decided in the Tehsildars' Courts, was 92.7, as against 93.1 in the previous year, giving a slight decrease. Of the District Courts, the largest amount of work was done in the District Court of Elmandal, where the percentage of decided cases was 97.3, the percentage at Bidar being 97.3. The least amount of work was in the District Court of Warangal, where the percentage of decided cases was only 65.4. Of the Munsiff's Courts, the Bir Munsiff stands first with a percentage of 93.6, the last in this respect, being the Amba Munsiff, where 51.7 per cent only were disposed of.

Manner of disposal.

207. The 17,402 cases decided, were disposed of as follows:—

| Mode of enquiry.      | How disposed of.                              | 1302 Fashl. |             | 1303 Fashl. |             |
|-----------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                       |   | Number.     | Percentage. | Number.     | Percentage. |
| Decided without trial | Plaint rejected or returned                   | 168         | ...         | 141         | ...         |
|                       | Dismissed for default or withdrawn.           | 3,583       | ...         | 2,392       | ...         |
|                       | Withdrawn with permission to bring fresh suit | 138         | ...         | 178         | ...         |
|                       | Total   | 2,899       | 16.7        | 2,711       | 15.4        |
| Without contest       | Compromise                                    | 1,826       | ...         | 1,712       | ...         |
|                       | Decreed <i>ex parte</i>                       | 3,036       | ...         | 2,721       | ...         |
|                       | Decreed on confession of judgment             | 2,829       | ...         | 2,721       | ...         |
|                       | Dismissed <i>ex parte</i>                     | 723         | ...         | 912         | ...         |
|                       | Total   | 8,414       | 48.3        | 8,113       | 46.9        |
| After contest         | By Panchayats                                 | 31          | ...         | 40          | ...         |
|                       | By Courts                                     | 6,058       | ...         | 6,706       | ...         |
|                       | Total   | 6,089       | 35          | 6,806       | 38.6        |
| Grand Total           |   | 17,402      | ...         | 17,630      | ...         |

Looking to the details, 23.9 per cent of cases were decided in the City Courts without trial; 35.8 per cent, without contest; and 40.3 per cent, after contest. In the District Courts, the corresponding figures were 16.6, 46.1 and 37.3 per cent, respectively. In the Munsiff's Courts they were 12.2, 53.9 and 33.9 per cent, respectively. This proves that the City Courts decided the largest num-

ber of cases after contest, and they are closely followed by the District Courts. The reason for this is, that in the City and District Courts much discussion and dispute is carried on in most cases.

208. During the year under report, the average duration of cases decided without trial or contest was 65 days; and of those decided after contest, 95 days. The average for these in 1302 Fashl was 53 and 76 days respectively, thus showing an increase this year.

The average duration of cases decided without and after contest by the City Civil Court rose from 34 and 66 in 1302 Fashl, to 48 and 84 respectively, during the year under report. Amongst the District Courts, the shortest average duration of cases after contest was 31 at the District Court of Lingangur, the next in rank being the Atrai-Balra Court, with an average of 39 days. The longest average duration of such cases was at Bidar and Warangal, where the number of days was 164 and 209 respectively, a most unsatisfactory result. In the Munsiff's Courts, the shortest average duration of cases with contest was 53 days at the Farbhani Munsiff, the longest, 189 days, at the Ashti Munsiff. As regards Tehsil Courts, the average duration of cases decided after contest in the Raichur, Alpur and Yadgir Tehsils of the Raichur District was 130, 155 and 132 days respectively. In the Lingangur Tehsil, it was 130, which is very reprehensible. The attention of the District officials has been drawn to this matter.

209. During the year under report, 4,273 miscellaneous applications were submitted. Adding to these, 263 applications that were pending and 35 others that had otherwise come up for disposal, the total number of applications for disposal was 4,591. Of these, 9.2 per cent were disallowed summarily, 18.7 per cent were rejected for default, 52.7 per cent admitted and 19.3 per cent were thrown out on merits. On the whole, the percentage of decided cases was 92.8, as against 93.7 in the previous year.

210. The following statement shows the particulars of appeals filed.

| Name of Court.                       | Number of appeals in 1302 Fashl. | Number of appeals in 1303 Fashl. |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| High Court, Full Bench               | 83                               | 101                              |
| High Court, Divisional Bench         | 502                              | 539                              |
| Courts subordinate to the High Court | 2,861                            | 2,991                            |

211. With regard to the cases before the Full Bench, stamp paper to the value of Rs. 6,179 was received, and 11 cases were allowed to be filed on plain paper, in *forma pauperis*, or owing to personal exemption. The value of 67 suits could be estimated in money which, in the aggregate, amounted to Rs. 28,10,038, the average per case being Rs. 41,940, as against Rs. 3,540 in the previous year. Inclusive of the 106 cases remaining from the previous year, and 6 more that had otherwise come up for disposal, the total number of cases to be decided was 195, as against 230 in the previous year. Of these, 97, or 49.7 per cent, were decided. Last year 54 per cent were decided, and the year before that, 45 per cent. Of the

cases decided, 11 were dismissed for non-appearance, and 2 summarily dismissed on account of limitation, &c. Of the 84 cases that were decided after contest, the judgment of the Divisional Bench was upheld in 56·7 per cent, reversed in 13·4 per cent, amended in 9·2 per cent, 7·2 per cent were remanded for further enquiry and 95 cases remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

212. Of the 502 cases before the Court, the money value of 163 cases could, and of 30 cases could not, be ascertained. The value of the subject matter of the former class was Rs. 20,26,884, giving an average of Rs. 3,377 per case, as against Rs. 13,705 during the previous year. Of the total number of cases, only 33 were filed on plain paper in *forma pauperis* or on ground of personal exemption; the rest, i. e., 469, being on stamped paper, on account of which Rs. 26,336, were received, as against Rs. 26,903 during the previous year. Adding to the cases newly placed on the file, 211 that were pending from the previous year, and 18 others which were otherwise taken on the register, the total number of cases to be disposed of was 731, as against 772 in 1302 Fashl and 673 in 1301 Fashl. Of these, 491 or 67·1 per cent, as against 72·6 per cent in 1302 Fashl, were decided, leaving at the end of the year 240 cases. Of the appeals decided, 5 were rejected on account of being barred by limitation or some other defect of law, and 61, or 12·4 per cent as against 11·9 per cent in the previous year, were dismissed for default. In 227 cases, or 46·2 per cent as against 19·1 per cent in the previous year, the judgments of the lower Courts were upheld, in 79 or 16 per cent as against 19·9 per cent in the previous year, they were reversed, and 77, or 15·6 per cent as against 10·8 per cent in the year before, were remanded for further enquiry. The average duration was 154 days, as against 143 in the previous year and 168 in the year preceding it.

213. The total number of appeals in courts subordinate to the High Court, was 2,861, as against 2,991 in 1302 Fashl. This decrease was mainly in the City and District Courts, otherwise there is a large increase in the Sadar Adalats. Of the fresh cases, the value of 2,741 appeals could be estimated, their aggregate value being Rs. 27,88,286, giving an average of Rs. 1,015 per case, as against Rs. 2,635 in the previous year.

Of the 2,861 cases, 2,797 were filed on duly stamped paper, and 64, on plain paper, in *forma pauperis*, or on account of personal exemption. A sum of Rs. 58,486, as against Rs. 54,717 in the previous year, was received on account of stamp duty. If to the number of appeals newly filed be added 456 cases, that were pending at the end of the previous year, and 128 that otherwise came up for adjudication, the total number of appeals to be decided was 3,445, as against 3,516 in the previous year, of which 3,018, or 87·6 per cent were decided, as against 86 per cent in the previous year, leaving at the end of the year, 427 cases undisposed of, as against 456 in the previous year. The following statement will show how the cases were disposed of.

| How decided.                      | Number in 1303 Fashl. | Percentage in 1303 Fashl. | Percentage in 1302 Fashl. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Summarily dismissed               | 64                    | 2·1                       | 2·8                       |
| Dismissed for default             | 403                   | 12·0                      | 12·0                      |
| Judgment of lower court confirmed | 1,291                 | 42·8                      | 45·2                      |
| " " reversed                      | 589                   | 19·6                      | 19·1                      |
| " " amended                       | 132                   | 4·4                       | 3·8                       |
| Remanded for further enquiry      | 530                   | 17·8                      | 19·1                      |

The average duration of each case was 81 days, as against 82 in 1302 Fashl.

214. The number of applications for appeal against miscellaneous orders, before the Full Bench, was 86; adding to these, 9 that were under trial at the end of the previous year, the total number was 47. Of these, 27, or 57·4 per cent, as against 78 per cent during the previous year, were disposed of. Of the applications disposed of, 1 was struck off for default, 18 contested applications were rejected and 8 granted, and 20 were pending at the end of the year. The average duration in the Full Bench was 141 days, as against 178 days, in 1302 Fashl, which is satisfactory.

215. If to the 637 cases of Miscellaneous Appeals, that occurred during the year under report, as against 596 in the previous year, be added 97 others that were pending at the end of the last year or otherwise came up before the courts, the total number of cases becomes 734. Of these, 637, or 86·7 per cent, as against 88·1 per cent in the previous year, were decided. Of the cases disposed of, 18 or 2·8 per cent, as against 2·6 per cent in the previous year, were disallowed on account of limitation and otherwise, 106, or 16·7 per cent, as against 18·0 per cent in 1302 Fashl were dismissed for default and 16 or 2·5 per cent were summarily dismissed, 262 cases or 41·1 per cent, as against 40·1 per cent, in the previous year, were disallowed, and in 235, or 36·9 per cent, as against 38·1 per cent, the appeals were allowed after contest. At the end of the year, 97 cases were left pending, as against 83, in the previous year. The average duration of cases was 64 days, as against 71 in the previous year.

216. During the year under report, 10,610 applications for execution of decrees were received, as against 10,310 during the previous year. Adding to these, 2,239 that were remaining at the end of the previous year, and 902 more that came up otherwise for adjudication, the total number of such applications was 13,811, of which 11,994 or 80·3 per cent, as against 82·7 per cent in the previous year, were disposed of; leaving at the end of the year 2,717, of which 1,950 remained undisposed of, on account of the ordinary judicial routine; in 723 steps were being taken to collect instalments of salaries; and in 44, execution was postponed on account of obstruction. But on closer examination, it appears that in these cases there was no obstruction under sections 570 and 415 of Circular No. 2, and the statement of the courts, that such was the case, was therefore a mistake. The cases were decided as under.

| How decided.                   | Number in 1303 Fashl. | Percentage in 1303 Fashl. | Percentage in 1302 Fashl. |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Decrees completely executed    | 2,457                 | 22                        | 24·1                      |
| Decrees partially executed     | 2,113                 | 19                        | 19·4                      |
| Dismissed for default          | 2,112                 | 19                        | 20·6                      |
| Dismissed for want of property | 1,335                 | 11·1                      | 10·6                      |
| Mutual agreement               | 1,508                 | 14·4                      | 12·8                      |
| Struck off for other reasons   | 1,599                 | 14·5                      | 12·5                      |



The following comparative statement will show the number of judgment-debtors in 1302 and 1303 Fasl with regard to whom compulsory proceedings had to be taken.

| Nature of execution.   | 1303 Fasl. | 1302 Fasl. |
|--|------------|------------|
| Judgment-debtors imprisoned in execution of decree ...   | 12         | 26         |
| Judgment-debtors arrested in execution of decree ...   | 54         | 82         |
| Judgment-debtors, who after attachment of property but before sale, gave total or partial satisfaction ... | 1,666      | 1,662      |
| Partial or total execution by sale of moveable property ...  | 1,113      | 1,370      |
| Partial or total execution by sale of immovable property ...   | 350        | 469        |
| Total ...  | 3,197      | 3,069      |

It is satisfactory to note that this year there were fewer compulsory proceedings against persons and immovable property. The sale proceeds of moveable property brought in Rs. 56,881, as against Rs. 75,129 in the previous year, while Rs. 84,384, as against Rs. 1,00,600 in 1302 Fasl were realised by sale of immovable property. The judgment-debtors themselves paid into court this year Rs. 1,00,603, as against Rs. 1,11,493 in the previous year. After compulsory proceedings, Rs. 2,36,509 were recovered, as against Rs. 1,59,576 and by attachment of salaries, Rs. 1,85,449, as against Rs. 1,59,576 in the preceding year. This shows that more money was realised this year, than in the previous one, by compulsory proceedings.

The action taken as regards the execution of decrees, besides those relating to cash, as compared with the previous year, is shown in the following statement.

| Nature of decree.  | 1303 Fasl. | 1302 Fasl. |
|--|------------|------------|
| Delivery of moveable property mentioned in the plaint ...                  | 69         | 116        |
| Delivery of possession of immovable property mentioned in the decree ...   | 670        | 886        |
| Execution under Sections 333, 336, 337, 339 and 341 of Circular, No. 2 ... | 36         | 49         |
| Decree for specific performance ...  | 230        | 285        |

A sum of Rs. 3,02,244 was in the hands of the courts last year for distribution amongst decree-holders, and a further sum of Rs. 7,63,657 was deposited this year, making a total of Rs. 10,65,901 to be distributed. Of this sum, Rs. 7,33,839, or 68.8 per cent, as against 73.5 per cent in the previous year, were distributed, leaving at the end of the year a balance of Rs. 3,32,412 in the hands of the courts. Rs. 2,12,554 had remained deposited for less than a year, Rs. 21,227 for less than two years, Rs. 38,028, for less than three years and Rs. 59,912 for more than that period.

217. Of the 16,255 suits instituted, 7,982, or 49.1 per cent, as against 49.5 per cent in the previous year, related to Agriculturists. Of the total number of cases regarding Agri-

culturists, in 1,740, or 21.8 per cent, of cases, as against 24.3 per cent in the previous year, the agriculturists themselves sued, in 4,326, or 54.3 per cent as against 50.6 per cent in the previous year, Sahakars were the plaintiffs, and in 1,007, or 23.9 per cent of cases, as against 25.2 per cent in the previous year, other persons than Sahakars were plaintiffs. Of the total number of Agriculturists' suits, 1,396, or 17.4 per cent as against 25 per cent in the previous year pertained to land under cultivation. In 715 of these cases, the agriculturists themselves were plaintiffs, in 433 cases, the Sahakars and in 243 cases, other persons than Sahakars were plaintiffs. Of the 9,049 agricultural suits to be decided, 7,990 cases were decided during the year under report, against 7,878 in 1302 Fasl, 5,930 being decided against the cultivators, against 6,473 in the previous year. This decrease is very satisfactory. Of the cases decided against cultivators, in 3,339 cases the Sahakars won, of which only 288 cases related to land under the plough. In the previous year, the Sahakars won in 3,324 cases, the number of cases pertaining to arable lands being 514. The number of money-decrees relating to agriculturists was 3,206, as against 3,168. The sum recovered from the 1,464 judgment-debtors was Rs. 1,18,864, the details of which are given below:—

| How recovered.   | Particulars.                   | 1303 F.      | 1302 F.      |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Recovered without attachment ...                                   | Number of judgment-debtors ... | 265          | 291          |
| Sum recovered ...  | ...                            | Rs. 20,808   | Rs. 15,417   |
| Recovered after issue of warrant of attachment.                    | Number of judgment-debtors ... | 534          | 553          |
| Sum recovered ...  | ...                            | Rs. 52,304   | Rs. 47,330   |
| Recovered by auction of moveable property ...                      | Number of judgment-debtors ... | 495          | 555          |
| Sum recovered ...  | ...                            | Rs. 23,004   | Rs. 22,952   |
| Recovered by auction-sale of cultivators' lands ...                | Number of judgment-debtors ... | 51           | 38           |
| Sum recovered ...  | ...                            | Rs. 16,924   | Rs. 10,558   |
| Recovered by auction-sale of immovable property of other kinds ... | Number of judgment-debtors ... | 88           | 80           |
| Sum recovered ...  | ...                            | Rs. 4,823    | Rs. 5,385    |
| Recovered by attachment of revenue of land ...                     | Number of judgment-debtors ... | 18           | 24           |
| Sum recovered ...  | ...                            | Rs. 1,101    | Rs. 1,411    |
| Total ...  | Number of judgment-debtors ... | 1,464        | 1,431        |
| Sum recovered ...  | ...                            | Rs. 1,18,864 | Rs. 1,04,034 |

#### PART III—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

218. During the year under report, the number of Criminal Courts, besides the High Court and the Police Patels, was 193 with 222 officers, against 197 courts with 230 officers in the previous year. As a temporary measure, a Special Magistrate was appointed to try cases of daktari, and an Honorary Magistrate was appointed to the City Criminal Court. Thus, there was an increase of one court and 2 officers. As in the previous year, the 17 District Courts and the 4 Sadr Adalats had both original and appellate jurisdictions, the rest, including the Special Magistrate's Court, having power to hear original cases only. The High Court held 21 sittings on its original side for purely criminal cases, and 29 sittings for both civil and criminal cases together. In the previous year, the number of sittings for purely criminal work on the original side was 27, and for mixed work 40.

219. It is satisfactory to find that in all the Criminal Courts the number of original cases, excluding those for breach of municipal rules, was 14,753 during the year under report, as against 15,323 during the previous year, giving a decrease of 6.7 per cent. It is not only in this year that this decrease is observable; but, the results of past years also exhibit a steady decrease thus affording proof of the improvement that is taking place day by day in the condition of the country. The following statement will show in detail the particulars of the past four years.

| Year.       | City Courts. | Assize and District. | Rural Districts. | Wessex District. | Salisbury District. | Stroud District. | Total. |
|-------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------|
| 1900 E. ... | 2,944        | 4,988                | 2,639            | 2,221            | 2,965               | 503              | 16,260 |
| 1901 F. ... | 2,674        | 5,801                | 2,981            | 2,358            | 2,016               | 889              | 16,619 |
| 1902 E. ... | 2,592        | 4,940                | 2,751            | 2,354            | 2,951               | 321              | 15,809 |
| 1903 F. ... | 2,380        | 4,696                | 2,856            | 2,012            | 2,388               | 860              | 14,001 |

220. With a decrease in the number of cases, there was also a corresponding decrease in the number of offences. In the previous year the number of fresh cases reported was 16,325, whereas during the year under report, it fell to 15,231. Of these, 5,667, or compared with the total number of offences 33.4 per cent against 34 per cent of the previous year, related to offences against the person, 6,237 or 40.9 per cent as against 35 per cent in the previous year, to offences against property and the rest to other offences.

221. The number of persons accused of offences during the year was 37,638, against 37,538 during the previous year. If to these be added, 1,794 persons who were pending trial at the end of the previous year, the total number of persons to be dealt with was 39,432, against 40,240 during the previous year. Of the persons accused during the year, 13,246 or 35 per cent, as against 34.6 per cent in the previous year, were brought before the courts by the Police, 22,306, or 56.4 per cent as against 62.9 per cent during the previous year, were prosecuted on complaints being made, and 1,886 or 5.3 per cent, against 2.5 per cent in 1902 Fash, came up before the Courts otherwise.

222. The total number of cases to be disposed of was 16,982, as against 16,941 in the previous year. This includes 14,753 fresh cases, 564 cases that were under disposal in the courts, and 675 others that came up for adjudication otherwise. Of these 16,475, or 96.2 per cent as against 96.7 per cent in the previous year, were decided. Of the decided cases, 15,935 were decided by the Courts of original institution and 340 cases were committed for trial to the superior Courts. Of the 29,332 persons to be tried, judgment was delivered on 37,252 or 84.7 per cent, as against 95.4 per cent in the previous year, with what results is shown below:—

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Struck off on account of death or escape ... | 129    |
| Summarily dismissed ...                      | 429    |
| Committed to the Superior Courts ...         | 1,063  |
| Remanded for further enquiry ...             | 230    |
| Withdrawn or compromised ...                 | 4,406  |
| Struck off for default ...                   | 8,309  |
| Judgments delivered after trial ...          | 22,386 |

From the above statement it is evident that 12 per cent of cases were settled either by withdrawal or by compromise, against 13.4 per cent during the previous year; and 22.4 per cent, as against 22.3 per cent were struck off for default. Of those persons with regard to whom judgment was delivered after trial, 11,023 were persons against whom proceedings had been instituted on complaints being lodged against them, or on some other grounds; and 11,563 were brought before the Courts by the Police. Of the former class the results are given below:—

| Result of action. | Number in 1903 Fash. | Percentage of 1902 Fash. | Percentage of 1901 Fash. |
|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Released ...      | 6,570                | 59.6                     | 55.8                     |
| Acquitted ...     | 1,709                | 16.0                     | 17.4                     |
| Convicted ...     | 2,684                | 24.4                     | 26.8                     |

The following statement will give particulars regarding those persons, who were brought up by the Police.

| Result of action. | Number in 1903 Fash. | Percentage of 1902 Fash. | Percentage of 1901 Fash. |
|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Released ...      | 5,374                | 46.5                     | 42.5                     |
| Acquitted ...     | 1,639                | 14.1                     | 13.6                     |
| Convicted ...     | 4,560                | 39.4                     | 36.8                     |

223. The average duration of cases was 24 days, as against 20 in the previous year, which gives a slight increase; but it is satisfactory to notice that in the City Criminal Court it was only 12 days. The longest time taken, viz., 200 days, was at the District Court of Parnham, which is very unsatisfactory.

224. Of the 7,234 persons convicted during the year, 400 were convicted a second time, 3,013 or 50 per cent, as against 40 per cent in the previous year, were sentenced to imprisonment only, 3,066, or 42.4 per cent as against 46.3, were sentenced to fine only; 320, or 4.4 per cent, against 6.3 per cent, against 76 or 1 per cent in 1902 Fash, were sentenced both to imprisonment and whipping. Of the 3,897 persons who were sentenced to imprisonment only, or imprisonment coupled with some other punishment, 3,393 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, and 220 to simple imprisonment. Of these again, 2,014 were sentenced up to 1 month's imprisonment, 854 up to 6 months, 335 up to 1 year, 337 up to three years, 240 up to 10 years and 8 to more than 10 years' imprisonment. Of the 3,396 persons who were sentenced to fine only, or fine with some other punishment, the maximum limit of fine with regard to 3,296 persons was Rs. 50, Rs. 500 with regard to 89 and Rs. 1,000 with regard to one.

225. During the year under report, in all the Criminal Courts, the evidence of 26,446 witnesses was recorded and of these the evidence of only 93 witnesses was recorded by commissions. In the previous year the total number of witnesses whose statements

were recorded was 27,248; and that of those whose evidence was recorded by commissions was 131. Of the 12,121 witnesses who were summoned by the courts, during the year under report, 990, or 8.1 per cent, as against 7.3 per cent, in 1302 Fasil, did not attend. Of these, 836 were compelled to attend by means of warrants, and it was deemed unnecessary to take any action as regards the rest. Of the witnesses whose evidence was recorded in the courts, only 537 had to attend twice, 140 thrice, and 102 more than thrice. As regards diet, it appears that this year only 754 witnesses were given Rs. 890, the figures last year being 537 and Rs. 681 respectively; but orders were issued to the courts that as far as possible ration expenses should be given to witnesses.

226. The following comparative statement will show the action taken as regards the miscellaneous criminal cases, during the year under report and the previous year.

| Kind of case.   | Number of cases in 1302 Fasil. | Number of cases in 1303 Fasil. |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Witnesses fined   | 329                            | 310                            |
| Persons bound over to keep the peace                    | 13                             | 38                             |
| Persons from whom security was taken for good behaviour | 81                             | 34                             |
| Persons ordered to remove public nuisances              | 2                              | 1                              |
| Persons evicted   | 2                              | ...                            |
| Fined for contempt of court                             | 25                             | 8                              |
| Persons who forfeited bail for appearance               | 42                             | 109                            |

227. During the year under report, 18 cases, in which 36 persons were implicated, were brought before the High Court in its original jurisdiction by special order; 30 cases in which 52 persons were implicated were committed by the City Criminal Court to the High Court for disposal, and 34 cases, in which 162 persons were implicated, were pending disposal at the end of the previous year. If to this be added 5 cases, in which 10 persons were involved, and which were transferred or otherwise taken on registers, and deducting from these, 22 cases involving 39 persons, which were transferred by special order, the total number of cases and persons was 65 and 231 respectively, against 92 and 236 in the previous year. Of the 65 cases to be decided, 13 cases in which 25 persons were implicated, were sent to the Divisional Bench on the ground of non-jurisdiction; and 44 cases, in which 154 persons were implicated, were decided by the High Court itself, in its original jurisdiction. The results are given below.

| How disposed of.               | Persons. |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Dismissed summarily            | 1        |
| Remanded for further enquiries | 2        |
| Released or acquitted          | 116      |
| Convicted                      | 32       |

The percentage of cases decided during the year under report, was 87.6 as against 63 in 1302 Fasil, which is a very satisfactory result. Of the 32 persons convicted, 22 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment; 1 to simple imprisonment; 7 to fine only, and 2 to imprisonment and fine both. Of these 32 persons, only one

had a previous conviction against him. Of the 25 accused, sentenced to imprisonment, 8 were sentenced to 6 months; 5 to 1 year; 3 to 3 years; 1 to 10 years and only 3 to more than 10 years' imprisonment. As regards the 9 persons who were fined, the maximum limit of the fines was Rs. 50. The average duration of the cases decided was 213 days, as against 59 during the previous year; the reason being, that during the year, such cases were decided as, owing to their intricacies, had been under consideration for a long time.

228. During the year under report 981 criminal appeals were filed by 1,356 persons, as against 898 appeals by 1,637 persons in 1302 Fasil. Adding to these, 59 cases in which 111 persons were implicated, and which were either pending at the end of the previous year or otherwise came before the court for adjudication, the number of cases and persons for disposal was 1,040 and 1,477 respectively, as against 968 and 1,826, during the previous year. Of these, 921 or 88.5 per cent, against 942 in the previous year implicating 1,332 persons, were disposed of. The action taken with regard to these appellants is appended below:—

| Action taken.                            | Number in 1303 Fasil. | Percentage in 1302 Fasil. | Percentage in 1303 Fasil. |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Struck off on account of death or escape | 4                     | ...                       | ...                       |
| Dismissed summarily                      | 9                     | ...                       | ...                       |
| Dismissed for default                    | 8                     | ...                       | ...                       |
| Dismissed on account of compromise       | 12                    | ...                       | ...                       |
| Judgments of the lower court upheld      | 382                   | 31.2                      | 33.9                      |
| " " " reversed                           | 609                   | 49.7                      | 40.7                      |
| " " " amended                            | 106                   | 8.7                       | 7.4                       |
| Remanded for further enquiries           | 128                   | 10.9                      | 7.9                       |

The average duration of the cases decided was 46 days, which approximated to the 45 days in 1302 Fasil.

229. During the year under report, 151 appeals by 242 persons were instituted. Inclusive of the cases pending from the previous year, their total number was 171, against 154 in the previous year, the number of persons involved being 290, as against 307. 105 or 61.4 per cent of these cases, in which 210 persons were concerned, were decided, as against 87 per cent during the previous year. The chief reason of the smaller amount of work done was that some of the High Court Judges were employed on other work for the greater part of the year. The results of the decisions are shown below:—

| How decided.                   | Number of persons in 1303 F. | Percentage in 1302 F. | Percentage in 1303 F. |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Rejected summarily             | 3                            | ...                   | ...                   |
| Dismissed for default          | 4                            | ...                   | ...                   |
| Lower Courts' judgments upheld | 59                           | 29.1                  | 40                    |
| " " " reversed                 | 83                           | 40.9                  | 37.7                  |
| " " " amended                  | 50                           | 24.6                  | 12.7                  |
| Remanded for further enquiries | 11                           | 5.4                   | 9.5                   |

The average duration of appeals was 66 days, as against 81 during the previous year, which is satisfactory.

230. 107 cases, in which 289 persons were concerned, were committed to the High Court. Adding to these, the cases pending etc., the total number of cases and persons concerned was 129 and 352 respectively, against 145 cases and 379 persons in 1902 Fash. Of these, 73, or 61·2 per cent, as against 84·1 per cent during the previous year, were decided. 201 persons were concerned in the cases decided during the year, of which 64 cases were decided by the High Court itself, and 15 cases, in which 25 persons were concerned, were sent up to Government for confirmation. The details of persons with regard to whom decisions were given by the High Court are as follows:

|  |     |    |
|--|-----|----|
| Struck off on account of death or escape | ... | 4  |
| Released                                 | ... | 91 |
| Acquitted                                | ... | 9  |
| Convicted                                | ... | 72 |

Of the 72 persons convicted, 67 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and 5 to fine only up to Rs. 50. Of the 67 sentenced to rigorous imprisonment 14 were sentenced for 1 year, 17 for 3 years, 31 for 10 years, and five for more than 10 years. The average duration of the cases was 72 days, against 66 in the previous year.

231. 345 fresh applications for revision were received, against 337 in the previous year. Adding those that were pending at the end of the previous year, the total number for disposal was 385 which resulted as follows:—

|                                |     |     |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Dismissed for default          | ... | 10  |
| Disallowed on merits           | ... | 230 |
| Allowed                        | ... | 64  |
| Pending at the end of the year | ... | 81  |

232. During the year under report 5,939 Patels, as against 6,005 in the previous year, were empowered to deal with criminal cases; and 933 cases, as against 1,078 during the previous year, were brought before them for adjudication. Of these, 7 cases ended in release or acquittal, and in 926 convictions were secured, 1,126 persons being sentenced to punishment, as shown below:—

|                            |     |       |
|----------------------------|-----|-------|
| Fine only                  | ... | 1,066 |
| Imprisonment only          | ... | 51    |
| Fine and imprisonment both | ... | 9     |

233. The total sum imposed in fines was Rs. 1,062, as against Rs. 1,236 during the previous year. The whole amount of the fines imposed was recovered with the exception of Rs. 6 only. 3 appeals were filed against the decisions of Patels, of which one was struck off for default, and in 2 others their decisions were reversed.

234. During the year under report, the income of the Courts was Rs. 6,95,949 as against Rs. 7,18,214, giving a decrease of Rs. 24,165 or 3·3 per cent. Of these Rs. 96,514 pertained to the High Court, the rest, viz., Rs. 5,98,505 being the in-

come of subordinate courts. The principal reason for the decrease was the smaller number of cases instituted during the year, as compared with those in the previous year.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,68,340, as against Rs. 8,46,512 during the previous year. Under the heads of *employment of temporary establishment, ordinary contingencies, i.e. expenses, extraordinary contingencies expenses, travelling expenses, and refunds*, comparatively larger sums had to be spent, and this was the chief cause of the increase in expenditure. Striking a balance between the income and expenditure, the Government had to meet Rs. 1,73,290, as against Rs. 1,27,298 during 1902 Fash. If that portion of the salaries of the Revenue Officers which made a nominal charge on the Judicial Branch be deducted, the net loss to the Government would be Rs. 53,485. Since the system of exemption as regards stamp paper on personal grounds has now been done away with, it is hoped that the income next year will show a large increase.

235. The fines remaining to be recovered amounted to Rs. 54,656, and during the year under report fines were imposed to the extent of Rs. 55,763. Deducting from this sum Rs. 6,923 being the amount of fines remitted by the Appellate Court, and a further sum of Rs. 3,423, which was struck off as irrecoverable, the total amount of fines to be recovered during the year under report was Rs. 1,07,000, of which Rs. 41,617 or 43·5 per cent were realized, as against 48·7 per cent recovered in the previous year. Of the amount realized, Rs. 5,318 were on account of arrears of the previous year and Rs. 38,299 on account of fines levied in 1903 Fash. Out of the amount recovered, Rs. 478 were given as compensation to 71 complainants, and Rs. 1,336 were given to 187 persons falsely accused.

236. Under this head, the Government had to recover Rs. 24,831, on account of the previous year, and an aggregate sum of Rs. 27,236 was ordered to be recovered during the year under report. Thus the total sum to be realised was Rs. 52,067, of which Rs. 6,555 or 12·7 per cent, as against 23·2 per cent in the previous year, were recovered, and Rs. 23,294 were struck off as irrecoverable leaving at the end of the year Rs. 22,138 in arrears.

237. During the year under report, the income realized on account of process fees was Rs. 37,872, as against Rs. 36,599 in the previous year. An aggregate sum of Rs. 15,238, or 40·7 per cent, as against 44·1 per cent, was spent on salaries of process-servers, and in wages paid to carriers. Comparatively the income this year on account of process fees was larger and the expenditure less.

238. His Highness' Courts alone issued 82,660 summonses during the year and 6,993 were sent from foreign courts for service. The total number of processes to be served was 89,653 of which 86,574 were served by 279 process-servers, giving an average of 310 processes to each person, as against 265 in the previous year. For the service of the remaining 3,058 processes, as against 11,937 in the previous year, coolies were employed on wages.

## Section III.

## Police.

## PART I.—CITY POLICE.

239. During the year under report, the City  
 Continuation of City Police. Police force was constituted as follows:—

| Batches.             | Officers. | Non.  | Total. |
|----------------------|-----------|-------|--------|
| General Police ...   | 34        | 2,556 | 2,590  |
| Mounted Police ...   | 3         | 47    | 50     |
| Detective Police ... | 2         | 28    | 30     |
| Afghans ...          | 58        | 267   | 325    |
| Arabs ...            | 10        | 90    | 100    |
| Total ...            | 107       | 2,988 | 3,095  |

240. The following shows the number of those who left the Police force  
 Resignations, &c. on account of various causes.

|               |     |              |     |
|---------------|-----|--------------|-----|
| Pensioned ... | 7   | Resigned ... | 85  |
| Dismissed ... | 24  | Died ...     | 85  |
| Deserted ...  | 330 | Total ...    | 386 |

The number of persons punished with fine summarily was 1,043, while 7 were punished after enquiry and 4 were convicted by the Courts. In recognition of good conduct and efficient service, rewards were given to 122 Police employes, monetary rewards being given to 41 persons, 79 were promoted and both promotion and monetary rewards were granted to two persons.

241. The following shows the principal  
 heads of expenditure:—

|                      | Rs.      |
|----------------------|----------|
| General Police ...   | 3,81,276 |
| Detective Police ... | 3,798    |
| Mounted Police ...   | 21,180   |
| Afghans ...          | 61,659   |
| Arabs ...            | 14,196   |
| Total ...            | 4,65,209 |

Against this must be set off Rs. 46,226-3-0, on account of deduction for absence, fines, refunds, &c.

242. The total number of cognisable offences brought to the notice of the Police in 1302 Fasil was 694, against 702 in 1302 Fasil, which shows a decrease of 8 cases. Besides these, there were 8 cases pending from the previous year and 22 old cases were traced, so that the total number of cases for disposal was 724, of which 17 cases remained untraced at the end of the year; 13 complaints were found to be groundless; 4 cases were struck off, on account of the accused persons having disappeared

or fled, and 36 cases remained under Police investigation at the end of the year, the remaining 654 cases being committed to the Courts. To the number of cases committed to the court, should be added 107 cases pending at the end of the previous year, so that the total number of cases under trial was 761, of which 638 were disposed of; convictions followed in 519 cases, or 81.3 per cent, 51 were compromised, 68 or 10.6 per cent were dismissed and 123 cases remained pending in court at the end of the year. The percentage of convictions in the previous year was 73.18, so that the results achieved in the year under report were more satisfactory than in 1302 Fasil.

243. The non-cognisable offences, action in which was taken by the Police at the instance of the Courts, was 322, against 395 in the year before, thus showing a decrease of 66 cases.

244. The number of offences against the State and public tranquillity  
 Offences under Class I. fell from 10 in 1302, to 9 in the year under report, and the number of persons involved was 60, against 55 offenders in the previous year. To these, must be added 5 cases with 31 offenders, pending from the previous year, thus giving the total number of cases and persons for disposal as 14 and 91 respectively, of which 8 cases, affecting 28 persons, were disposed of, and 6 cases, affecting 62 persons, remained under trial at the end of the year. Of the cases decided during the year, 6 cases, affecting 21 persons, resulted in convictions and two cases, affecting 8 persons, were dismissed.

Looking at the class of cases tried, it appears that there were four cases of offences relating to coins, against 3 in the preceding year, of which 2 resulted in convictions.

245. The total number of cases, under the class of serious offences  
 Class II. against the person, reported during the year was 61 against 73 in the previous year, of which 60 cases, affecting 91 persons, were brought to light and one case remained untraced. If to those be added 3 cases, affecting 3 persons, which were under investigation at the end of the previous year, the total number of cases investigated was 63, affecting 94 persons, of which three cases, affecting three persons, remained under investigation at the end of the year; one person absconded and 60 cases, with 90 offenders, were committed to the court. As there were 17 cases, affecting 34 persons, pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 77, affecting 124 persons, of which 57 cases, affecting 83 offenders, were disposed of; 33 cases, affecting 58 persons, having resulted in convictions, 13 cases, affecting 16 persons, were compromised and 6 cases, affecting 14 persons, dismissed. Viewing the class of offences committed during the year, it is satisfactory to note that, while there was a rise in cases relating to Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder, Abduction of minors, Buying and selling slaves, and Illegal assault, there was a very satisfactory decline in cases relating to Murder, Attempts at murder, Unnatural offences, Attempts at suicide and Grievous hurt.

246. Of serious offences against property, 18 cases, affecting 44 persons took place during the year under report, as against 5 affecting 9 persons in 1302 Fasil. The number of cases, of daktini coupled with robbery, rose from 4 in the previous year, to 15 in the year

under report, of which 13 cases were committed for trial, 10 of which resulted in convictions, 2 were dismissed and one remained under trial at the end of the year. One case related to causing injury, against the same number in 1302 Fasil, and the remainder, two, to receiving stolen property, and, of these three cases, two resulted in convictions and one remained under trial at the end of the year.

247. Of minor offences against the person, 97 cases were reported, against 104 in 1302 Fasil, thus showing a decrease of seven cases. Of these, 54, against 66 in the previous year, related to causing hurt; 34, against 27, to rash acts and 9, against 5 during the preceding year, to other crimes under this head. There was no case relating to "Hurt on grave or sudden provocation", against 6 such cases last year.

The total number of cases of this class that came for disposal before the courts was 87, affecting 135 persons, of which 83 cases, affecting 120 persons, were disposed of and 4, affecting 15 persons, remained pending at the end of the year.

Of the cases disposed of, 39 cases, affecting 52 offenders, resulted in convictions, 36 cases, affecting 51 persons, were compromised and 9 cases, affecting 17 persons, were dismissed for want of proof.

248. During the year under report, an insignificant decrease of 2 cases took place in minor offences affecting property, the figures for 1303 and 1302 Fasil being 481 and 483 respectively. The cases of house-breaking rose from 8 in the previous year to 17 in the year under report, of theft of cattle from 17 to 32 and of trespass from 18 to 21; the cases relating to common theft fell from 437 to 413, while there was no case of receiving stolen property during the year under report, against one in the preceding year. The total number of cases of this class for trial before the Courts was 539, affecting 769 offenders, of which 452 cases, affecting 578 persons, were disposed of; 405 cases, affecting 485 persons, having resulted in convictions; 2 cases, affecting 2 persons, were compromised and 45 cases, affecting 91 persons, were dismissed for want of proof. The number of cases that remained under trial at the end of the year was rather large, being 37, affecting 191 persons, against 26 cases affecting 50 persons at the end of the previous year. The total amount of property, against which offences of this class were committed, was Rs. 47,123-6-6, of which property worth Rs. 39,876-10-6, or 84 per cent, was recovered.

249. The offences not specified above, and such as were against the Customs, Opium, Railway, and other special and local laws, also show a slight decrease, being 26, against 29 in 1302 Fasil. As there had remained pending at the end of last year one case of this class, affecting three persons, so the total number of cases that came for disposal before the Courts was 27, affecting 34 persons, of which 24 cases, affecting 26 offenders, were disposed of and 3 cases, affecting 8 persons, remained under trial at the end of the year. Of the cases decided during the year under report, 21 cases, affecting 22 persons, resulted in convictions and 3 cases, affecting 4 persons, were dismissed.

250. Altogether 571 cases, affecting property to the value of Rs. 47,496, were reported during the year 1303 Fasil, against 588 cases, affecting property worth Rs. 2,89,641-3-9, in 1302 Fasil. Of these, 451 cases were traced and

property worth Rs. 41,937 or 88.8 per cent was recovered, against 561 traced and property valued at Rs. 2,66,062 or 91 per cent recovered in the previous year.

251. During the year under report, there was a marked decline in the number of offences against the Municipal Bye-Laws which shows that the rigour with which the said Bye-Laws had been enforced for the past few years has borne fruit. The number of such offences was 1,817, as against 2,350 during the previous year; and 2,020 persons, against 2,253 in 1302 Fasil, were placed before the Courts for trial in connection therewith; of those 1,940 persons, or 96.3 per cent, were convicted and 70 acquitted. Besides this, the City Police traced 25 cases, which occurred in the districts and made over 61 offenders with property worth Rs. 3,123-4-6 to the District Police. In the same manner, 11 cases which occurred within the Residency limits and 13 offenders, with property amounting to Rs. 1,444-13-6, were given up to the Residency authorities.

Among the more pleasant work of the police may be mentioned that 69 children, who had strayed, were traced and handed over to their parents and guardians. Property, worth Rs. 546-13-6, was found on the roads, Rs. 4,848-9-0 were realised from the sale of 1,304 stray animals and property worth Rs. 2,155-14-6, belonging to persons who died leaving no heirs, was taken possession of by the police, and the total amount of Rs. 7,551-7-0 was transmitted to the Courts.

252. During the year under report, 8 persons committed suicide by jumping into wells and 100 accidental deaths took place, 69 of which were due to drowning in wells, 14 to fire and the remaining 26 deaths to other accidents.

## PART II—DISTRICT POLICE.

253. The total strength of the Police Force employed in the districts, in the Dewani and the Sarfi-khas jurisdictions during the year 1303 Fasil, was 11,976, of which 10,432 belonged to the Dewani and 1,544 to the Sarfi-khas. Excluding the District Moh-tamsins and the office establishments, the strength of the District Police was 11,724, as against 11,737 in 1302. This gives one Policeman to every 7.1 square miles, to 997.8 of the population in the Dewani jurisdiction, and to every 617.3 of the population in the Sarfi-khas. Excluding men employed on general duties, there is one Policeman to every 7.7 square miles, to every 1,081.03 of the population in the Dewani and to every 708.5 persons in the Sarfi-khas. There were 51 vacancies in the Dewani and 3 in the Sarfi-khas at the close of the year.

254. The cost of the District Police Force was Rs. 13,77,019, of which Rs. 13,69,229 pertain to the Dewani, Rs. 1,29,174 to Atrafi-Balshah, and Rs. 67,606 to the Sarfi-khas.

The above figures represent the cost at about one rupee per head of population in the Dewani, and about two rupees per head of population in the Sarfi-khas. It was long felt that the Police Force was poorly paid, and both pay and grades are now being increased, except in the case of Muh-tamsins and Amias; it is hoped that this will have the effect of improving the efficiency of the Force.

255. 2,181 men were returned as being able to read and write, and 5,435 as under instruction; 2,622 have qualified in drill and 5,441 are under instruction; 2,762 are qualified in the Police Regulations and 4,182 are under instruction. The men are also drilled in the use of fire-arms, and 126 breech-loading carbines were distributed during the year to several districts to enable the men to act more effectively against dakaits who are frequently well-armed.

256. The number of punishments inflicted judicially upon men in the Force, was the same as in 1302, viz., 41; but the number of officers so punished rose from 7 in 1302 to 14 in 1303 F. There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of departmental punishments, which fell from 3,759 in 1302 F. to 3,235 in 1303 F., or a decrease of 524. The number that, in acknowledgement of services rendered, was promoted, rose from 276 in 1302 F. to 362 in 1303 F.

257. The number of prisoners who escaped from custody fell from 121 in 1302 to 109 in 1303 F., while the number recaptured rose from 64 to 72.

258. The number of accidental deaths shows a decrease of 623, the number of such deaths being 3,317, as against 3,940 in 1302 Fashil. The following details show that the largest number by far was attributed to drowning.

|                       |     |       |
|-----------------------|-----|-------|
| Killed by wild beasts | ... | 84    |
| " Snake bite          | ... | 375   |
| " Other animals       | ... | 72    |
| Drowned               | ... | 1,798 |
| Killed by fire        | ... | 162   |
| " Other accidents     | ... | 522   |
| Suicides              | ... | 294   |

259. The following deductions, amounting to Rs. 1,13,692 were made during the year from the Police Force on account of clothing, shoes, saddles and bridles.

|                       | Rs.      |
|-----------------------|----------|
| From Mounted Force    | 4,764    |
| " Foot Police         | 82,966   |
| For shoes             | 21,130   |
| " saddles and bridles | 4,742    |
| Total                 | 1,13,692 |

The distribution of dress and shoes has been regularly carried out, and the force is well supplied in this respect. During the year, good serviceable great-coats were issued to the men, the cost being met by withholding the ordinary issue of *khaki* clothing.

260. The total strength of the village police was 27,551 and the total cost Rs. 6,16,805. Of this amount, Rs. 5,44,472 were paid by the Revenue Department and Rs. 72,333 out of the *Ranasi patti* collected from 1704s. The entire question of reorganising the village police and making it a more useful adjunct to the Regular Police Force is under consideration in Berar, where an officer has been specially deputed to draw up a report on the subject. It is hoped, that the facts there elicited and the measures introduced will prove useful in dealing with the village police in Hyderabad.

261. Taking all cognizable offences, there was a slight decrease in the amount of crime, a slight advance in the detection of cases, an inappreciable increase in the percentage of persons convicted to those arrested, and a slight advance in the percentage of property recovered to property lost. The following are the figures; but despite the improvement, the percentages when compared with those of other Provinces cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

| Year.       | Number of cases. | PERCENTAGES. |             |                       |
|-------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------|
|             |                  | Detection.   | Conviction. | Recovery of property. |
| 1302 Fashil | 6,016            | 58.7         | 48.0        | 19.7                  |
| 1303 Fashil | 5,764            | 59.4         | 49.9        | 22.9                  |

Crime in His Highness' dominions may be said to be decreasing, as the following figures for the past five years will show:—

| Year. | Total cases. | Percentage of decrease on previous year. |
|-------|--------------|--|
| 1299  | 6,644        | 12.00                                    |
| 1300  | 6,634        | 0.00                                     |
| 1301  | 6,443        | 2.90                                     |
| 1302  | 6,016        | 6.70                                     |
| 1303  | 5,764        | 4.20                                     |

Excluding petty nuisance cases, which numbered 36 in 1302 F., and 22 in 1303 F., the number of cognizable offences during the year was 5,729, as against 5,944 in 1302 F., or a decrease of 38. The proportions of crime to area and population during the year, as compared with the previous year, are 1 offence to every 13.9 square miles, as against 1 to 13.4 square miles in 1302 F., and 1 to every 1,937.5 of population, as against 1 to 1,858.7 in 1302 F., the results in both cases being slightly in favour of 1303 Fashil.

The number of cases under the several classes, during the year under report and the previous year, was as follows:—

|   | 1302 F. | 1303 F. |
|---|---------|---------|
| Class I. Offences against the State       | 132     | 129     |
| " II. Serious offences against the person | 570     | 574     |
| " III. Do. " person and property          | 1,310   | 1,161   |
| " IV. Minor offences against the person   | 431     | 413     |
| " V. Do. against property                 | 3,515   | 3,348   |
| " VI. Other offences                      | 122     | 127     |

Of the above, Classes II, III and V alone have always been regarded as showing the real state of the country as regards crime, and the number under these classes fell from 5,295 to 5,082, giving a decrease of 213 or 4.3 per cent.

The particulars relating to each class of offence are as follow :—

CLASS I.—120 cases, decrease 12; persons implicated 695. There were slight increases under 'Abuse of authority', 'Offences relating to coins' and 'Other offences against public justice'. The results of Police action under this class are as follow:—

|   | 1982 F. | 1983 F. |
|---|---------|---------|
| Percentage of cases traced to cases occurred ...    | 89.05   | 96.8    |
| Percentage of convictions to cases decided ...      | 46.4    | 48.1    |
| "    "    "    of persons convicted to arrested ... | 32.1    | 21.7    |
| "    "    "    "    to decided ...                  | 45.7    | 34.2    |

CLASS II—23 cases, increase 3; persons implicated 1,196. Of the 22 forms of crime under this class, 3 heads, viz., "Other murders," "Grievous Hurt" and "Kidnapping or Abduction," show high increases of 23, 27 and 6 cases, respectively. "Murder by Thugs, Dacoits, Robbers and Poison" show a decrease of 3 cases; "Culpable Homicide" of 15 cases; "Rape" of 5 cases; and "Attempts and abetments of suicide" of 27 cases. "Murder," under all heads taken together, and "Attempts at murder" rose from 117 cases in 1902 Fasil to 147 in 1903 Fasil, while "Grievous Hurt" rose from 181 cases in 1902 Fasil to 208 in 1903 Fasil.

The results of Police action under this class are as follow :—

|   | 1962 F. | 1963 F. |
|---|---------|---------|
| Percentage of cases traced to occurred .... | 90.6    | 88.2    |
| " convictions to cases decided...           | 52.9    | 49.4    |
| " persons convicted to arrested             | 25.2    | 28.1    |
| " " " decided                               | 52.0    | 53.9    |
| " property recovered to stolen              | 31.7    | 24.4    |

(Class III, 1,161 cases, decrease 49; persons implicated 2,709. In this serious class of crime there is a heavy increase under 'Other Robberies,' which rose from 65 cases in 1902 to 163 in 1903 F. The other large increases are 20 under '*Robbery with fire-arms*,' and 43 under '*Working House Trespass with intent to commit offence*'. On the other hand '*Dacoity*' shows a decrease of 48 cases, '*Robbery with Fire, &c.*' of 60 cases, and '*Robbery on the Highway*' of 44 cases. The Inspector-General of Police regards the satisfactory decreases as the direct result of the successful action taken in 1902 Fash, when the Assistants to the Inspector-General were sent into the districts, picked bodies of Police were located in the worst Districts, and the Police sowars and some of the special *jaids* were armed with breech-loaders. Several organised gangs of dacoits were thus broken up, and the less desperate gangs grasped the fact that their destruction could be equally well compassed. The Inspector-General assigns two reasons for the large increase under the head '*Other Robberies*': (a) the want of opportunity of committing very serious offences such as dacoity and the more serious forms of robbery, owing to the strict supervision exercised by the Police; turning the attention of the criminal classes, to minor and less difficult forms of robbery, and (b) to the leniency of the Judicial Courts in meting out light sentences.

The results of Police action under this class are as follow :—

| Percentage of cases traced to occurred |                                 | 1908 P. | 1909 P. |
|--|---------------------------------|---------|---------|
| "                                      | " convicted to cases decided    | 45.1    | 47.4    |
| "                                      | " persons convicted to arrested | 52.5    | 52.3    |
| "                                      | " persons convicted to decided  | 18.7    | 25.2    |
| "                                      | " property recovered to stolen  | 30.5    | 48.0    |
| "                                      | " property recovered to stolen  | 16.3    | 17.1    |

Class IV 413 cases, decrease 18; persons implicated 812. The offences under this class do not constitute organised crime, being generally attributed to sudden outbursts of temper. None of the heads under this class shows an increase, and the Inspector-General of Police observes that there is no question that a marked change is coming over the people of the province, they are much less prone to use their swords or daggers than formerly, the authority of the Police is more respected, recourse to Police protection or assistance is more frequently had, and the number of armed men to be seen about is decidedly less than some years ago. This last is a very significant fact and speaks volumes, in that it shows that the necessity for a man to go about armed is no longer present, the law being more generally respected. The results of Police action are :—

|  | 1902 F. | 1903 F. |
|--|---------|---------|
| Percentage of cases traced to occurred | 96.8    | 94.5    |
| „ convictions to cases decided         | 60.0    | 61.7    |
| „ persons convicted to arrested        | 42.8    | 40.3    |
| „ „ „ decided                          | 58.3    | 60.7    |

CLASE V.—338 cases, decrease 167: persons arrested 4,282. The only offences under this class which show increases are *'Lurking House Trespass or House-Breaking,'* which rose from 749 cases in 1902 F. to 777 cases in 1903 F., or an increase of 28, and *'Orisinal Rob of Travel'* which rose from 20 to 23, or an increase of 3 cases. There was an appreciable decrease of 83 cases under *'Theft of Cattle,'* of 48 cases under *'Ordinary Theft,'* of 19 under *'Receiving Stolen Property,'* and of 46 under *'Criminal or House Trespass.'* The results of Police action are:—

|  | 1902 F. | 1903 F. |
|--|---------|---------|
| Percentage of cases traced to occurred | 51.1    | 52.1    |
| " " convicted to decided               | 63.0    | 62.0    |
| " " persons convicted to arrested      | 40.1    | 41.2    |
| " " " " decided                        | 50.2    | 50.5    |
| " " property recovered to stolen       | 24.8    | 35.0    |

CLASS VI.—127 cases, increase 5; persons arrested 396. Under this class, the only offences that show any high increases are those *against the special and Local Laws* cognizable by the Police which rose from 12 to 50. 'Vagrancy' rose from 1 to 3, 'Gambling' from 6 to 11, 'Offences against the Excise Laws' from 33 to 37, and 'Offences against the Opium Act' from 7 to 8. There was a decrease of 9 cases under 'Offences against Religion,' of 2 under the 'Salt and Custom Laws,' and of 16 under 'Public and Local instances.'



The results of Police action are :—

|  | 1902 P. | 1903 P. |
|--|---------|---------|
| Percentage of cases traced to occurred | 98.4    | 98.3    |
| " " convicted to decided               | 50.0    | 55.5    |
| " " persons convicted to arrested      | 32.3    | 35.3    |
| " " " " decided                        | 45.9    | 42.6    |

262. The general results of Police action, in all cognizable cases that occurred, are compared below with the results obtained in the previous year.

|                                 | 1902 P. | 1903 P. |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|
| No of cases occurred            | 6,454   | 6,239   |
| " traced                        | 3,790   | 3,711   |
| " committed                     | 3,461   | 3,337   |
| " decided                       | 2,084   | 2,571   |
| " in which convictions followed | 1,018   | 1,504   |

(a) Cases.

|  |      |      |
|--|------|------|
| Percentage of cases traced to occurred | 58.7 | 59.4 |
| Percentage of committals to traced     | 91.3 | 89.9 |
| " convicted to occurred                | 25.0 | 24.1 |
| " convictions to committals            | 46.4 | 45.0 |
| " " to decided                         | 60.2 | 58.4 |

(b) Accused.

|                                     |      |      |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|
| Percentage of committals to arrests | 91.4 | 92.5 |
| " convicted to arrested             | 32.4 | 33.8 |
| " convicted to committed            | 35.2 | 36.5 |
| " convicted to decided              | 48.1 | 49.9 |

(c) Property.

|                                 |      |      |
|---------------------------------|------|------|
| Percentage of recovered to lost | 19.7 | 22.9 |
|---------------------------------|------|------|

263. The operations of the Detective Department, which was on tour in the districts for three months during the year, were principally confined to the Indur district where daktaiti had assumed serious proportions, owing to the presence of large gangs of Brijpurias under the leadership of several notorious men. The department, under Mr. E. G. Stephenson, succeeded in arresting 20 daktaitis of note during the year; among these, the capture of the notorious daktaitis Narayan Singh and Sham-shere resulted in the detection of several big cases, and the recovery of stolen property. In the early part of the year, active measures were adopted in the districts of the Western division, known to be infested by a formidable sikh gang, under the direction of the notorious Uttam Singh Tondia, who was eventually hunted down and killed by a party of the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, his lieutenant Lal Singh also being shot.

264. Of 18 cases, dealt with by the Detective Police, convictions were obtained in 7 cases, 8 were transferred, one was discharged and 2 were under trial at the end of the year.

Results of action.

Of the 178 persons arrested, 90 were convicted, 19 discharged, 1 died, 58 were transferred, and 5 were under trial. The results, it is urged, would have been much better, had it not been that the 'Special Magistrate' was recalled to Headquarters.

PART III.—DEPORTATION OF ROHILLAS.

265. There is a Committee presided over by the City Kotwal for checking the influx of Rohillas into His Highness the Nizam's dominions. Only one meeting of the Committee was held in 1903 Fasil, when 14 cases were disposed of.

266. The total number of Rohillas brought before the Committee was 301, of whom 158 were those whose cases remained undecided at the end of the last year, 131 were new arrivals and 12 were received from the jails after the expiration of the terms of imprisonment to which they had been sentenced. Of these, one Rohilla died under arrest, one escaped from custody, 2 were committed to the court for breach of Rohilla regulations, 4 were released on being found to be other than Rohillas, and of the remaining 293 persons, passports of the first class were granted to 48 persons, of the second class to 15 and of the third class to 4 Rohillas; 37 Rohillas were deported at their own expense and 23 at Government expense, and of the remaining persons, 21 were under custody, 123 were on bail and 3 were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum. In 1902 Fasil, passports were given to 63 Rohillas, 29 were deported at Government expense and 38 at their own expense.

267. The following shows the total expenditure incurred during the

| Expenditure.            | year 1—     |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Particulars.            | 1902 Fasil. | 1903 Fasil. |
|                         | Rs.         | Rs.         |
| Establishment charges   | 1,807       | 1,793       |
| House rent              | 240         | 141         |
| Contingencies           | 142         | 117         |
| Diet to prisoners       | 732         | 1,172       |
| Expenses of deportation | 892         | 1,105       |
| Total                   | 3,813       | 4,328       |

From this it appears that there was an increase in expenditure of Rs. 515 on the whole.

Section IV.

Jails.

PART I.—CITY CENTRAL JAIL.

268. The year under report opened with 897 prisoners that were remaining, as against 832 in the previous year. The number of convicts admitted during the year was 1,062, as against 1,252 in the previous year. Thus, the total number of prisoners was 1,959, as against 2,084, during the previous year. Of these, 1,259 prisoners on the whole were released, as against 1,187 during the previous year, leaving, at

Jail population.

the end of the year, 700 prisoners in jail, as against 897 in 1302 Fashl. The average daily strength was 808.1, as against 840.59 in the previous year, thus showing a slight decrease.

269. The number of convicts, at the beginning of the year, was 670, as against 743 in the previous year, and the number of admissions was 540, as against 515 in 1302 Fashl. 606 prisoners were discharged, as against 593 in the previous year. Thus, including the number of admissions, and deducting the number of those released, the number left, at the end of the year, was 604, as against 670 at the end of 1302 Fashl.

270. The following statement will show the particulars of the prisoners discharged.

| How discharged.   | 1303 F. | 1302 F. |
|---|---------|---------|
| Transferred to other jails...                                 | 13      | 33      |
| Released on appeal...   | 8       | 2       |
| Released on expiry of sentence...                             | 500     | 327     |
| Released on payment of fine, recognizance, security, etc.,... | 8       | ...     |
| Released on account of illness...                             | 1       | ...     |
| Released on remission of sentence...                          | 57      | 23      |
| Transferred to the Lunatic Asylum...                          | 8       | 1       |
| Died...   | 11      | 7       |

It appears from the above statement that, although there was a reduction in the number of prisoners transferred to other jails, as also in the number of those released at the expiry of sentence, as compared with the previous year, all the other heads show an increase. The largest rise occurred in the number of prisoners released under the Remission Rules. One life convict was released after 20 years, under the 'good behaviour' Rules; one got his release as a reward for his services in the Thaqi and Dakniti Department; 30 were released in commemoration of auspicious events and 25 benefited by the remission rules. Of the 8 prisoners transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, 6 were demented from the beginning and 2 became insane during the year.

271. At the beginning of the year, the number of under-trial prisoners was 224, as against 82 in the previous year; and the number of fresh admissions during the year was 520, as against 736 in the previous year. Thus, their total number was 747, as against 819 in 1302 Fashl. Of these, 100, as against 130 in the previous year, were acquitted; 225, as against 223, convicted; 2, as against 3, died; and 324, as against 236, were discharged on other grounds. In other words, 621 persons on the whole were disposed of, as against 502 during the previous year, leaving at the end of the year, 96 persons under trial, as against 227 in 1302 Fashl. This result compares favourably with that of the previous year, and is a proof of the fact, that the courts bestowed more attention on the disposal of cases than before. There is, however, much room for further improvement.

272. In classifying the prisoners according to religion, it appears that, during the year under report, 292 prisoners or 26.04 per cent were Mohammedans, as against 60.36 per cent during the previous year; and 133, or 24.53 per cent were Hindus, as

against 21.12 per cent during the previous year. The number of Christians also, like that of the Hindus, shows an increase, having risen from 3 in the previous year to 9 during the year under report. There was a falling off in the number of other religions as in the case of Mohammedans, i.e., the percentage fell from 17.39 to 16.7, or by 87 prisoners during the year. Looking to the details, it would appear that, of the total number of prisoners, there were only 2, who belonged to the criminal tribes. With regard to the division according to occupation, the largest proportion during the year was that of persons under private and Government employment, there being an appreciable decrease in the number of mechanics.

The following statement contains the details:—

| OCCUPATION.                   | 1303 FASHL. |             | 1302 FASHL. |             |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                               | Number.     | Percentage. | Number.     | Percentage. |
| Government Servants ...       | 102         | 19.57       | 79          | 14.92       |
| Under private employment ...  | 153         | 29.36       | 110         | 22.36       |
| Watanbans and cultivators ... | 39          | 5.76        | 17          | 3.45        |
| Traders ...                   | 39          | 7.49        | 33          | 6.71        |
| Mechanics ...                 | 147         | 28.32       | 213         | 43.5        |
| Other artisans ...            | 50          | 9.6         | 48          | 9.76        |
| Total ...                     | 521         | 100         | 492         | 100         |

Of the 521 prisoners admitted during the year, 15 were literate and the rest, 506, were illiterate. Their corresponding numbers in the previous year were 12 and 480, respectively. From the point of view of age, only 3 prisoners, as against 2 in 1302 Fashl, were under 16 years of age; 475, as against 461 of the previous year, were between 16 and 40; 28, as against the same number, were between 40 and 60; and only 5, as against 1, were over 60. This proves that the age for the commission of crimes is from 16 to 40, when all the faculties are strong and the physique in its prime.

273. There was a large decrease in the number of females during the year, as compared with 1302 Fashl. There was an appreciable decrease in those 'unmarried' and 'female prisoners', while there was an excessive increase under the heads 'widows' and 'prostitutes'. Of the total number of females, 21, or 4.03 per cent, as against 62.16 per cent during the previous year, were married; 1, as against 3, was unmarried; 20, or 43.33 per cent, as against 27.03 were widows; and 4 or 8.69 per cent, as against 4.05 per cent in 1302 Fashl, were prostitutes.

274. Simple imprisonment was awarded to only 55, or 10.55, per cent of prisoners, as against 12.21 per cent in the previous year; 445, or 85.42 per cent as against 87.12 per cent were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment; 21 or, 4.03 per cent, as against 4.67 per cent were sentenced to imprisonment with corporal punishment. From the point of view of duration of sentences, it will be seen that 465 prisoners, or 89.2 per cent, as against 87.8 per cent during the previous year, were sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment; 43, or 8.7 per cent, as against 6.1 per cent, from 1 to 3 years; 16 or 3.08 per cent, as against 2.64 per cent, from 3 to 10 years; and 6 or 1.16 per cent, were sentenced to from 10 to 14 years. Not a

single prisoner was sentenced to the last term of imprisonment in the previous year. The number of life convicts was 2, as against 3 in the previous year. In 1302 Fasli one prisoner was admitted into the jail, who was sentenced to capital punishment, but no prisoner was so sentenced during the year under report.

275. Of the 521 prisoners admitted during the year, 117, or 22·4 per cent, as against 27·4 per cent in 1302 Fasli, had previous convictions against them: 50 of these were convicted once; 21, twice; 26, thrice; and 14, more than thrice. 94 persons, as against 118 in the previous year, were identified in the course of trial, and 23 per cent, as against 17, were identified after being admitted into jail.

276. It is pleasing to note that no great difficulty was experienced in putting down the terrible jail *amete* that occurred in the previous year, owing to the introduction of 'cooked food.' The result was that 5 ringleaders were presented and the rest were punished departmentally. The prisoners handed over to the Court were still under trial at the end of the year. The number of offences committed within the jail was 112, as against 73 in the previous year; and it appears that in consequence of the disturbance, corporal punishment was inflicted on a large number of prisoners, 45 being whipped, as against 27 in the previous year. The rest were punished otherwise.

Expenditure for food, &c.

277. The details of expenditure are shown in the following statement:—

| Details.         | 1303 Fasli.            |                       | 1302 Fasli.            |                       |
|------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
|                  | Aggregate expenditure. | Expenditure per head. | Aggregate expenditure. | Expenditure per head. |
|                  | Rs.                    | Rs. s. p.             | Rs.                    | Rs. s. p.             |
| Food             | 37,808                 | 46 9 0                | 38,753                 | 46 2 2                |
| Clothing         | 3,020                  | 3 11 9                | 3,931                  | 4 10 10               |
| Establishment    | 21,965                 | 27 13 3               | 21,949                 | 21 2 10               |
| Contingencies    | 2,640                  | 3 4 3                 | 2,640                  | 3 2 3                 |
| Guards           | 7,976                  | 9 14 0                | 7,960                  | 9 7 8                 |
| Hospital charges | 1,771                  | 2 3 1                 | 1,014                  | 1 3 4                 |
| Other expenses   | 1,133                  | 1 6 5                 | 1,295                  | 1 8 8                 |
| Total            | 75,712                 | 93 11 2               | 77,633                 | 92 5 9                |

Although there is a decline in the total expenditure during the year under report, yet there is a slight rise in expenditure per head. The reason for this is that the number of prisoners being comparatively smaller than in the preceding year, the permanent charges were distributed over a smaller number.

278. The average number of prisoners sentenced to hard labour was 601, as against 634 during the previous year. Of these only 55, against 144, were employed on arts and manufactures; 50, as against 74, on work belonging to other departments; 42 were without work; and the rest were employed on jail-work of various kinds. The decrease appearing in these items was owing to the *amate*, on account of which, it was thought advisable to close the weaving and grinding departments till the

erection of a wall between the cook-house and the manufactory, which occupied some time. The 42 prisoners without work, who were mischievously disposed, were kept in a separate ward day and night, till such time as the prisoners generally got accustomed to the 'cooked food' system.

279. Under the head 'Income,' the amount was Rs. 23,736-7-1, as against Rs. 32,329-2-7 in the previous year, and deducting therefrom the cost of manufacturing, which was Rs. 26,184-13-5, as against Rs. 26,088-7-2 in the previous year, the net profit accruing to Government was Rs. 3,541-9-11, as against Rs. 3,890-11-5 during the previous year. The amount of formal receipts was Rs. 6,412-4-0, as against Rs. 7,363-11-0 during the previous year; thus, the total income during the year was Rs. 9,393-13-11 as against Rs. 13,224-6-5 in 1302 Fasli. If the total receipts be deducted from the total expenditure, the net expenditure would be Rs. 65,734-1-6 as against Rs. 64,650-4-5 during the previous year, giving a net expenditure of Rs. 81-5-3 per head, as against Rs. 76-3-10 during the previous year.

280. The number of prisoners admitted into hospital was 3,430, as against 2,957 in 1302 Fasli, giving an increase of 532 over the figures of the previous year. The

Verbal statistics.

average percentage of sick prisoners rose from 81·5 to 90·47. The reason for this increase was that, during the year under report, several prisoners suffered from various diseases, such as small-pox, measles, chicken-pox and cholera. These patients were at once segregated and sent to another place. It is a matter for congratulation that all the prisoners attacked by epidemic diseases recovered, except one patient, who succumbed to cholera. Fever was very prevalent, and next in order were stomach disorders. The number of deaths was 12, as against 10 in 1302 Fasli. In other words, the death-rate was 14·8 per mille, as against 11·9 in the previous year. Although this death-rate shows a comparative rise, yet it is in itself very satisfactory and proves that sanitation in the jail is thoroughly attended to.

## PART II—DISTRICT JAILS.

281. No alteration in the status of Jails took place during the year 1303 Fasli. Exclusive of the Central Jail at Hyderabad,

General.

there are in the districts 17 jails, one in each district, the one at Gullargah being the largest jail in the Province. A large jail is also being constructed at Warangal, and others will, in time, replace the buildings which are in many cases, unfit for the purposes of a jail. Besides the district jails, there is a lock-up at each Tehsil Head-quarters. The total number of such places of confinement is 102, *viz.*, in the Indur District, 10, Aurangabad, Warangal and Malibub Nagar, 9 each, in Elgandul, 8, in Naidurg, 7, in Bir, Parbhani, Nanded, Bidar and Gullargah, 6 each, in Raichur and Lingsugur, 5 each, in Medak and Nalgundah, 4 each and in Sirpur Tandur, 2.

Colonel E. S. Ludlow, C. I. E., has held the office of Inspector-General of Jails during the year and, for the first time since his appointment in 1298 Fasli, he has been able to report that a marked improvement has been taking place in the administration of the district jails during the past 2 or 3 years. He attributes this to the frequent inspections he has been able to make, so that the jail authorities pay far greater attention to their duties than formerly.

282. The total jail population at the beginning of the year 1303 Fasih was 2,073, as against 2,839 in 1302 Fasih. The total number of admissions during the year was 7,125, as against 6,450 in the previous year. The number discharged from all cases was 6,640, as against 6,425. There thus remained at the end of the year 3,458 prisoners. The daily average number rose from 2,095 to 3,134, showing an increase of 7 per cent, which is attributed to the committals and convictions that followed on the serious crime committed in 1302 Fasih.

283. The number of admissions by committals was 3,205, as against 3,148 in 1302 Fasih and 607 were received into the jails on other grounds, as against 541 in 1302. As a smaller number of convicts was in jail at the commencement of the year, as compared with the previous year, the daily average strength fell from 2,388 to 2,509, or by 1.1 per cent.

284. The number of under-trial prisoners received during the year, was 3,313, as against 2,870 in the previous year. Of these, 219 were acquitted, 1,098 convicted, 5 escaped, 53 died and 833 were discharged. The number of under-trials at the end of the year was 952, as against 548 in 1302 Fasih, and the daily average number was 772, as compared with 537 in the previous year.

Of the 6,237 convicts dealt with during the year, 690 were transferred to other jails, 175 were released on appeal, 39 by order of the courts, 2,587 on expiration of sentences, 95 on payment of fines and 38 under the remission rules; 11 escaped, 107 died and 2,506 were in jail at the end of the year, as against 2,425 at the end of the previous year.

285. Of the 3,205 prisoners directly admitted, 161, or 14.3 per cent, were Mohammedans, and 2,744, or 85.6 per cent were Hindus. The percentages of those two classes to the free population were 0.06 and 0.03 respectively. The sub-divisions of these classes, that contributed most largely to the jail population, were

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| Telungas           | 644, or 20 per cent of total admissions. |
| Mahrattas          | 508, or 16 " " "                         |
| Deccan Mohammedans | 426, or 13 " " "                         |

It is satisfactory to find that the number under 16 years of age admitted into jail fell from 34 in 1302 Fasih to 13 in 1303 Fasih; of these 9 were males and 4 females; the number between 16 and 40 years of age also fell from 2,706 to 2,648 (2,604 males and 114 females); between 40 and 60 years of age there was an increase from 875 to 904 (494 males and 10 females); over 60 years of age the number rose from 5 in 1302 to 49 in 1303, (there being no females, as against 2 in the previous year). The percentage of females to convicts admitted was 4.9.

Three juveniles were admitted into jail, all for theft, and each was sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment. In the absence of reformatories, the incarceration of juvenile offenders is discouraged as much as possible, as association with hardened criminals can only tend to harden them.

The numbers and percentages of convicts following different occupations were as follows:—

|                           | Number  |         | Percentage |         |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|------------|---------|
|                           | 1302 F. | 1303 F. | 1302 F.    | 1303 F. |
| Government servants       | 110     | 111     | 3.4        | 3.4     |
| Private service           | 148     | 147     | 4.6        | 4.5     |
| Walandars and cultivators | 700     | 825     | 24.1       | 25.7    |
| Traders                   | 129     | 125     | 4.0        | 3.9     |
| Mechanics, &c.            | 188     | 182     | 5.9        | 5.6     |
| Miscellaneous             | 1,816   | 1,815   | 57.6       | 56.6    |

Among the classes shown as Miscellaneous are "Blumptas", a tribe of professional pick-pockets, and the fact that the number of offenders from this class has fallen from 33 in 1302 Fasih, to 2 in 1303 Fasih, leads to the inference that, having been carefully watched for some years both by the Detective and the Railway Police, they are trying fresh fields, where they are not so well known.

Of the 158 female convicts, 122 were married, 3 unmarried, 32 were widows and 1 were prostitutes. Four of these prisoners were under 16 years of age, seventeen between 16 and 25, ninety five between 25 and 35, thirty one between 35 and 43 and eleven above 43 years. Thirty-six women were mothers.

286. The tendency towards awarding light sentences is still marked, although the attention of the High Court has frequently been drawn to the fact, that such sentences cannot act as a deterrent. Thus the percentage of sentences for terms not exceeding one month was 50.4, as against 49.8 in 1302 Fasih; sentences above one month and under three months fell from 16.6 to 12.2; those above three and under six months fell from 9.4 to 9; above six months and under one year fell from 9.6 to 8, above one year and under two years rose from 2.7 to 4.1; above two years and under three years rose from 5.2 to 8.6, above three and under ten years rose from 4.7 to 5.4; those above ten and under fourteen years rose from 0.5 to 0.7; sentences exceeding fourteen years rose from 0.03 to 0.1 and sentences for life fell from 1.1 to 0.7. No death sentences were passed in 1302 Fasih and 1303 Fasih; but the extreme penalty of the law was carried out in one case in 1302 Fasih.

Of the 3,205 prisoners received into the jails, 178 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 3,017 to rigorous imprisonment and 10 to rigorous imprisonment with whipping. The deterrent effect of solitary confinement has more than once been noted, and it is a matter for regret that solitary confinement was not awarded as a part of punishment by the Courts in 1302 and 1303 F. The Inspector-General points out that there are no rules in force in this State requiring rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement. The matter is, however, now under the consideration of Government.

287. The results obtained in the matter of recognising old offenders must be regarded as unsatisfactory, the number returned as previously convicted being only 78, or 2.3 per cent, as against 2.4 per cent in 1302 F. It is hoped that the introduction of the Bettles system of antipathy will lead to a more recognition of old offenders. Of the 78 prisoners above referred to, 44 were returned as having been previously convicted once, 7 twice, 3 three times and 3 more than three times.

288. The total number of escapes during the year was 19, as against 15 in 1302 F. Of these, 12 were convicts and 7 under-trial prisoners. 8 escaped from within the jails and 11 from outside; 10 escaped prisoners (7 convicts and 3 under-trials) were recaptured, as against 8 in 1302 F. Besides these, 3 convicts were recaptured who had escaped in previous years. At the close of the year 1303 F., there were 161 (124 convicts and 37 under-trials) on the uncaptured list.

289. The total number of jail offences rose from 170 in 1302 F. to 173 in 1303 F., the increase being entirely under "offences relating to work," which increased from 10 to 58. The number of criminal offences fell from 23 to 11, smoking or having forbidden articles in possession, from 20 to 14, and other offences against jail discipline, from 112 to 60. The criminal offences were dealt with by the Criminal Courts, while the 162 cases of breaches of jail rules were punished by jail officers, 38 by reduced diet (of which 84 were in the Indur jail alone), 60 by whipping and the rest by some other modes. The ratio of offences to the average number of convicts was 6.8, as against 5.9 in 1302 F., and that of total punishments to the average number of convicts 7.7, as against 7.4 in 1302 F. These figures are absurdly low, when compared with those in jails in British India, and can only be attributed to laxity in enforcing discipline. Many of the jails, i.e., those in Parbhani, Ling-sugur, Naldurg, Sirpur Tumbur and Medak, do not return a single offence committed, but in the case of the jail last named, it is stated that the discipline enforced in 1302 F., when 95 prisoners were punished, has had a marked effect. The very heavy increase in punishments in the Indur jail (nearly 75 per cent of the whole province,) is stated to be due to an accession of very bad characters, in whose capture Mr. Stephenson was chiefly instrumental.

290. Of the 3,250 prisoners admitted during the year, only 45 were able to read and write. Of these 19 were Government servants, 10 in private service, 13 Watan-dars and those engaged in agriculture and three weavers. The offences for which they were sentenced are thus classified:—

|                              |    |                          |   |
|------------------------------|----|--------------------------|---|
| Perjury ...                  | 1  | Wrongful confinement ... | 3 |
| Theft ...                    | 19 | Robbery ...              | 4 |
| Cheating ...                 | 2  | Uttering false coin ...  | 2 |
| Hurt ...                     | 5  | Kidnapping ...           | 4 |
| Disobeying lawful orders ... | 3  | Abetment ...             | 2 |

The progress made in the direction of educating convicts, has been little or nothing, owing to the difficulty in finding convicts capable of imparting instruction. Artisans were, however, employed to teach the prisoners some trade.

291. The daily average number of convicts employed on prison duties within jails was 570, on manufactures 482, and on miscellaneous works, 730. 118 were employed as warders, as against 83 in 1302 Fasil. Their conduct on the whole is reported to be good and 13 were released for good conduct, together with 26 who were employed on other prison duties.

292. The gross expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 2,45,024, as compared with Rs. 2,35,321 in the previous year. These figures, however, include cost of guards which

is not debited to jail expenditure. Excluding this item, the total cost in 1303 Fasil, was Rs. 1,60,038, as against Rs. 1,37,203 in 1302, i.e., an increase of Rs. 22,835, or 8.7 per cent. The causes of increase are, (i) larger number of convicts and (ii) rise in prices of grain and vegetables in some districts.

The total cost, after deducting cash earnings on account of hire of prison labour, was Rs. 1,20,868, as against Rs. 1,11,250 in 1302. Thus the gross cost per head of average strength was Rs. 51-1-0, as against Rs. 50-5-2 in 1302 Fasil, and the net cost Rs. 38-9-4, as against Rs. 38-0-6 in the previous year.

Turning to the details of expenditure the following increases and decreases appear:—

RATIONS.—Rs. 1,14,198, increase Rs. 7,306. Although there is a total increase under this head, the cost per prisoner has fallen from Rs. 36-8-8 to Rs. 36-7-0, or a decrease of Rs. 0-1-8 per head.

CLOTHING.—Rs. 12,193, increase Rs. 1,947. The cost per prisoner was Rs. 3-14-3, as against Rs. 3-8-0 in 1302 Fasil, or an increase of Rs. 0-6-3 per head.

ESTABLISHMENT.—Rs. 14,508, increase Rs. 1,818. The cost per prisoner was Rs. 4-10-0, as against Rs. 4-5-3 in 1302 Fasil, or an increase of Rs. 0-4-3 per head.

CONTINGENCIES.—Rs. 952, increase Rs. 5. The cost per prisoner was Rs. 0-4-10, as against Rs. 0-5-2 in 1302 Fasil, or a decrease of 4 pias per head.

HOSPITAL CHARGES.—Rs. 3,830, decrease Rs. 65. The cost per prisoner was Rs. 2-13-4, as against Rs. 3 in 1302 Fasil, or a decrease of Rs. 0-2-3 per head.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Rs. 9,301, increase Rs. 1,733. The cost per prisoner was Rs. 2-15-5, as against Rs. 2-0-0 in 1302 Fasil, or an increase of Rs. 0-5-5 per head.

The Receipts and Expenditure in all district jails during the year were Rs. 1,22,593 and Rs. 1,20,445 respectively, giving a net profit of Rs. 2,147, as against Rs. 5,404 in 1302 Fasil. The difference in the figures between the two years under the several heads are as follows:—

| Expenditure.—                               | 1302 F.  | 1303 F.    |
|---|----------|------------|
|   | Rs.      | Rs.        |
| Cattle Implements and property in stock ... | 23,774   | 26,989     |
| Outstandings ...                            | 58,263   | 53,083     |
| Allowances ...                              | 3,896    | 4,230      |
| Pay of Artisan Instructors ...              | 1,613    | 1,853      |
| Purchase of cattle and implements ...       | 491      | 811        |
| Pay of Temporary Jowans ...                 | 1,415    | 1,734      |
| Materials ...                               | 20,977   | 30,678     |
| Miscellaneous ...                           | 1,143    | 1,169      |
| Total ...                                   | 1,06,572 | 1,20,447   |
| Increase ...                                | ...      | Rs. 13,875 |

| Receipts—   |     | 1902 F.    | 1903 F.  |
|---|-----|------------|----------|
| Sale of Manufactures                                      | ... | 30,428     | 35,424   |
| Miscellaneous   | ... | 1,576      | 2,145    |
| Cattle implements and property manu-<br>factured in stock | ... | 26,389     | 29,517   |
| Outstandings  | ... | 53,683     | 55,508   |
| Total   | ... | 1,11,976   | 1,23,594 |
| Increase  | ... | Rs. 10,618 |          |
| Net profits   | ... | 5,404      | 2,147    |

293. The number of prisoners sick during the year was 12,006, which added to the number sick at the commencement of the year, gives a total of 12,741, against 11,663 in 1902 F., or an increase of 8 per cent. The total number of recoveries was 12,428, as against 11,440 in 1902, while the number of deaths rose from 75 in 1902 F. to 157 in 1903 F., giving a death-rate of 50 per mille, as against 24 per mille in 1902 F. This heavy increase in mortality was due to the prevalence of cholera and a bad type of fever; but details have not been furnished in the report on the jails as to the diseases which resulted so fatally. As in the previous year, the jails at Nander and Gulbarga had the largest number of deaths, although the number of prisoners sick was very much larger in some of the other jails.

### Section V. Registration.

294. The number of registry offices remained the same, during the year under report, as in the preceding year; but three new sub-registry offices were established in Jagiriz: one at Puri, in the jagir of Raja Vinayak Rao; one at Bhāda, in the jagir of Rajah Rao Ramdhan; and one at Gurgunta, in the Samasthan of the same name. The following statement gives the number of registry and sub-registry offices in 1902 and 1903 Faslī.

| YEAR       | Registry offices. | Sub-Registry offices. | Total. |
|------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| 1902 Faslī | 18                | 110                   | 128    |
| 1903 Faslī | 18                | 113                   | 131    |

295. The following statement shows the number of deeds of various kinds registered, during the year under report, and the preceding year.

| YEAR       | Compulsory Registrations. | OPTIONAL REGISTRATIONS.       |                             | Wills. | Authorities to adopt. |
|------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-----------------------|
|            |                           | Affecting immovable property. | Affecting movable property. |        |                       |
| 1902 Faslī | 4,076                     | 7,869                         | 6,288                       | 34     | 14                    |
| 1903 Faslī | 4,283                     | 7,993                         | 5,767                       | 40     | 12                    |

From the above statement, it will appear that there has been an increase of 297, or 8·07 per cent in the number of compulsory registrations; of 66 or 0·83 per cent in the number of optional registrations affecting immovable property; and a decline of 621, or 9·72 per cent in the number of optional registrations affecting movable property. Wills show a rise of 6 or 17·65 per cent, and authorities to adopt, a decline of 2 or 14·28 per cent over the preceding year. The proportion of compulsory to optional registrations was 31·26, against 2·55 during the previous year.

296. The following statement shows the details of receipts and expenditure.

| YEAR.      | Deeds registered. | Value of property affected. | Value of stamps used. | Receipts. | Expenditure. | Surplus. |
|------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|----------|
|            |                   | Rs.                         | Rs.                   | Rs.       | Rs.          | Rs.      |
| 1903 Faslī | 18,037            | 1,02,03,010                 | 91,633                | 65,992    | 50,490       | 15,502   |
| 1902 Faslī | 18,381            | 96,68,076                   | 85,340                | 60,690    | 50,652       | 16,038   |

From this it will appear that the number of deeds registered during the year, declined by 344, or 1·87 per cent, as compared with the last year; while the value of the property affected by the deeds registered rose by Rs. 5,34,934, or 5·5 per cent. The value of stamps used also rose by Rs. 5,384 or 6·08 per cent; but there was a net decline under all heads, that is to say, the receipts declined by Rs. 688 or 1·03 per cent, the expenditure by Rs. 182 or 0·19 per cent, and the surplus by Rs. 525 or 0·32 per cent. The decline in the number of registration transactions has been attributed to the poverty and ignorance of the ryots, as well as to the abnormal rain-fall during the year, which damaged the Kharif harvest. But looking to the growth of the registration business in British India, it will not be far fetched to believe that, as the ryots grow in knowledge and prosperity, there will be a corresponding increase in the work of the Registration Department.

297. The Inspector-General did not make any tour of inspection during the year, but a short synopsis of the tours of inspection, made by the district officials, is given below:—

| NAME OF REGISTRAR.                        | NAME OF OFFICE INSPECTED.   |
|---|---|
| First Talukdar of Elgundāl                | Jagtial, Jamikuntah, Lakshimpett, Srsalla, Siddipet, Mahadeopur, Chinur and Sultanabad. |
| District Registrar, Bidar                 | Jumraen, Rajera, Nilangah and Kohir.  |
| " " Sirpur Tandur                         | Sirpur and Rajurah.   |
| " " Bir                                   | Mummad and Kej.   |
| " " Nander                                | Kamhar and Wagle (Dighur).  |
| " " Dharnas                               | Nakurg, Taljapur, Ausah, Kullam, Wasi, Parenda, Bhām and Wallour.                       |
| The Officiating First Talukdar of Raichur | Deodurg, Maneri, Yangira and Yadgiri.   |
| First Talukdar of Nalgundah               | Dowarkunda.   |
| District Registrar of Nalgundah           | Bhongir.  |

From the above, it appears that the only extensive and satisfactory tours of inspection made during the year were by the First Talukdar of Elgundāl, the Officiating First Talukdar of Raichur, and the District Registrars of Bidar and Dharnas.

## Section VI.

## Municipalities.

## PART I.—CHADARGHAT MUNICIPALITY.

298. This Municipality consists of 21 members, styled **Municipal Commissioners**, who were nominated in the first instance by the Government. But as vacancies occur, or it

Constitution.

appears desirable to make additions to their number, the Commissioners are empowered under their rules to submit fresh names to Government. The President and the majority of the members are officials of high standing, the remainder being gentlemen not in Government employ. Comprehensive rules and bye-laws defining the powers and procedure of the Municipality were sanctioned when it was established 8 years ago, and these have been amended from time to time, as experience showed that revision had become necessary.

The principal executive functions of the Municipality are vested in a body styled the General Committee, consisting of the whole of the Commissioners, which sits every fortnight for the transaction of business. There is also a smaller Committee, called the Working Committee and consisting of 5 Commissioners, which meets on an average two or three times a month. The whole of the Commissioners become members of the latter Committee in rotation, each remaining on it for 6 months, during the last of which he is the Chairman. During the current year the General Committee held 24 meetings, and the Working Committee 27. The Municipality has a Secretary, a Health Officer and an Executive Engineer, having under their control subordinates and suitable office establishments, and each exercising powers defined in the rules sanctioned by Government.

299. The area, which has not been completely surveyed, over which

Area and Population.

Municipality has sanitary control, is about 15 square miles. It comprises all the suburbs of the City of Hyderabad, excluding the Residency Bazaars, which are on, or adjacent to, the north bank of the Musi river. According to the Census of 1891, the total number of houses in the municipal area was 29,792, and the population 116,271.

300. For sanitary purposes the Municipality is divided into five Wards, which are in charge of an Assistant Engineer and nine Supervisors, Overseers and Sub-Overseers with

Sanitary Establishment.

a large establishment of scavengers, carts, &c.

301. The income of the Municipality is derived from a Government grant of two and a half lakhs of rupees per annum.

Taxation.

The actual collections made by the Municipality from hackney carriages, bazaars, and slaughter-houses, average only about Rs. 19,000 a year. With the view of relieving the Government of this burden on the public revenue, orders were issued some years ago by the late Council of State, for the introduction of taxation on houses, carriages and animals. The question was periodically discussed by the General Committee, but no definite scheme was put forward until 1303 Fasil, when the Government appointed a Sub-Commit-

tee to frame rules for the introduction of a house, vehicle and animal tax. This Sub-Committee sat for a couple of months, and drew up a comprehensive set of rules, based upon those which are in force in the City of Bombay, to which the sanction of Government was promptly accorded. The rules as approved by Government were sent to the Municipality with instructions that steps should be taken to give effect to them with the least possible delay. The Municipality accordingly appointed a Special Commissioner for Taxation, and with the sanction of Government, the services of an experienced Assessment Officer were procured for six months from the Bombay Municipality. For taxation purposes, the Municipal area was divided into 5 Wards (A, B, C, D, and E). The preparation of a schedule of houses, lands, vehicles and animals was commenced by the Special Commissioner, who was allowed a small establishment for this purpose by the Municipality. A special grant of Rs. 5,000 was made by Government to meet the expenditure under this head, with a promise of Rs. 20,000 for the next year. Both these sums, however, are to be repaid by the Municipality later on, from taxation receipts. The Assessment Officer arrived from Bombay a fortnight before the close of 1303 Fasil, and at once commenced the work of valuing and assessing house-property. On his recommendation the Municipality sanctioned an establishment costing Rs. 733 per mensem for assessment purposes, and the work was well in hand at the close of the year, and has since been completed with the following results.

The number of buildings in Municipal limits by Wards, and the gross assessment are as follows:—

| Ward                 |     | No. of Buildings | Gross assessment |           |
|----------------------|-----|------------------|------------------|-----------|
|                      |     |                  | Rs.              |           |
| A                    | ... | 5,144            | ...              | 2,26,693  |
| B                    | ... | 5,975            | ...              | 6,98,297  |
| C                    | ... | 9,292            | ...              | 3,61,943  |
| D                    | ... | 6,008            | ...              | 1,87,375  |
| E                    | ... | 4,415            | ...              | 1,18,033  |
| Total                |     | 30,834           | ...              | 14,82,341 |
| Government buildings |     | ...              | ...              | 79,350    |
| Sarf-i-khas do.      |     | ...              | ...              | 82,218    |
| Total                |     | ...              | ...              | 16,43,909 |

After deducting 10 per cent allowed for annual repairs, the final valuation stands at—

|                   | Rs.       |
|-------------------|-----------|
| Private buildings | 13,34,167 |
| Government do.    | 71,415    |
| Sarf-i-khas do.   | 73,997    |
| Total value       | 14,79,519 |

The assessment book was ready on the 1st February 1895, and, within the 30 days allowed under the rules, 1,000 appeals against the assessment were received and these were disposed of by the first May.

The estimated income from house-tax per annum is as follows :—

|  | Rs.           |
|--|---------------|
| Private buildings ... ..                   | 37,851        |
| Government do. ... ..                      | 1,713         |
| Sarfi-i-khus do. ... ..                    | 2,220         |
| <b>Total</b> ... ..                        | <b>41,784</b> |
| <b>Reductions, after complaints</b> ... .. | <b>906</b>    |
| <b>Balance house-tax</b> ... ..            | <b>40,788</b> |
| <b>Animal and vehicle tax</b> ... ..       | <b>10,000</b> |
| <b>Total Municipal taxes</b> ... ..        | <b>50,788</b> |

This small result is due to the very low rateable value of 3 per cent, fixed by the Council of State.

In Bombay the rate is 8½ per cent.

In Secunderabad 7½ per cent.

In the Residency Bazzars 7½ per cent.

The rates for vehicle and animal tax are also about one quarter of those charged in Bombay and sanctioned for Secunderabad.

Certain portions of the Chudarghat Municipality are supplied with filtered water from the Hussain Sangar lake. Draft rules for levying water rates were prepared by the Public Works Department during the year, but have been referred to the Legislative Council for revision. Memorable orders have been issued for the collection of rates due for private connections.

The Government have ordered the first issue of all bills for Municipal Taxation from the 1st Khurdat 1304 Fasli (6th April 1895), and this work is now in progress.

302. The expenditure of the Municipality on sanitation during the year was exceptionally large, owing to the appearance of cholera at the commencement of the cold weather.

The epidemic first appeared in the village of Kotha Basti, a locality noted for its insalubrious condition, and from there it spread to other parts of the municipal area. Although the number of cases was not large, the Government considered that active measures should be taken to stamp out the disease, and acting under their instructions, the Municipality spent considerable sums on sanitary works. A number of wells were cleaned and disinfected; others, too impure for use, were filled in. Temporary hospitals were established for the treatment of cholera patients. Drains and places in an insanitary state were carefully disinfected, and pure water was delivered in municipal carts at all places where cholera had appeared. These measures resulted in the suppression of the epidemic, some two months after its first appearance. The total sum expended by the Municipality amounted to Rs. 46,000, and as the budget allotment was Rs. 2,500 only, it became necessary

to appeal to Government for an additional grant. This was sanctioned and a sum of Rs. 40,000 was allotted in addition to the usual grant of two and a half lakhs for the current year. The Public Works Department has also been asked by the Municipality to submit a scheme for supplying Kotha Basti and the neighbouring villages with pure water from the filter beds at Narainigudah.

The Chudarghat water supply is at present incomplete, only the low-lying portions being supplied with water from the Hussain Sangar tank, after filtration at Narainigudah. To supply the higher levels, it will be necessary to erect a pumping station, probably in the vicinity of Safabad, and it is understood that the Public Works Department is preparing a scheme which will give water to the whole of the population in the municipal limits. Wherever a supply of pure water has been introduced, there has been a notable diminution in the number of cholera cases. This is specially apparent in Begam Bazar, Afsalganj, and other localities, which a few years ago were hot-beds of the disease. The neighbouring Residency Bazzars too have been practically free from cholera since the water was laid on there, a few years ago.

303. In connection with the question of sanitation, it may be remarked that there are a number of villages situated between the boundaries of the Municipality and the British Cantonments of Secunderabad, Trimgerry and Bolaram. These villages are just beyond the limits of both jurisdictions and consequently they are strangers to sanitation, except when cholera appears. When this happens, the Chudarghat Municipality has to send its Health Officer and Executive Engineer to adopt energetic measures for the suppression of the disease. This invariably means an expenditure to Government of some thousands of rupees, an expenditure which is repeated as often as cholera appears there. With the view therefore of introducing permanent sanitary arrangements in these villages, the Government requested the Municipality to submit a report on the expenditure and establishment that would be required. This duty was delegated to the Executive Engineer whose report on the subject was received during the current year. The number of these villages is 18 and the estimated cost for supplying them with latrines, rubbish and night-soil carts, &c., is Rs. 27,830, while the sanitary staff would cost Rs. 1,323 per mensem, or Rs. 15,936 per annum. The matter was referred to Government, which reduced the proposed expenditure to the following amounts:—purchase of stock Rs. 12,018 and cost of establishment Rs. 9,084 per annum. A special grant was also promised by Government to meet this expenditure. The matter was still under consideration at the close of the year, as the Health Officer, who had been requested to do so, had submitted a report in which he recommended further modifications in the Executive Engineer's scheme.

304. The sanitation of the large reservoir known as the Hussain Sangar Tank, from which the water supply of Chudarghat and the adjoining suburbs, as well as the Residency Bazzars, is drawn, is also under the supervision of the Municipality. A few years ago, on the suggestion of the Resident, a Committee was appointed to submit proposals for the protection and sanitation of the reservoir. The Committee's recommendations received the approval of the Resident and of His Highness' Government, and the Municipality was entrusted with the duty of carrying them out. For this purpose a loan of Rs. 60,000 was granted by Government, to be



recovered after the laying of a water rate. Several of the protective works have already been carried out by the Municipality, and during the current year a large and commodious Dabki Ghat was completed below the tank bund, at a cost of Rs. 12,000. The most important recommendation of the Committee, the removal of the village of Khairatabad, remains unaccomplished. The village is situated close to the farshore of the tank, which, notwithstanding intercepting drains and other sanitary measures, must be polluted by it. The estimated cost of demolishing the village and compensating the owners of houses is upwards of half a lakh of rupees. It is not however the question of cost which blocks the way. The village belongs to the Sarfi-khas and cannot therefore be interfered with, except by express permission of His Highness. This is in hoped will be obtained, and the work of demolishing the village will then be taken in hand by the Municipality.

305. Another important question, which the Municipality has had under consideration during the year, is the restriction of the sale of poisons. The subject was taken up by the Health Officer at the request of the Municipality, and a set of rules drafted by him has been referred to a Sub-Committee for report.

306. The following statement gives details of the expenditure of the Government grant of two and a half lakhs during the current year:—

| No. | Particulars.                            | Original estimate. | Alterations including Transfers. | Expenditure. | Balance. |
|-----|---|--------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------|
|     |   | Rs.                | Rs.                              | Rs.          | Rs.      |
| 1   | Secretary's office                      | 17,448             | 17,442                           | 16,573       | 969      |
| 2   | Office contingencies                    | 1,890              | 2,200                            | 2,435        | —        |
| 3   | Printing                                | 2,600              | 3,400                            | 3,691        | 709      |
| 4   | Executive Department                    | 38,444             | 38,444                           | 35,603       | 3,041    |
| 5   | Health Department                       | 11,884             | 11,884                           | 11,055       | 829      |
| 6   | Municipal Revenue Establishment         | 6,392              | 6,392                            | 4,657        | 1,635    |
| 7   | Conservancy                             | 67,474             | 77,474                           | 77,984       | —        |
| 8   | Establishment for night-soil Trenches   | 6,776              | 6,770                            | 6,855        | —        |
| 9   | Construction of sanitary surface drains | 10,000             | 10,000                           | 9,181        | 819      |
| 10  | — and improvement of Roads              | 4,006              | 4,000                            | 1,255        | 2,747    |
| 11  | — of Buildings                          | 4,000              | 4,000                            | 3,691        | 309      |
| 12  | Maintenance of Roads                    | 9,180              | 9,180                            | 8,884        | 366      |
| 13  | — of Buildings                          | 525                | 525                              | 520          | —        |
| 14  | — of sanitary surface drains            | 1,092              | 1,092                            | 1,092        | —        |
| 15  | — of exterior street lights             | 9,299              | 11,299                           | 11,400       | 191      |
| 16  | Road watering                           | 12,670             | 12,670                           | 14,874       | —        |
| 17  | Proposed new lamp posts                 | 1,200              | 1,200                            | 619          | 581      |
| 18  | Miscellaneous                           | 17,167             | 13,970                           | 16,473       | 2,393    |
| 19  | Reserve Fund                            | 7,155              | 4,540                            | 4,146        | —        |
|     | Total                                   | 210,000            | 220,000                          | 208,566      | 11,934   |

\* The excess expenditure on items 2, 7, 8, 11, 13 and 16 was met from the general savings.

† Including special grant of Rs. 40,000.

#### Receipts.

307. The following collections were made by the Municipality during the year:—

|                                   |           |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Afzalgunj bazaar Fens             | Rs. 1,853 |
| Hackney carriage Fens             | 7,087     |
| Zamindari Fens                    | 1,875     |
| Slaughter-house Fens              | 5,384     |
| Rents of civil jail <i>muljee</i> | 150       |
| Market stall Fens                 | 745       |
| Departmental Fines                | 264       |
| Manure                            | 142       |
| Miscellaneous                     | 1,387     |

Total Rupees ... 19,250

This amount when compared with the collections for last year shows an increase of Rs. 2,640.

308. In the Executive Department, during the year, several important drains were finished or in course of construction, the total expenditure being upwards of Rs. 9,000.

A number of roads was made, reconstructed or repaired, the total expenditure under this head being over Rs. 10,000. The lighting of the Municipality, which is carried out departmentally at an annual cost of Rs. 11,400 has improved considerably of late years, owing to the introduction of substantial iron lamp posts and a better class of lamps. Infractions of the rules or bye-laws necessitated the issuing of 214 notices and injunctions during the year, the majority of which were complied with. 2,259 applications for permission to build houses, or to make additions or repairs to existing buildings, were received during the year. 1,556 applications were granted, the remainder being rejected on sanitary or other grounds.

### PART II.—CITY MUNICIPALITY.

309. The City Municipality is composed of 21 members styled Municipal Commissioners with a President, who were originally nominated by Government, but as vacancies occur, the Municipal Commissioners nominate new members, and their nominations are submitted for the sanction of Government. In addition to the ordinary members of the Municipal Board, there is one paid Municipal Commissioner, who is also *ex-officio* Secretary. This officer has two assistants, a Health Officer and an Engineer with suitable establishments under each.

The executive functions of the Municipality are chiefly vested in a body called the General Committee. For purposes of deliberation, this Committee held during the year 21 meetings.

There is a Sub-Committee consisting of 5 members. The members of this Committee meet as often as possible to dispose of matters that may be laid before them. Two members of this Committee retire quarterly by rotation, and their places are filled up by others from the General Committee in the order of seniority. The senior member of the Sub-Committee becomes the Chairman of that body.

310. The area under the control and management of the Municipality is about 20 square miles. It consists of the City proper enclosed within four walls, and situated on the south bank of the Musi river; and of the suburbs lying to the west, south and east of the City. The population within the municipal limits is 1,81,375.

311. Towards the middle of the year, Dr. Ahmed Mirza, M.A., M.B., M.C., was appointed Health Officer of the City. Dr. Ahmed Mirza, one of the first batch of Government students sent to England for education, was educated at the Edinburgh University, where, in addition to medical qualifications, he took a high degree in sanitary science. His appointment is giving general satisfaction, and has been conducive to much improved sanitation in the City.

312. For purposes of sanitation, the whole area is divided into seven wards which are in charge of the Health Officer, Conservancy Establishment, who has under him a suitable establishment.

313. The Municipality obtains from Government a grant of Rs. 2,50,000 per annum. The actual collections made by the Municipality from bazars, hackney carriages, nuisance and fines, amounted to Rs. 35,480 during the year. Taxation is now being introduced in the City on the same principle as in the Chaldarghat Municipality.

The number of buildings and the gross assessment are as follows:—

| Circle.     |     |     |     | Number of buildings | Gross Assessment. |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|---------------------|-------------------|
|             |     |     |     |                     | Rs.               |
| A           | ... | ... | ... | 17,445              | 9,00,620          |
| B           | ... | ... | ... | 12,357              | 4,68,283          |
| C           | ... | ... | ... | 12,928              | 6,68,429          |
| Sarf-i-khas | ... | ... | ... | ...                 | 2,34,000          |
| Government  | ... | ... | ... | ...                 | 48,932            |
| Total       |     |     |     | 42,730              | 24,10,314         |

After deducting 10 per cent allowed for annual repairs, the final valuation stands as follows:—

|                   |           |
|-------------------|-----------|
|                   | Rs.       |
| Private buildings | 19,14,002 |
| Sarf-i-khas do.   | 2,10,600  |
| Government do.    | 44,084    |
| Total             | 21,68,686 |

There were 1,737 appeals against the assessment, of which 1,586 were disposed of by the Municipal Commissioner by personal investigation, leaving 151 to be disposed of by the Committee.

The estimated income from house tax per annum is as follows:—

|                   |        |
|-------------------|--------|
|                   | Rs.    |
| Private buildings | 57,438 |
| Sarf-i-khas do.   | 6,318  |
| Government do.    | 1,323  |
| Total             | 65,079 |

The taxes on animals and vehicles amount to Rs. 12,103. Deducting the reductions granted on appeal, the total estimated income from taxation is Rs. 76,642.

314. A scheme for a pure water-supply, long under contemplation, has just been sanctioned. Plans and estimates are in course of preparation, and the work is in actual progress. It is hoped that in the course of another year, the water supply to the City will be completed.

315. A scheme for the drainage of the whole City is also under the consideration of the Municipal Committee. A small establishment has been entertained to take levels and make the necessary survey. Part of the work has already been completed.

316. In the beginning of the year a serious outbreak of cholera took place, first within the limits of the Chaldarghat Municipality. Necessary precautions were immediately taken to prevent its spread into the City, by increased and careful sanitation of the streets and drains by the use of disinfectants, but notwithstanding these precautions, the disease did appear and carried away 1,000 persons. During its progress, due care was also taken to disinfect houses where cases had occurred. Clothes, bedding, &c., used by the cholera patients were also burnt and all the wells, of which water was used by the public, were purified. In parts of the City where the Mir Alam channel water was used, and where the rate of mortality was comparatively high, the channel running through such parts was altogether closed to the public, and filtered water was supplied instead by means of municipal water-carts.

317. The following statement gives details of the expenditure incurred by the Municipality during the year 1903-04:—

| Office Establishment, &c.                             | Amount.  |
|---|----------|
|   | Rs.      |
| Municipal Commissioner's office                       | 24,317   |
| Engineering Branch                                    | 9,728    |
| Nuisance taxes  | 4,507    |
| Contingencies   | 3,144    |
| Lighting  | 14,864   |
| Watering the roads                                    | 7,433    |
| Conservancy establishment                             | 1,05,998 |
| Works, original and repairs                           | 80,439   |
| Municipal Garden                                      | 524      |
| Compensation for houses demolished for widening roads | 3,182    |
| Miscellaneous   | 9,019    |
| Total   | 2,78,385 |

From the above statement it will be observed that the expenditure exceeds the Government grant by Rs. 23,335, which was met partly from the Municipal collections, and partly from the unexpended balances of previous years.

318. During the year many roads were constructed and repaired at a cost of Rs. 33,271. The lighting of the streets is entirely carried out by contract, the cost thereof

being Rs. 14,984. There were 3,499 cases of infringement of municipal rules and bye-laws sent up for trial, of which 296 were dismissed, and in the remaining cases the offenders were fined, the total amount of such fines being Rs. 1,150. The number of applications received for constructing new buildings and repairing old ones was 4,969. Of this 4,570 were granted, the rest being rejected on sanitary considerations.

### Section VII.

#### Local Boards.

319. A Local cess, at the rate of one anna per rupee of Land Revenue, is levied in all districts, in which the Survey Settlement has been brought into force. Under special orders, the cess has also been extended to Warangal, although only a small portion of that district has been settled up to date.

The Local cess, while collected in one sum on each instalment of revenue paid by the occupants of land, is credited in the district accounts as follows:—

|                                    |     |         |
|------------------------------------|-----|---------|
| Village police fund                | ... | 4 pice. |
| Education fund                     | ... | 3 "     |
| Road fund                          | ... | 3 "     |
| General local improvements fund... | 4 " |         |

The village police fund is credited to Government, as the cost of the village police is disbursed by Government.

The educational cess is placed at the credit of the Educational departments. The remaining six pice form the amount remaining for general improvements in the districts, and out of this one pie is set aside for Dispensaries.

In unsettled districts, road cess is levied at one per cent on the land revenue. Miscellaneous items and taxes, such as toll tax, muzzol, (ground rent for building sites), &c., previously levied in municipal towns are also credited to Local Funds.

320. The object of the levy of Local cess is to provide funds for the construction and maintenance of local roads, schools, dispensaries, rest-houses, and other works calculated to be beneficial to the people of the district, who contribute the cess. With a view to securing that the objects of the cess shall be attained, Local Boards have been established, on which there are both official and non-official members. At the head-quarters of each district, there is a District Board consisting of a President and 13 members, of whom six are official and seven non-official. The First Talukdar of the district is the President, and the official members are the Revenue Assistant at head-quarters, the District Engineer, the Superintendent of Police, the District Medical Officer, the Tehsildar at head-quarters and the Head School master. The seven non-official members are nominated from among the Zemindars, respectable traders, &c.

Subordinate to the District Board, there are Taluka Boards, composed of two official and three non-official members. The official members on the Taluka Board are the Second or Third Talukdar in charge of the taluka, and the Tehsildar.

The Taluka Boards are authorized to control the expenditure, on works connected with their talukas and sanctioned by the District Board, and to keep detailed accounts of such expenditure. It is also open to them, at all times, to make representations regarding any expenditure that may be sanctioned, or that is proposed for sanction, or for which sanction has been refused, or otherwise to represent the interests of their taluka in the matter of Local Funds. The District Boards have power to sanction estimates not exceeding Rs. 2,000.

When the Local Fund department was first created in 1297 Fasli, it was placed under the control of a Sadar or Central Board, composed of high officials in Hyderabad. In the year under report, however, the Sadar Local Fund Board has been abolished, and the Subudars have been given powers of sanction up to Rs. 5,000, while the general control is vested in the Board of Revenue, which can sanction works up to Rs. 10,000, any estimate over that sum being referred to the Prime Minister.

Although the Local Boards have been in existence for six years, it cannot be said that they have fulfilled the expectations which were entertained of them. If in any district they have done really good work, they lose the credit of this by the omission on their part to submit proper Annual Reports. As a matter of fact, however, there is nothing to show that the non-official members have exerted themselves in the administration of Local Funds, or are exercising any material influence over the actions of the Board.

321. The expenditure of Local Funds is practically in the hands of the

First Talukdars of districts, and the tendency of these officers is to spend Local Funds on improvements at the head-quarters of the districts, rather than on works of general utility in the districts.

The receipts from Local cess, and other Local Funds in 1303 Fasli were as follows:—

|                          | Rs.      |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Road cess                | 2,22,389 |
| Village police cess      | 2,63,492 |
| Education cess           | 1,31,701 |
| General improvement cess | 2,63,402 |
| Miscellaneous taxes      | 1,11,486 |
| Total                    | 9,92,377 |

Excluding village police cess and education cess, which are both specially appropriated as explained, the actual receipts under the head of Local Funds were Rs. 5,97,274. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,11,155, or only 68.83 per cent of the year's income. The budget system in the Local Fund Department, however, is to budget for the collections of the preceding year. Thus the collections of 1302 Fasli were expended in 1303 Fasli.

The following statement shows the budget allotment, expenditure and balance for each district for the year 1903-4:—

| District.    | Budget Grant. | Expenditure. | Unexpended balance. |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|
|              | Rs.           | Rs.          | Rs.                 |
| Aurangabad   | 92,913        | 63,733       | 29,181              |
| Bir          | 51,614        | 39,574       | 12,240              |
| Parbhani     | 53,614        | 41,871       | 11,743              |
| Nander       | 44,848        | 19,774       | 34,070              |
| Gulbarga     | 50,710        | 55,034       | —                   |
| Raichur      | 51,557        | 47,864       | 3,693               |
| Lingsugur    | 38,101        | 25,627       | 12,474              |
| Koldurg      | 15,249        | 25,479       | —                   |
| Bihar        | 32,503        | 35,807       | —                   |
| Idhar        | 32,491        | 303          | 31,188              |
| Medak        | 26,047        | 2,026        | 24,021              |
| Digwal       | 40,501        | 2,418        | 38,083              |
| Supur Tandur | 4,020         | 3,150        | 1,470               |
| Warangal     | 56,786        | 39,827       | 16,959              |
| Yadadri      | 9,509         | 6,990        | 2,519               |
| Mahab Nagar  | 36,191        | 15,905       | 20,286              |
| Total        | 6,31,814      | 4,11,155     | 2,28,586            |

The main heads of expenditure are:—

|               | Rs.      |
|---------------|----------|
| Establishment | 77,401   |
| Buildings     | 54,170   |
| Roads         | 92,000   |
| Sinking wells | 12,386   |
| Conservancy   | 83,064   |
| Gardens       | 27,520   |
| Miscellaneous | 64,524   |
| Total         | 4,11,155 |

322. The District Local Fund Reports are generally meagre.

**AURANGABAD.**—In the Aurangabad district an expenditure of Rs. 14,147 was incurred on account of roads, and Rs. 6,144 in connection with buildings. The latter included the construction of 10 new chowries at a cost of Rs. 2,197, of new *dhawasa* at Rs. 698, and repairs to two old *serais* amounting to Rs. 3,572. Six new wells for drinking purposes were sunk at an outlay of Rs. 1,116. The maintenance of the public gardens involved an expenditure of Rs. 5,581. The cost of repairs to the Aurangabad City Canal and Mahabub Ganj Fountain was Rs. 471 and Rs. 698 respectively. Rs. 17,662 were spent on conservancy and Rs. 1,919 on lighting streets. The cost of the District and Taluka Boards establishments amounted to Rs. 15,579. A sum of Rs. 275 was spent on Urdu and Hindu fairs, and Rs. 508 on miscellaneous items.

**Bir.**—In the Bir district, Rs. 14,092 were expended on the repair of roads, Rs. 17,504, on works of public utility, and Rs. 7,068 on the establishment of Local Boards, including a contribution to the Central office. Of the total amount

spent, Rs. 12,957 were expended at the head-quarters of the district and of the talukas, and Rs. 4,316 on village works.

**PARBHANI.**—In the Parbhani district Rs. 5,002 were expended on conservancy establishments, Rs. 7,512 on Boards' establishments, Rs. 2,444 on gardens, Rs. 832 on vaccination, Rs. 23,339 on roads and repairs, and Rs. 1,945 on miscellaneous works, making a total of Rs. 41,871. Of the amount allotted for roads and buildings, Rs. 16,091 were expended at head-quarters.

The public garden at Parbhani yields an annual income of Rs. 114, while the expenditure is Rs. 1,461.

**NANDER.**—In the Nander district Rs. 2,000 were expended on a Local Fund office at head-quarters. The town of Nander is partly lighted by 232 lamps. A public garden is maintained, as well as small conservancy establishments at each Tehsil town. No mention is made of works of any importance.

**BIDAR.**—In the Bidar district, the Board is giving its attention to roads. A poor-house is being constructed for the destitute, the cost of whose maintenance it is proposed to meet partly from Local Funds and partly from private subscriptions. A travellers' bungalow has been erected at Bihar. A *serai* at Bihar was also completed during the year. A travellers' bungalow is being constructed at Digwal on the road to the Durne Railway station. Two ferry boats are being constructed for use on the Manjira river.

**GULBARGA.**—In the Gulbarga district, Rs. 15,576 were spent on roads, and Rs. 10,355 on buildings. The cost of conservancy amounted to Rs. 10,824, and that of lighting to Rs. 2,699. The sanitary precautions taken on the outbreak of cholera during the year necessitated an extraordinary expenditure of Rs. 713. A sum of Rs. 1,609 was spent on vaccination. The maintenance of the Mahabub Galsban garden cost the Board Rs. 3,361, and the annual Urus at Gulbarga involved an outlay of Rs. 1,300. The charges for the District and Taluka Local Funds establishments were Rs. 7,202, including a contribution of Rs. 2,000 to the Central office, while miscellaneous items amounted to Rs. 1,613.

**RAICHUR.**—In the Raichur district Rs. 6,814 were spent on roads, Rs. 5,820 on *dhawasa* and travellers' sheds, Rs. 12,198 on conservancy and supervising staff for taluka roads, Rs. 3,038 on gardens, and Rs. 3,305 on wells. The construction of a public latrine at Raichur cost Rs. 1,170, and that of a ferry boat Rs. 2,000. The cost of the establishment of Local Boards was Rs. 7,602 including a contribution of Rs. 2,000 to the Central office. Rs. 1,000 were spent on a Mohammedan Urus, and Rs. 500 on a Hindu fair. Other petty expenses included Rs. 1,542 on account of repairs to houses and bungalows, Rs. 984 on lighting, Rs. 1,405 on vaccination and medical grant-in-aid to the Marvi taluka, and Rs. 427 on miscellaneous items.

**LINGSUGUR.**—In the Lingsugur district Rs. 7,068 were expended on works of public utility, and Rs. 6,948 on conservancy. The maintenance of the gardens cost the Board Rs. 2,305, and the District and Taluka Local Funds establishments Rs. 7,097, including a contribution of Rs. 2,000 to the Central office. A sum of Rs. 2,200 was spent in connection with the sanitary requirements of the district.

**Notes.**—In the Saldar district the expenditure was Rs. 3,631 on the Board's establishments including contributions to Central office. Rs. 5,648 were spent on conservancy establishments; Rs. 764 on gardens; Rs. 600 were contributed to fire, and Rs. 3,516 for medical charges. Minor works were sanctioned during the year, 20 being at head-quarters, and 15 in the talukas. Out of these 15 works were completed, of which 10 were at head-quarters. The expenditure on these works was Rs. 24,579. Wells for drinking purposes are very necessary in this district, and the Sahadar has enjoined on the District Board the importance of providing funds for this purpose.

**WARANGAL.**—In the Warangal district Rs. 5,962 were spent on roads and bridges, Rs. 2,000 on buildings, and Rs. 920 on rest-houses. The cost of the maintenance of the two gardens at Warangal and Pakhal was Rs. 3,299, and that of the District Board establishment Rs. 5,703. Rs. 9,265 were expended on conservancy, Rs. 2,360 on lighting; and Rs. 4,403 on vaccination and Yunnai dispensaries. Other petty expenses amounted to Rs. 1,889.

**MARHATTA NAGRI.**—In the Marhatta Nagar district, Rs. 8,859 were expended on roads, Rs. 2,015 on repairs to public buildings including the cost of constructing a new latrine at Narsipott, and Rs. 978 on lighting. Two new wells for drinking purposes were constructed at Nawalpet and Malital at a cost of Rs. 524 and Rs. 130 respectively, while a sum of Rs. 293 was spent on petty repairs to certain other wells. The aggregate cost of the District and Taluka Local Funds establishments during the year was Rs. 2,858.

Reports have been received from the Elgandal, Medak, Indur, Nalgundah and Sirpur Tundar districts, but they do not contain any points of special interest.

### Section VIII.

#### Military.

323. The Military forces of His Highness the Nizam's Government are composed of the Imperial Service Troops, the Regular Troops, the Golconda Brigade and the Irregular Troops. Besides these, there are the Sarfi-khas and the Patah Troops, which not being under the orders of Government, are not touched upon in this Report.

#### IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

324. In consequence of the offer of sixty lakhs of rupees made by His Highness for Frontier Defence, it was decided by the Government of India, that the Hyderabad State should maintain two regiments of Imperial Service Troops.

Accordingly, on the 14th June 1893, a General Order was issued by the command of His Highness, directing the formation, on the Silleddari system, of two regiments of Cavalry for Imperial Service, each consisting of 400 of all ranks. Each regiment was placed under a Commanding Officer, and Major the Nawab Afzar-ud-Dowlat Bahadur, was selected for the chief command. The regiments

were made up of men and horses taken from the three Lancer regiments of the Regular Troops and the Fourth or Nizam's Own Golconda Lancers. The following statement shows the men and horses selected from each regiment:—

| Regiment from which taken.                             | Men. | Horses. | Regiment formed.                         |
|--|------|---------|--|
| First Lancers  | 177  | 138     | First Lancers, Imperial Service Troops.  |
| Second Lancers   | 161  | 155     |  |
| Officers and N.C. Officers of First and Second Lancers | 55   | —       |  |
| Third Lancers  | 208  | 127     |  |
| Officers of Third Lancers                              | 3    | —       | Second Lancers, Imperial Service Troops. |
| Golconda Lancers                                       | 235  | 260     |  |

The accounts showing the cost of the Imperial Service Troops are kept by the Calendar year, which makes it difficult to show the actual cost during the Fash year. From July 1893 to the 1st March 1894, the actual cost for pay of officers and all ranks amounted to Rs. 2,36,095; and Rs. 9,678 were expended on buildings. The amount shown in the Treasury Accounts as the cost of the Troops in 1303 Fash, is Rs. 4,69,410.

In Bahann 1303 Fash, (December 1893) an advance of Rs. 40,000 was given from the State Treasury for the purchase of remounts. And again in Ardubhish 1303 Fash, (March 1894), a further advance of Rs. 45,496 was given for the purchase of saddles and other equipments. These advances are repayable by instalments of about Rs. 2,000 per mensem, and the total amount refunded up to the end of 1303 Fash, was Rs. 13,500.

Further advances aggregating Rs. 55,000 were given in 1304 Fash, for the purchase of remounts and equipments, and the total amount repaid up to date is Rs. 44,980; but the latter figures will appear in the accounts for 1304 Fash.

325. In the commencement, 50 out of the 800 horses of the Troops were owned by *Khandapa* troopers in the regiments, 49 by Silleddars of 2 to 10 horses each, also in the regiments, the rest being the property of absentee Silleddars, who were generally indifferent and careless in looking after their horses. It was therefore found necessary to encourage the former system, called the *Khandapa* system, in which the trooper owns the horse he rides. The number of *Khandapa* was increased, before the expiration of one year after the formation of the troops, to 194. Every endeavour is being made to replace the whole of the absentee Silleddars by *Khandapa* troopers.

326. The *Chanda* Fund, out of which remounts are purchased, was in force in the Golconda Lancers, and was continued so far as the 200 horses transferred from that regiment were concerned. In the case of the 600 horses transferred from the Regular Troops, it was introduced at the commencement of the year under report. The *chanda* levied is as under:

|                          | Rs. | a. | p. |
|--------------------------|-----|----|----|
| For each Trooper's horse | ... | 3  | 0  |
| For a Buffs' rider's "   | ... | 3  | 0  |
| " Jannadar's "           | ... | 4  | 0  |
| " Reesaidar's "          | ... | 5  | 0  |
| " Reesaidar Major's "    | ... | 6  | 0  |

A Forge Fund was also started in April 1894 to which the contribution per horse is 6 annas per mensem. The funds are expended for shoeing and treatment of sick animals.

327. The Mackenzie equipments have been issued to both the regiments. The pattern adopted is the same as that used in the 4th Lancers, H. C. Saddles, also of the pattern

used in the same regiment and in the Mysore Imperial Service Troops, were provided for the Imperial Service regiments.

328. 714 Snider Carabines were received from the Bellary Arsenal in October 1894, and were issued in equal proportions to each of the regiments. These have since been replaced by Martini-Henri carbines. Seventy revolvers, 14 for Captains and Lieutenants and 56 for Ressaidars and Jemadars were also received and issued about the same time. A couple of men, one from each Regiment, were despatched to the Bellary Arsenal to be trained as Armourers.

329. Small parties of non-commissioned officers have been despatched to various parts of India for training in signalling, musketry, veterinary science, &c. These are intended to strengthen every branch of work connected with the troops.

330. The Commander of the Imperial Service Troops has felt great difficulty in obtaining recruits. His recruiting parties once returned empty-handed. On another occasion, they brought in only 30 recruits, when over a hundred were required. The principal recruiting districts are Aurangabad, Bidar, Nasir and Raichur. The order of Government that subjects of His Highness alone should be enlisted in the troops considerably narrows the range of selection.

331. Colonel Melliss, C. S. I., Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops in India, held an inspection on the 31st December 1894, and thus wrote. "On the whole I consider officers have done very well during the past year; and I will have much pleasure in making a report to that effect."

#### REGULAR TROOPS.

332. The Regular Troops are under the command of Colonel R. Nevill, C.I.E.

333. On the 17th August 1893, two Lancer Regiments of the total strength of 600, non-commissioned officers and men included, were transferred to the Imperial Service Troops. The strength of the troops, on the day before their transfer took place, as well as on the 25th November 1894, when further reductions were ordered, are shown in the following statement.

| Particulars.              | 16th August 1894.  |                        | 25th November 1894. |                        | Remarks. |
|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------|
|                           | Com-<br>missioned. | Non-Com-<br>missioned. | Com-<br>missioned.  | Non-Com-<br>missioned. |          |
| Staff ...                 | 8                  | 70                     | 8                   | 70                     |          |
| Artillery ...             | 224                | 230                    | 228                 | 216                    |          |
| Mysore Cavalry Guard ...  | 307                | 422                    | 300                 | 427                    |          |
| First Lancers ...         | 306                | 47                     |                     |                        |          |
| Second Lancers ...        | 306                | 47                     | 300                 |                        |          |
| Third Lancers ...         | 303                | 53                     |                     |                        |          |
| 1st Regiment Infantry ... | 707                | 103                    |                     |                        |          |
| 2nd " ...                 | 707                | 102                    | 700                 | 67                     |          |
| 3rd " ...                 | 707                | 102                    | 700                 | 67                     |          |
| 4th " ...                 | 707                | 102                    | 700                 | 67                     |          |
| 5th " ...                 | 707                | 102                    | 700                 | 67                     |          |
| 6th " ...                 | 707                | 102                    | 700                 | 67                     |          |
| Total ...                 | 4,389              | 1,370                  | 3,636               | 1,028                  |          |

334. On the 25th November 1894, further reductions were ordered by Government, by the disbandment of one regiment of infantry, by the inclusion of the European commissioned officers in the total strength of the infantry regiment, namely, 700 each, and by a similar inclusion in each of the mounted regiments—the Africa Cavalry Guns and the Lancer regiment—bringing down the total strength to 300 each.

These changes have resulted in seven officers being declared supernumerary, who have to be absorbed.

It will be seen that the combatant strength of the Regular Troops underwent a decrease of 1,553, while the non-combatants decreased by 342. The cost has also decreased by five and a half lakhs of rupees, and is now Rs. 15,29,540.

335. Nearly the whole of the Regular Troops are stationed in the capital. The head-quarters of the third regiment of infantry are at Shoranur. Detachments from the infantry regiments are stationed at Gulbarga, Dharwad, Belur, Mangalore, Koppal and Kliggarah, to guard jails and treasuries.

336. From the statement, it will be noticed that no mention is made of the 5th Regiment Infantry. This is because, this regiment is not a part of the Regular Troops. The late Minister, Sir Solar Jung, had, during his tenure of office, placed the Regiment, which was his private corps and was named after his father, Koppal, under his own control through the Military Secretary. The fifth regiment is now placed entirely under the Sir Solar Jung Estates Administration.

#### GOLCONDA BRIGADE.

337. The Golconda Brigade consists of a regiment of cavalry, a regiment of infantry and a battery of artillery, stationed at Golconda under the command of Major the Nawab Afzar-ud-Dowlah, Bahadur. The strength of this brigade, after the transfers to the Imperial Service Troops took place, is shown below:—

|                      | Commissioned. | Non-Commissioned. | Total. |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------|
| Golconda Lancers ... | 301           | 47                | 348    |
| 1st. Infantry ...    | 695           | 80                | 775    |
| 2nd. Battery ...     | 120           | 22                | 142    |
| Total ...            | 1,116         | 149               | 1,265  |

#### IRREGULAR TROOPS.

338. The Irregular Troops were originally raised in the time of Asif Jah, for military purposes, and comprised Arabs, Bhillas, Sikhs, Rajahs, Rajputs, &c. Their numbers were augmented from time to time, till the formation of the Hyderabad Contingent Troops, which were largely composed of these levies. The strength of the Irregulars subsequently underwent a further reduction, by large numbers of them being drafted into the Regular troops and the Golconda Brigade, when these were organised.

339. A special Department called the Naxim-Jamiat, deals with all matters connected with the organization, equipment, maintenance and payment of the troops. This

department is at present placed under the Military Minister, whose orders are communicated through the Military Secretary. It is the duty of the department to see that proper descriptive rolls are kept, that remounts are branded both at the time of selection and rejection, that monthly pay abstracts are made out, that the system of muster rolls is adopted, that enlistments, discharges and transfers are carried out with the knowledge or sanction of the Government, that every person attached to the troops is made amenable to service, and that every man receives his pay direct from the Naam-i-Jumlat, without the intervention of any intermediate person.

340. The Irregular Troops are at present to a great extent employed on police or escort duty. They generally furnish guards for the palaces of His Highness, for the Central and District Treasuries, for Government offices, and for the residences of wealthy and influential persons in the State. They assist the regular police in the prevention or detection of dukaikies, highway robberies and other heinous offences. They also escort the mails from one district to another, and are not unfrequently called into requisition for lending additional pomp and importance to social or religious processions.

341. A Committee was appointed at the end of 1302 Fasli to suggest measures for the reduction of expenditure connected with these troops. Their labours have resulted in the reduction of 297 men and 607 officers from the force, and the retrenchment of certain allowances to the Serishtadars, the total annual saving under these heads being Rs. 67,184. They similarly recommended that 42 men who were unfit for service should be transformed as a charge on the Religious and Mansab Departments, a reduction of Rs. 21,174 per annum being thus effected in the expenditure connected with the troops. The aggregate saving thus brought about amounted to Rs. 88,357. The Committee in arriving at these results endeavoured to maintain a just and uniform proportion between officers and men in each *Awardee*; for, in the course of their enquiries, they found that in some *Awardees* there were only ten men and an equal number of officers, while in others there were only officers, and no rank and file whatever. This state of things had been brought about by the men having been drafted into the Regular Troops or the Police, from time to time whilst the number of officers remained untouched. The Committee re-adjusted all the *Awardees*, giving about one Subadar, one Jemadar, four Havildars and five Amaldars to every one hundred men.

342. The strength and cost of the troops, together with the classes of which the troops are composed and the paraphernalia considered necessary for the up-keep of military grandeur are shown below.

The total number of troops is 19,330, composed as under :—

|             |     |       |               |     |        |
|-------------|-----|-------|---------------|-----|--------|
| Sowars      | ... | 3,311 | Karanties     | ... | 109    |
| Bargirs     | ... | 528   | Bishahardars  | }   | 750    |
| Arakhs      | ... | 6,342 | Buchahardars  |     |        |
| Kohals      | ... | 41    | Bhandars      |     |        |
| Bar Sowars  | ... | 6,592 | Miscellaneous |     |        |
| Indis       | ... | 943   |               |     |        |
| Barkundazas | ... | 713   | Total         | ... | 19,330 |
| Barkores    | ... | 146   |               |     |        |

This number is grouped under 217 *Awardees*, controlled by 36 Serishtas, each of which has from 2,702 persons costing Rs. 40,570 per mensem, to but 4 men, costing Rs. 445 a month. The highest number of men forming an *Awardee* is 938, costing Rs. 18,497 per mensem. The Serishtadar's and Jemadar's highest monthly emoluments are Rs. 1,871 and Rs. 3,344 respectively, while some of these officers receive no allowance at all.

There are 3,064 horses in all; besides which, there are 26 *asemsis*, 45 elephants, 24 camels, 7 guns, 86 bullocks, 69 *wintias*, 18 *palhis* and other paraphernalia.

The total cost in 1303 Fasli, was Rs. 10,46,627, as against Rs. 40,70,460, in 1302 Fasli. The decrease in cost is due to a decrease in strength of 21 men and 19 horses. During the year under report, an aggregate saving of Rs. 2,23,872 was effected from the Budget grant, under the heads of salaries of vacancies, fines, branding fees, &c.

343. There were 23,493 arms of different kinds in the magazines, during the year. There is an establishment of armours to look after the arms and to execute necessary repairs. There is also a manufactory for small arms.

344. Of the troops above shown, 5,402 men, 1,527 horses, 1 elephant, 1 camel and 2 *wintias*, are stationed in the districts. The cost of the district troops amounted in 1303 Fasli, to Rs. 10,22,012. Formerly, the Thirai Talukdars, with the designation of "Mohntani-in-Fauj," commanded the troops in each district. A few years ago, it was resolved to send out military men, selected from the city, to be in charge of the troops, with the title of "Muntazim." All the districts, with the exception of Elgundah, Lingalur, Nalgundah, Parbhani and Sirpur Tandur, were provided with Muntazims.

345. The Nizam Mahlab troops are composed of two detachments, one of which is stationed at Keshavgiri and the other at Maisteram. In the following statement, the strength of the troops is shown.

| Place of Location. | Commissioned. | Non-commissioned. | Total. |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------|
| Keshavgiri ...     | 721           | 82                | 803    |
| Maisteram ...      | 428           | 35                | 463    |
| Total              | 1,149         | 117               | 1,266  |

There are 41 commissioned and 142 non-commissioned officers. There is one Band Sergeant, one Naisk and 24 bandmen, and 64 boys. These form eleven companies, each of which comprises three commissioned and 13 non-commissioned native officers, and 34 men.

Arabs in the force number 882, while those born in Hyderabad make up only 84. There are 103 Northern Indians, 23 Madrasas and 169 Deccans.

The troops furnish, like the Irregulars, guards, principally for His Highness' Palaces. The Budget grant for the year was Rs. 3,01,243, which, with Rs. 6,537, realised by fines, &c., were expended on the up-keep of the troops.

346. The contingent of Sikhs, that originally formed part of the Irregular Troops, is now placed under the Inspector-General of District Police, and is mainly employed as an armed police force in the districts. There are 978 unmounted men, with a complement of 21 horses and 7 *minas*; the number of sowars is 103 with 120 horses. The expenditure was Rs. 1,90,320, of which the unmounted force cost Rs. 1,45,569 and the sowars, Rs. 45,102.

## CHAPTER IV.

## PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

## Section I.

## Weather and Crops.

347. His Highness' Dominions receive their rain supply chiefly from the south-west monsoon; but also to some extent from the north-east monsoon. The greater part of

Rainfall.

the Aurangabad division, and parts of the Gulbargah and Bidar divisions, are mostly affected by the south-west monsoon. On the other hand, the districts of the Warangal division and other districts in the southern and eastern portions of the country, are dependent on the north-east monsoon, to fill the tanks for the irrigation of the late rice crops, as also for the rabi crop.

The south-west monsoon of 1303 Fasl was on the whole a favourable one, although a prolonged break in the middle caused considerable damage to the cotton and other kharif crops in many parts, and late rain in October 1303 caused damage to the rabi crops in the Bir, Parbhani and Bidar districts. The north-east monsoon was favourable. Compared with the preceding year, the average rainfall in the four divisions was as follows:—

| Division.  | 1302 F. |        | 1303 F. |        |
|------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
|            | Inches. | cents. | Inches. | cents. |
| Aurangabad | ... 50  | 38     | ... 39  | 63     |
| Bidar      | ... 56  | 35     | ... 32  | 41     |
| Gulbargah  | ... 42  | 60     | ... 20  | 55     |
| Warangal   | ... 44  | 31     | ... 37  | 4      |

It will be seen from the above figures, that, except in the Bidar division, the rainfall of 1303 Fasl was very much lighter than the rainfall of the preceding year. But in 1302 Fasl the rainfall in many parts was excessive, and on the whole, 1303 Fasl was the better season of the two.

348. The chief crops in the Mahrattwara part of the country are cotton, jawari, wheat and linseed. In the Telingana part of the country, the chief crops are rice and jawari

Crops.

and, in some parts, cotton.

The cultivation of castor seed is spreading rapidly in some parts of the Telingana country.

349. There has been no real famine since the year 1877; but a partial failure of the south-west monsoon in 1890, and the almost total failure of the north-east monsoon in that

Scarcity.

year, caused distress in the districts continuous with the Madras Presidency.

Enquiries, made locally, showed that 14 talukas were more or less affected by the failure of the rains. Relief works, in the shape of repairs to roads and tanks, and the construction and repair of wells, were started as soon as it became appar-



ent that the people were in distress. They were continued for five months, *i. e.*, up to the 8th September 1891, the daily average attendance being about 15,404, distributed as follows:—

| District.           | Average attendance. |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Raichur ... ..      | 2,330               |
| Lingsugur ... ..    | 4,803               |
| Nalgundah ... ..    | 6,022               |
| Mahbub Nagar ... .. | 1,714               |
| Warangal ... ..     | 526                 |
| Total ... ..        | 15,404              |

The grazing lands of the Nalgundah district, including four rannahs from which the annual revenue is Rs. 6,000, were thrown open free of charge, to the ryots of the Raichur and Lingsugur districts, and this no doubt saved the lives of several thousand head of cattle.

Although the assessment in the Raichur and Lingsugur districts is fixed at specially low rates, in consideration of periodical failures of the rainfall, and no remissions are supposed to be given in years of drought, still, in the six talukas most affected, Government remitted altogether Rs. 66,167 of land revenue, and postponed the collection, to a more favourable season, of Rs. 1,09,688.

Fortunately the rains of 1891 were favourable and since then, although the seasons have been variable, there has been no general cause for complaint.

## Section II. Manufactures.

350. There are three Spinning and Weaving Mills within the dominions, Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, employing 2,077 hands, as shown in the following statement:—

| Name of Mill.                         | Name of owner.                                    | Number of Spindles. | Number of Looms. | Average No. of hands employed daily. |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Hyderabad Mill.                       | Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. | 15,732              | 205              | 637                                  |
| Mahbub Shahi Mill                     | Mahbub Shahi Gollbargah Mills Co., Ltd.           | 20,000              | 220              | 800                                  |
| Aurangabad Spinning and Weaving Mill. | A. Akhildandya, Dornaswami Aiyer & Co.            | 16,506              | 184              | 650                                  |
| Total                                 |   | 52,238              | 609              | 2,077                                |

351. Besides these, there are Cotton Presses, Ginning Factories, Flour and Oil Mills, and other factories, as shown under:—

| Description.                      | Name of owner.                            | Place of working. | District.   |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------|-------------|
| Cotton Press and Ginning Factory. | Mulla Abdul Kyum and Anandiah.            | Aurangabad.       | Aurangabad. |
| Do.                               | Woman Ganesh Sathe.                       | Ajanta.           | Aurangabad. |
| Cotton Press.                     | Cotton Press Co., Raichur.                | Raichur.          | Raichur.    |
| Do.                               | Sahdapatni Mudelar.                       | do.               | do.         |
| Do.                               | Raichur Press Company.                    | do.               | do.         |
| Do.                               | G. Harcourt, Esq.                         | Yadgiri.          | do.         |
| Do.                               | Humble A. Sahdapatni Mudelar.             | Warangal.         | Warangal.   |
| Cotton Ginning Factory.           | Paridoonji Pestooji.                      | Pella Kandra-bad. | Aurangabad. |
| Do.                               | Shirval.                                  | Dhursadi.         | Bir.        |
| Do.                               | S. Canzio.                                | Pilur.            | Bir.        |
| Do.                               | Lingappa Chetty.                          | Keshitagi.        | Lingsugur.  |
| Do.                               | Hal Gangader.                             | Latur.            | Naldurg.    |
| Deccan Flour and Oil Mills.       | Hajee Sajan Lalji.                        | Hyderabad.        | Hyderabad.  |
| Hyderabad do.                     | Hyd. (Deccan) Flour & Oil Mills Co., Ltd. | do.               | do.         |
| Muktadir Jung Oil Mill.           | Haji Shiraji.                             | Jalnapur.         | Aurangabad. |
| Oil Mill.                         | Gangaram & Manekji.                       | Aundhar.          | do.         |
| Saw Mill.                         | Evans & Co.                               | Hyderabad.        | Hyderabad.  |
| Tile factory.                     | Tile Factory Co.                          | do.               | do.         |
| Deccan Ice Factory.               | Deccan Ice Factory Company.               | do.               | do.         |
| Ice Factory.                      | Haji Tyeb Ali.                            | do.               | do.         |
| Do.                               | A. Abdul & Co.                            | do.               | do.         |

352. There are also many valuable indigenous manufactures, for which precise or accurate statistics are not available, of which the following are the most important.

Other Manufactures.

Kamkhab or gold cloth, embroidered muslins, brocade of coloured silk, with gold and silver thread, manufactured chiefly in Patthan and Aurangabad.

Carpets and rugs, for which Warangal is particularly noted.

Tassa silk.

Porian paper.

Bidar ware, consisting of vases, wash-basin basins, cups, dishes, boxes, bowls, &c., manufactured from an alloy of copper, lead and tin or zinc, and beautifully inlaid with flowers and other ornaments of gold and silver. This ware takes its name from Bidar, which is the seat of its manufacture.

Steel manufactured out of iron ore, and used for making swords, spear-heads, &c.

Sword-blades, knives, daggers, muskets, &c.

Military accoutrements and leather goods.

Pottery.

## Section III.

## Trade.

353. The statistics of the trade of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions are based upon Customs Returns and Railway Traffic Returns.

## Customs Returns.

354. The Customs Returns relate to the duty levied on all articles comprised in the Customs Tariff, that enter or leave the dominions, through the ordinary trade routes that intersect the frontier or by rail. The custom-houses are grouped under nine Mahals or divisions, five of which, namely, Naldurg, Jalna, Lingasagar, Rajura and Kolad, deal exclusively with road-borne traffic, while the remaining four, Gulbargah, Warangal and the stations of Hyderabad and Secunderabad deal with both rail and road-borne traffic.

355. The value of the principal imports and exports, as ascertained by the customs department, during the years 1902 and 1903

## Imports and Exports.

is shown in the following statement. The returns give no information regarding imports or exports of grains which are exempt from duty, or of articles imported by persons who are exempt from payment of duty.

| Articles  | Imports.            |         | Articles                  | Exports.            |         |
|---|---------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------|
|   | Value in Rs. 1,000. |         |                           | Value in Rs. 1,000. |         |
|   | 1902 F.             | 1903 F. |                           | 1902 F.             | 1903 F. |
|   | Rs.                 | Rs.     |                           | Rs.                 | Rs.     |
| Piece goods ... ..                              | 1,10.00             | 1,11.02 | Cornals ... ..            | 71.39               | 46.99   |
| Yarns ... ..                                    | 31.01               | 35.12   | Cotton ... ..             | 1,49.23             | 1,28.14 |
| Raw silk ... ..                                 | 12.41               | 12.78   | Lined ... ..              | 67.85               | 66.21   |
| Salt ... ..                                     | 68.04               | 62.58   | Til seed ... ..           | 44.08               | 24.36   |
| Sugar ... ..                                    | 12.78               | 12.80   | Castor seed ... ..        | ...                 | 6.47    |
| Fruits (fresh and dry) ... ..                   | 24.10               | 31.51   | Groundnut ... ..          | 60                  | 54.60   |
| Bottle soda ... ..                              | 18.43               | 12.87   | Lodges ... ..             | 8.43                | 10.70   |
| Horns, cattle, &c. ... ..                       | 35.22               | 34.95   | Orls and glass ... ..     | 10.42               | 18.97   |
| Copper and brass utensils and<br>vessels ... .. | 10.94               | 7.20    | Timber ... ..             | 7.21                | 5.97    |
| Iron ... ..                                     | 11.17               | 9.01    | Piece goods ... ..        | 12.08               | 15.35   |
| Timber ... ..                                   | 10.15               | 10.15   | Hides ... ..              | 20.49               | 20.44   |
| Other articles ... ..                           | 1,41.28             | 1,50.16 | Horns, cattle, &c. ... .. | 21.72               | 21.68   |
|   |                     |         | Other articles ... ..     | 29.41               | 44.05   |
| Total ... ..                                    | 4,79.49             | 5,15.02 | Total ... ..              | 4,61.28             | 4,99.85 |

It will be seen from the above statement that the value of imports as well as of exports has increased by 36 and 25 lakhs of rupees respectively, giving a total increase in trade of 61 lakhs. The imports were 515 lakhs, as against 480 lakhs

of exports, which means that the imports exceeded the exports in value by over 28 lakhs of rupees. Thus there has been a drain to that extent on the resources of the country. As cultivation extends in the Telengana portion of the country, and as the Mining industry is developed, it may be expected that in time the balance of trade will be turned in favour of the country.

356. The Railway returns differ from the Customs returns in one important particular, *i.e.*, they include grain. The

## Railway Returns.

Eastern section of the Railway communicates with Bezwada, Ellore and other parts of the Madras Presidency, while the line to Wadi connects the capital with the Bombay districts, and those of the Southern Presidency adjoining Raichur. In the following statement, the principal imports and exports by railway, from foreign lines, via Wadi and Bezwada, excluding the railway stations on that part of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line running through this State, are shown in tons.

| Articles.                          | IMPORTS IN TONS.                 |                       |                       |                       |                       | EXPORTS IN TONS.                 |                       |                       |                       |                       | Grand total of Exports to Imports in tons. |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|
|                                    | By Indian Presidency coast line. | By Indian Presidency. | By Indian Presidency. | By Indian Presidency. | By Indian Presidency. | By Indian Presidency coast line. | By Indian Presidency. | By Indian Presidency. | By Indian Presidency. | By Indian Presidency. |  |
|                                    | By Indian Presidency coast line. | By Indian Presidency. | By Indian Presidency. | By Indian Presidency. | By Indian Presidency. | By Indian Presidency coast line. | By Indian Presidency. | By Indian Presidency. | By Indian Presidency. | By Indian Presidency. |  |
| Cotton raw ...                     | ...                              | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | ...                              | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | 1  |
| Do. Period and yarn (European) ... | 1,141                            | 26                    | ...                   | 1,000                 | ...                   | ...                              | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | 1,000                                      |
| Do. do. (Indian) ...               | 161                              | ...                   | ...                   | 12                    | 188                   | ...                              | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | 181  |
| Do. Piece goods (European) ...     | 1,105                            | 226                   | ...                   | 1,397                 | ...                   | ...                              | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | 1,397                                      |
| Do. do. (Indian) ...               | 115                              | 298                   | 141                   | 471                   | 15                    | ...                              | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | 507  |
| Grains ...                         | 8,156                            | 41                    | 1,388                 | 20,805                | 32,737                | 340                              | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | 33,979                                     |
| Linned ...                         | ...                              | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | 11,10                            | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | 11,10                                      |
| Castor seed ...                    | ...                              | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | 52,894                           | 14,808                | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | 67,702                                     |
| Other seeds ...                    | 179                              | 25                    | ...                   | 25                    | 25                    | 4,797                            | 692                   | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | 5,489                                      |
| Kerosine oil ...                   | ...                              | 1,021                 | 762                   | 366                   | 1,649                 | ...                              | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | 1,649                                      |
| Hides, skins and horns ...         | ...                              | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | 54                               | 266                   | 1,385                 | ...                   | ...                   | 2,296                                      |
| Beer and spirits ...               | ...                              | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | ...                              | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | 1,627                                      |
| Salt ...                           | 20,608                           | 1,818                 | ...                   | 5,121                 | 22,945                | ...                              | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | 22,945                                     |
| Sugar ...                          | 10                               | 104                   | 201                   | ...                   | 2,002                 | ...                              | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | 2,002                                      |
| Spices ...                         | 24                               | 234                   | 24                    | 434                   | 714                   | 34                               | 167                   | 271                   | ...                   | ...                   | 1,549                                      |
| Timber ...                         | 6                                | 1,692                 | 21                    | 48                    | 1,671                 | 276                              | 24                    | 302                   | 109                   | ...                   | 2,065                                      |
| Tobacco ...                        | ...                              | 1,161                 | 58                    | 1,496                 | 58                    | ...                              | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | 1,284                                      |
| Iron ...                           | 142                              | 2,500                 | 149                   | 11                    | 2,541                 | ...                              | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | 2,541                                      |
| Fruits and provisions ...          | 229                              | 1,100                 | 2,518                 | 668                   | 3,315                 | 42                               | ...                   | 102                   | 89                    | ...                   | 3,309                                      |
| Total ...                          | 29,710                           | 52,062                | 7,690                 | 25,916                | 77,244                | 362                              | 27,290                | 49,117                | 1,066                 | 49,332                | 1,25,576                                   |

357. The following separate statement is given to show the details of the different grains carried during the year 1894. The figures in this statement do not tally with the corresponding figures in the preceding statement, because there are certain stations on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway situated within the dominions, which are treated by the Railway Company as foreign stations, although they are not really so, and consignments from them to Hyderabad are not imports from beyond the frontier. To obtain a perfectly accurate return of the imports of grain, all such consignments should be eliminated from the statement, but this is not possible. It may also be explained that the chief grain exporting districts of His Highness' territory are those in the Aurangabad and Galabargah divisions, which are not touched by the railway, and consequently all exports from these districts are either despatched from stations on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway between Raichur and Dabul, or taken by road across the frontier to the nearest point on the railway.

Grains.

| Grains.      | IMPORTS (in tons) to |            |                 |        | EXPORTS (in tons) FROM |            |                 |        | EXCESS OF IMPORTS OVER EXPORTS (in tons). |            |                 |        |
|--------------|----------------------|------------|-----------------|--------|------------------------|------------|-----------------|--------|---|------------|-----------------|--------|
|              |                      |            |                 |        |                        |            |                 |        |   |            |                 |        |
|              | Secunderabad.        | Hyderabad. | Other stations. | Total. | Secunderabad.          | Hyderabad. | Other stations. | Total. | Secunderabad.                             | Hyderabad. | Other stations. | Total. |
| 1            | 2                    | 3          | 4               | 5      | 6                      | 7          | 8               | 9      | 10  | 11         | 12              | 13     |
| Wheat ...    | 2,227                | 8,181      | 288             | 10,736 | 1                      | 1          | 8               | 10     | 2,227                                     | 8,177      | 289             | 10,693 |
| Rice ...     | 22                   | 48         | 62              | 132    | 316                    | 2,622      | 3,224           | 3,540  | 2,600                                     | 2,642      | 3,540           | 3,540  |
| Jowar ...    | 358                  | 2,776      | 8,098           | 11,232 | ...                    | 7          | 32              | 39     | 2,765                                     | 2,765      | 8,066           | 11,091 |
| Grain ...    | 900                  | 3,314      | 64              | 4,278  | ...                    | ...        | 5               | 930    | 3,314                                     | 64         | 4,278           | ...    |
| Other grains | 915                  | 1,186      | 387             | 2,488  | 2                      | 1          | 184             | 207    | 915                                       | 1,186      | 386             | 2,385  |
| Total        | 4,819                | 13,509     | 8,629           | 26,957 | 320                    | 2,630      | 3,263           | 4,213  | 4,718                                     | 15,951     | 13,884          | 25,745 |

358. Further particulars regarding fluctuations in trade, notably in cotton, ground-nuts, sugar, &c., have been discussed in the section on Customs in Chapter II.

Other articles.

#### Section IV. Public Works.

##### PART I.—GENERAL.

359. The budget grant of the year, amounted to Rs. 24,00,000, appropriated as follows:—

| Branch.                 | Original works. | Repairs. | Establishment. | Total.    |
|-------------------------|-----------------|----------|----------------|-----------|
|                         | Rs.             | Rs.      | Rs.            | Rs.       |
| Buildings and Roads ... | 4,70,800        | 5,17,600 | 4,11,600       | 14,00,000 |
| Irrigation ...          | 4,91,100        | 2,06,000 | 3,02,900       | 10,00,000 |
| Total                   | 9,61,900        | 7,23,600 | 7,14,500       | 24,00,000 |

360. The expenditure of the year under all heads, and that of the five previous years, as compared with the budget grant of each year, is given in the following statement.

| Fiscal Year. | Budget Grant. | EXPENDITURE.    |           |                |                         |             | Balance.  |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------|
|              |               | Original works. | Repairs.  | Establishment. | Stipends or allowances. | Total.      |           |
|              | Rs.           | Rs.             | Rs.       | Rs.            | Rs.                     | Rs.         | Rs.       |
| 1893 ...     | 24,00,000     | 7,50,000        | 4,64,800  | 5,62,900       | 3,16,188                | 16,94,888   | 5,05,712  |
| 1892 ...     | 24,00,000     | 3,72,700        | 4,73,100  | 5,17,284       | 1,86,784                | 15,49,878   | 7,50,122  |
| 1891 ...     | 23,07,200     | 3,36,100        | 9,83,500  | 4,57,100       | 1,49,440                | 29,67,540   | 1,29,860  |
| 1890 ...     | 24,00,000     | 2,73,200        | 8,43,000  | 5,42,000       | 1,38,200                | 18,78,100   | 5,21,900  |
| 1889 ...     | 25,00,000     | 3,73,000        | 8,92,900  | 5,91,600       | 1,00,000                | 19,53,500   | 5,46,500  |
| 1888 ...     | 25,00,000     | 5,51,800        | 7,78,500  | 6,36,000       | ...                     | 19,67,100   | 5,42,900  |
| Total        | 1,45,97,000   | 23,16,000       | 48,33,000 | 34,07,188      | 8,16,862                | 1,14,18,428 | 31,79,572 |

361. In the subjoined statement, the items of expenditure incurred under the several heads of Public Works are shown for each district and division, &c:—

Details of expenditure.

[illegible]

362. The principal buildings constructed during the year are detailed below.

Civil dispensaries were built at Karim Nagar, Jagtial, Indur, Gangawati, Yadgiri, Nalgundah and Bhongir; a male ward was reconstructed in the Afzalganj hospital, and first class Hakim's quarters were constructed at Indur, Bidar and Bhongir.

Of school buildings, there was only one built,—the district school at Indur. A travellers' bungalow was constructed at Jalson.

First class post office buildings at Kariu Nagar and Indur, and one second class at Chittapur, besides Postmaster's quarters at Galbargah, and runners' Chowkies or quarters in the districts of Raichur (18,) Warangal (23,) and Nalgundah (20,) were commenced during the year.

Among the other buildings taken in hand, may be mentioned custom houses at Gulbargah and Dharasen, Cutcherry buildings at Erumalla (Nalgandah), Madnoon (Lingsugur) and the Tehsil Cutcheries of Warangal, Narainpet and Jalsa, and Police Stations in Lingsugur and Mahbab Nagar, a gymkhana building and the Malkota shooting box in Warangal, and last a clock tower in Hyderabad City.

Repairs of buildings, worth noting, are re-roofing Dharasoo jail, now converted into District Cutcheries, and repairs to Afzalganj hospital and the Subadar's bungalow at Pattanchera.

363. During the year the Lingampalli Bridge, costing Rs. 14,700, was undertaken and nearly finished, as well as a bridge across the Theongunmadugu causeway.

Railway Feeder Roads sanctioned and started during the year, were—

From Mominpett to Gollinguda.  
 " Neckonda to Narasumpett.  
 " Jengraon to Nawabpett.  
 " Mankota to Koorary.  
 " Kasanmudram to Nellicoodoor.  
 " Mankota to Narasumpett.

Out of a total estimate of Rs. 66,255 on these roads, a sum of only Rs. 12,843 was spent. The principal roads constructed or repaired were—

|                           | Estimated | Actual Expenditure<br>in 1961 F. |
|---------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
|                           | Rs.       | Rs.                              |
| Toka road                 | 3,34,161  | 49,707                           |
| Jalna road                | 2,43,305  | 20,101                           |
| Mominabad—Kulbun road     | 1,95,495  | 2,670                            |
| Ghat road at Amrahad      | 37,308    | 9,333                            |
| Behind Nagar—Jumkhar road | 38,279    | 4,439                            |
| Chimote—Nandgaon road     | 21,962    | 1,016                            |

The largest sums spent on the maintenance of roads were on the five sub-division roads of the Hyderabad district, the Gulbargah road, Nagpur road, Latier-Yelsi road, Hyderabad-Husamkunda road, Hyderabad-Karaul road, Masulipatnam road, and the Jalna, Toka, Nandgaon and Pithan roads.

354. The total charges for all establishments amounted to 43-4 per cent on the works and repairs expenditure of the year. This is exclusive of the Public Works

Establishment.

Department Audit office, the cost of which is charged against the Accountant General's Department.

355. Plans and Estimates have been prepared under the supervision of

Hyderabad City Water Works.

Mr. George Palmer, M. Inst. C. E., Chief Engineer, for the water supply of the City of Hyderabad.

The scheme is briefly as follows. The water will be taken from the Mir Alam tank, situated about 2 miles to the west of the city, and which, in addition to commanding extensive areas of rice, sugarcane and garden cultivation, already affords a partial, though as regards quality, very unsatisfactory supply, to the inhabitants by means of open channels and old masonry ducts and pipes. The Mir Alam tank, when full, has a water spread of 640 acres and contains 10,875,000 cubic yards or nearly 1,748 millions of gallons. The tank is supplied by—(1) the direct drainage of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  square miles, (2) a channel from a dam across the river Esce, which has a drainage area above this dam of 556 square miles, (3) the drainage of 14 square miles into the above named channel and, (4) a supplementary supply from the Ibrahimpatam channel which also taps the Esce river at a point nearer its source. This the storage reservoir for the City Water Supply is already provided and is one which, properly controlled, is never likely to fail.

The present population of the city of Hyderabad and of those suburbs that lie on the south side of the river Musi, is estimated at 180,000, while the supply is calculated at 15 gallons per head per day, for 200,000 people. The water will be filtered immediately after leaving the Mir Alam tank, by the usual sand filters, and conducted by a 22 inch cast iron main to a Service Reservoir, at a convenient spot near the city wall; thence it will flow by two mains, commencing at 12 inch and 20 inch diameters, high and low level, respectively, into the city and suburbs and be distributed by sub-mains varying from the sizes just mentioned down to 3 inches. Public stand-posts, fire and road-watering hydrants will be placed in convenient situations, and hose connections will be made to public buildings, and to private houses at the cost of the occupiers.

The estimates for the whole work are as follows:—

|  | Rs.              |
|--|------------------|
| Outlet and screening tower at Mir Alam tank  | 10,438           |
| Filter Beds  | 91,024           |
| Service Reservoirs   | 1,85,958         |
| Masonry cisterns on high level main  | 4,538            |
| 22 inch main pipe from Mir Alam tank to filter beds and service reservoir, including laying                              | 1,72,804         |
| Mains and distribution pipes throughout the City and suburbs, including hydrants, stand-posts, &c., and including laying | 4,95,713         |
| Cost of improvements to channels supplying Mir Alam tank about   | 60,000           |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>10,20,475</b> |

The cost of the works amounts to a little over Rs. 5 per head of the population.

His Highness' Government have sanctioned this outlay. The supplying and laying of all the cast iron pipes and fittings has been given on contract to Messrs. Richardson and Crundall of Bombay, who have already nearly completed the supplying of the pipes and the work of laying is progressing well. The contracts for the construction of the filter beds, service reservoirs and other masonry works, have been let to local firms and a commencement has recently been made on them. It is expected that by the end of the Fasil year 1305, (October 1895) the works will be nearing completion, though it is hoped that by the hot season of next year, it will be possible to give a partial supply of wholesome potable water.

In connection with the water supply of the City of Hyderabad, it should be mentioned that the whole supply as above described is given by gravitation only. A small portion of the City, however, equal to about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the whole area, is situated at too high a level to be thus supplied. It would have been necessary to pump the water to this portion, had not Nawab Sir Asman Jah Bahadur, K.C.I.E., constructed a tank or reservoir at Julpalli, some 3 miles due south of Hyderabad, and laid thence a 10 inch main to the City, at a total cost of about 2½ lakhs, the expense of which he has borne himself. It is believed that it is the intention of Nawab Sir Asman Jah Bahadur to grant the greater part of the water thus supplied, for the City's use, and thus the extra cost that would have been entailed by the necessity of pumping will be avoided.

356. A portion of the suburbs of the City of Hyderabad lying to the north of the river Musi is well supplied with potable water from the Hussaini Saagar tank.

In 1888 works were completed by the British Public Works Department, under the superintendence of the Superintendent Engineer for Barrs and Secretary to the Resident in the Public Works Department, for the water supply of the Residency Bazarra. His Highness' Government paid a share of the cost of the main pipe from the Hussaini Saagar tank to the filter beds, on the understanding that the pipe would be common to both the Residency Bazarra and the Chaudarghat Water Works. The latter works were commenced in 1889, completed, so far as the principal distributing main was concerned, in 1891, and two more mains have been added in the current year, 1895. Early in 1894, the unhealthy condition of a hamlet called Kotha Basti, in the heart of the large district known as Chaudarghat, was brought prominently to the notice of Government, and it was shown by the medical officers that the frequent outbreaks of epidemic disease that occurred in this hamlet, were mainly due to the bad supply of water that the inhabitants were dependent on. Sanction was therefore accorded by Government to the extension of the water works to this locality. As Kotha Basti is situated at too high a level for the pipes to command it by gravitation, pumping had to be resorted to, and a steam pump delivering 1,000 gallons in 12 hours, from the filter beds to a service reservoir in the centre of the Basti, was provided. This is capable of giving a supply of 5 gallons per head per day of 12 hours to the 6,000 inhabitants of the Basti. The water is distributed by public taps in the reservoir itself, and by pipes leading from the reservoir to stand-posts at convenient places.

The cost of the Chadarghat Water Works has been—

|   | Rs.             |
|---|-----------------|
| Slate of pipe from the Hussain Sangar tank to the filter beds at Naraingradah ..... | 43,290          |
| Filter beds at Naraingradah .....   | 43,163          |
| Service reservoir at Bogulunkuta .....  | 78,645          |
| 12 inch Pipe from the filter beds to service reservoir .....                        | 50,158          |
| 12 inch Main and Distribution pipes laid in 1891 .....                              | 86,124          |
| 16 " and 8 " main and distribution pipes laid in 1895 .....                         | 62,972          |
| Cost of Kotla Basti supply .....  | 27,892          |
| <b>Total .....</b>  | <b>4,01,152</b> |

The population is 60,000 and the works are capable of giving a supply of 15 gallons per head per day. The total cost has been at the rate of Rupees 6-12-0 per head of the population. The portion of Chadarghat supplied by these water works, with the exception of Kotla Basti, is only that which lies at a level sufficiently low to enable it to be supplied by gravitation. It includes, however, the parts most thickly populated, as well as those inhabited by the poorest classes. A large portion of Chadarghat lies at too high a level for a gravitation supply, and it is proposed to supply this district from a pumping station and filters at the Hussain Sangar itself, with a service reservoir at a suitable elevation. The cost of this has been estimated by Mr. G. Palmer, Chief Engineer, at Rs. 4,50,000 for a supply of 20 gallons per head per day to a population of 58,000. The question is under the consideration of the Chadarghat Municipality.

367. This work was provided to meet the want of a pure water supply for the cantonment and its suburbs at Aurangabad.

Aurangabad Water Works. For several years, the cantonment of Aurangabad had frequent visitations of cholera, owing to the scanty and contaminated supply provided from the Kawa, a small stream flowing along the eastern boundary of the cantonment, dividing it from the city and receiving all the drainage of the latter.

Various schemes had been proposed for drawing supplies from the Ancient City water works, but there were reasons against the adoption of any of these. In 1892 however, His Highness' Government intimated that, considering the necessities of the cantonment, it was proposed to meet the cost of a liberal water supply and a project independent of any of the existing ones was called for. Accordingly, in the same year, a project amounting to Rs. 2,20,770 was submitted and sanctioned by the Government, and in November 1893 the cantonment received its first supply of pure potable water.

The work consists of an infiltration gallery and duct sunk 15 feet below the bed of the river, and 40 feet below the natural surface of the country. It intercepts the subterranean flow of the springs fed from a rainfall area of 13 square miles and is calculated to yield 1,095,120 gallons in 24 hours. This supply is conveyed, by a cast iron main 5½ miles in length, to a service reservoir, situated on an eminence on the borders of the cantonment. The gallery is 3,800 feet long, 2 feet wide and 5 feet high, with a roof of stone slabs. The sides are built of 2 feet piers of mortar laid masonry, alternately with 2 feet of brick without mortar, which latter is the infiltrating medium. The reservoir, built entirely of concrete, consists of 2 covered basins independent of each other holding two days' supply for

the population of 10,000, inhabiting the cantonment. The main consists of two miles of 9 inch, and 3½ miles of 7 inch, cast iron pipes, the former laid at a gradient of 1/4 inch and the latter 1/32 inch. This main delivers the requisite supply for the cantonment, viz., 2,00,000 gallons in eight hours. The country traversed is very undulating, which has necessitated the provision of a number of air scour valves.

A four inch sub-main for a length of two miles provided outside of the service reservoir, supplies the Cavalry lines and the several hamlets *en route*, and special provision is made at the reservoir to produce extra pressure for fire service in the cantonment. By coupling the inlet with the outlet pipes by means of valves in the reservoir the whole pressure of supply from the gallery is made effective at the cantonment hydrants. A branch 3 inch pipe also supplies the Bibi Makhum cisterns and fountains, thus restoring its water works which have been in ruin for upwards of a century.

The distribution of the water in the cantonment has been undertaken by the Bersar Engineer, on an estimate amounting to Government Rupees 42,000, sanctioned by the Resident.

The work may be considered practically completed, as it was declared open by Mr. T. Chichele Plowden, the Resident, in December last. The cost has been as follows:—

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Infiltration gallery and duct including collecting well ..... | Rs. 57,760      |
| Cast iron main .....  | 1,15,424        |
| Service reservoir .....                                       | 22,070          |
| Sub main to Cavalry lines .....                               | 20,612          |
| Branch pipe and fittings to Bibi Makhum .....                 | 800             |
| Contingencies .....   | 4,065           |
| <b>Total Rs. ....</b>   | <b>2,20,770</b> |

368. The Malik Ambar water works in the city of Aurangabad, were constructed in the year 1608 Hiji, by one Malik Ambar, during the regency of Malik Ambar, the Varie of the Emperor Shah Jehan, who was in his minority. It is said to have cost Rs. 2,35,000 and its construction extended over a period of four years.

The source of supply is from subterranean infiltration, provided by a rainfall area of 12 square miles, collected in a gallery constructed in the trappan formation of the subsoil of the country. This gallery starts in a depression in the proximity of the Ursul river and after skirting for some distance its banks, crosses the river and ends. It is sunk 42 feet below the surface of the country, is 9,400 feet long, 3 feet wide and from 6 to 10 feet high. The roof is a brick arch supported with the surface at intervals of 200 and 300 feet. The yield was gauged and found to be 1,705,535 gallons in 24 hours. An escape known as the "Chudder Bamba" is provided and at the crossing of the river there are two syphons composed of two rudely hewn stone pipes each of 12 inches diameter.

The gallery ends at the second syphon as all infiltration causes the c, and the water is conveyed by an underground conduit to a cistern, known as the "gai mookh" or "cow's mouth," where there is a stone figure of a bull. The stone pipes forming the syphons are in a dilapidated condition, as only one fourth of the supply yielded by the gallery reaches the "gai mookh." From this cistern the water is conveyed in an earthen pipe, which is encased in concrete and rubble masonry, to the "kazzara," a storage cistern, situated near the Delhi gate. This pipe and another, the Shah Ganj pipe, supply the greater part of the city and an open channel supplies the sparsely populated western section of the city.

In 1886, fears were entertained of a water famine, owing to the state of disrepair this work was in, and Government sanctioned Rs. 28,000 to clear the gallery of silt and to provide a cast iron main, capable of conveying the combined water of the pipes and open channel. The work was undertaken and completed the same year as an emergent work. The long neglected gallery was cleared of all silt, the man-holes properly built up in masonry, an eight inch cast iron main was provided from the Delhi gate to the Shah Ganj cistern, and thence to the Tehsil category, near the Barkul gate, by a 6 inch cast iron pipe; and a plentiful supply of water was thus obtained for two successive years. The syphons were left untouched, as the substitution of the necessary large cast iron pipes would have involved a large expenditure. An old masonry conduit, leading from the "gai mookh" to a water tower known as the "Shah Ganj Bamba," having at this time been discovered, it was taken advantage of, and the water flowing along the open channel was diverted into it.

A sufficient quantity of cast iron pipes not being procurable in India, at the time these improvements were being effected, Doulton's stone-ware pipes were introduced through this conduit and the 8 inch cast iron pipe from the Delhi gate through the city. After doing duty for two years, several of the stone-ware pipes were broken, and the water ceased to flow through the cast iron pipes and had to be diverted into the ancient earthen pipes. These latter are at present not only in a state of disrepair but are greatly encrusted, diminishing the supply, and owing to extensive leaks occurring, the city is so badly saturated as to endanger the health of its inhabitants. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 22,000, has been framed by the Public Works Department and submitted for sanction. It provides for the substitution of cast iron pipes for the portion laid in stone-ware, with the addition of a 4 inch sub-main from the "Killa Arrak Buildings" to the Peshwa gate, and smaller connections to connect the present distribution with the cast iron mains.

## PART II—IRRIGATION.

309. An Irrigation Board composed of the Inspector-General of Revenue, the Revenue Secretary, the Chief Engineer and some other officers, was formed in the year 1297 Fasli, to act as an independent sanctioning authority in connection with the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department, and a grant of 10 lakhs a year was placed at its disposal for Irrigation works. The Board had power to select the most suitable works, and in short had complete control over the Irrigation Branch both as regards the Public Works Department, and the Revenue Department.

The Board, after working for six years, was abolished in the beginning of 1303 Fasli, its duties being transferred to the Muin-ul-Mahan, Public Works Department.

370. The following statement shows the expenditure on Irrigation works, since the Board was first constituted in 1297 Fasli, up to the end of 1303 Fasli.

| FASLI YEAR. | EXPENDITURE WORKS SANCTIONED BY THE BOARD. |           | Grants to Irrigation Department (Rs. 100 marks and exceeding Rs. 750). |           | Grants to Irrigation (Rs. 100 marks and exceeding Rs. 750). |           | EXPENDITURE.         |                    | Total expenditure. |
|-------------|--|-----------|--|-----------|---|-----------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
|             | No.  | Amount.   | No.  | Amount.   | No.   | Amount.   | On Irrigation Works. | On Establishments. |                    |
| 1           | 2  | 3         | 4  | 5         | 6   | 7         | 8                    | 9                  |                    |
| 1297 ... .. | 46   | 5,57,611  | 1,57,500   | 6,56,111  | 3,13,500  | 1,56,000  | 3,13,500             | 3,13,500           | 6,27,000           |
| 1298 ... .. | 60   | 8,78,948  | 1,88,500   | 7,11,448  | 3,58,838  | 2,74,550  | 6,05,298             | 6,05,298           | 12,10,596          |
| 1299 ... .. | 149  | 9,65,867  | 1,77,500   | 11,43,367 | 5,78,444  | 2,72,100  | 8,50,544             | 8,50,544           | 16,93,912          |
| 1300 ... .. | 186  | 5,18,896  | 1,27,500   | 6,46,396  | 7,46,100  | 2,72,100  | 10,18,200            | 10,18,200          | 20,36,400          |
| 1301 ... .. | 74   | 6,54,553  | 1,78,500   | 8,14,053  | 6,91,100  | 2,81,975  | 9,73,075             | 9,73,075           | 19,46,150          |
| 1302 ... .. | 36   | 6,72,518  | 1,31,000   | 8,03,518  | 4,16,250  | 2,44,941  | 6,61,191             | 6,61,191           | 13,22,382          |
| 1303 ... .. | 27   | 1,13,101  | 1,84,000   | 2,97,101  | 4,29,500  | 1,78,600  | 6,08,100             | 6,08,100           | 12,16,200          |
| Total       | 548  | 40,05,139 | 9,69,500   | 49,74,639 | 34,08,278   | 17,19,794 | 51,28,072            | 51,28,072          | 102,56,144         |

It will be seen from these figures that during the six years of the Board's administration, 521 works costing Rs. 38,94,097 were sanctioned, giving an average per annum of 87 works costing Rs. 4,86,762. A statement showing the chief works executed under the sanction of the Board since 1297 Fasli, is given in the Appendix.

In 1303 Fasli, 27 works costing Rs. 1,15,101 were carried out which shows a considerable falling off in the work. It may be mentioned, however, that the sanctions previously given by the Board absorbed the budget grant for 1303 Fasli, and except for repairs, there was little or no room for new expenditure.

The preceding figures are exclusive of grants to district revenue officers, for petty or emergent works, which amounted in the year under report to Rs. 1,84,000 as against Rs. 1,31,000 in the preceding year.

The total expenditure on irrigation in 1303 Fasli was Rs. 6,37,963, of which Rs. 4,59,955 were on works and Rs. 1,78,008 on establishment. The percentage of cost of establishment on works is 38.7.

An unfavourable feature in the working of the year is the large lapsed balance of Rs. 3,02,037, which ought not to have occurred while so many urgent works required attention. One of the causes of this, however, was that the Budget was sanctioned late in the year, and the Public Works Department was not supplied with funds in the early part of the year, which is the season in which most work can be done.

371. During the year under report, the only original irrigation works undertaken were the construction of a weir to the Hussain Sangar Tank cilingula, and of additional works to scouring sluices and waste weirs, &c., for the Gangawati channel. The amounts spent were Rs. 4,900 and Rs. 2,700 respectively.

Besides these, the principal original irrigation works sanctioned by the Irrigation Board, and carried out up to the end of the year, together with the amount expended on each, are hereunder mentioned.

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Nalgandalah.—Restoring Oorlakunda 5 tanks and channel                               | Rs. 30,600 |
| Lispepur.—Constructing aqueducts and irrigation sluices, &c., on Gangawati channels | 21,700     |
| Recher.—Restoring Beechal channel and Jukur anicut                                  | 10,700     |
| Hyderabad.—Erection and extension of weir to Hussain Sangar Tank                    | 9,500      |

372. The maintenance of four channels, namely, the channel under the Hussain Sangar Tank, the Ibrahimpatam, Bolkapur

#### Repairs and Maintenance.

year under report, nearly half of which, Rs. 8,000, was expended on the Ibrahimpatam channel maintenance. The expenditure on the principal tanks repaired during the year 1303 Fash, is shown below:—

|                                   |           |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Iskur.—Sinnala largo tank         | Rs. 9,600 |
| " Malhur "                        | 5,000     |
| Oulbaagah.—Mylawaram Akmalah tank | 7,900     |
| Wecragal.—Kumarapalli tank        | 6,000     |
| " Tannykulla Edla tank            | 5,000     |
| Nalgandalah.—Pairoor anicut       | 6,300     |
| " Marjipal tank                   | 5,000     |
| " Allagadappa Royenpoliem tank    | 5,000     |
| " Ravipand tank                   | 5,000     |

373. An enquiry was made, during the year, into the financial position and working of the General Stores and Workshops

#### General Stores and Workshops.

of the department at Hyderabad. The result of the investigation clearly proving that the concern was being worked at a loss, and that, irrespective of the indirect charges for interest on capital, depreciation, &c., the transactions of past years had resulted in a heavy loss to the State, Government passed orders that the establishment should be closed at the end of the year. Some of the machinery has since been sold or transferred to other departments, and the rest, with the stock, will be sold in due course, or leased with the buildings for the purpose of being worked as a private firm.

374. The Telephone Department is worked and paid entirely by the

#### Telephone Department.

Government. A small annual charge is made against each office supplied with a telephone. The first telephone was put up in the year 1293 Fash. At the close of the year

under review, there were 98 instruments in perfect working order, and the wire connections of these amounted to 291 miles. The instruments were distributed as follows:—

|                        |    |
|------------------------|----|
| City                   | 31 |
| Chadarghat and Suburbs | 62 |
| Secunderabad           | 4  |
| Bolarem                | 1  |
| Total                  | 98 |

They are supplied to all the high officials and nobles of the State, and to all Government officers that require them.

375. A Committee was appointed by the Government during the year to consider and report on the organization and accounts of the department. The members of the Committee were:—

Public Works Department Committee.  
Secretary, P. W. D.  
Superintending Engineer, P. W. D.  
Accountant General.

Auditor, P. W. Accounts.  
One Talukdar.

The Committee held thirteen meetings, and a full report of their proceedings in which certain recommendations were made with regard to organization, pay, allowances and accounts, &c., together with a complete code of accounts and forms were submitted to the Government. An abstract of the report of the proceedings has been laid before the Cabinet Council, for orders.

#### Section V.

#### Railways and Mines.

#### PART I.—RAILWAYS.

##### 1.—THE HODDERSON NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

376. The construction of this line, which was laid from Wadi to Hyderabad, and thence to Secunderabad, a distance of 129 miles, was commenced in the year 1870. The line was made by, and under the direct orders of, the Government of India for His Highness' Government. Funds for the construction expenditure were issued in the first instance from the State Treasury, but in the years 1874 and 1875, loans were raised in England and India for that purpose. The English loan was for £500,000 raised in England and India for that purpose. The sum received on the Indian loan was about bearing interest at six per cent. The sum received on the Indian loan was about 32½ lakhs of H. S. Rupees, equivalent to about £57,000. The actual capital cost of the line, inclusive of land, and exclusive of police and all administrative charges for interest, &c., was more than one million sterling.



The line was opened for traffic in July 1874. It was worked for, and on behalf of, His Highness' Government, in the first instance by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company and afterwards by the Government of India.

377. During the period the line remained the property of the State, and was thus worked as a State Railway, (*i.e.*, to the close of 1884, a period of 10½ years), the net earnings of the line yielded an average annual return of about one and a half per cent on the capital cost. In the earlier years, the earnings were comparatively small, but towards the close of the period named, the financial results of the working were more promising and satisfactory. For the last year of it (1884), the net earnings gave a return of nearly three per cent on the capital.

378. The line was taken over by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, on the first of January 1885. The price paid by the Company for the line was £1,666,666, and the payment was made as follows:—

|  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| In Shares in favour of His Highness' Government...           | £500,000          |
| „ Debentures do. ....  | 241,600           |
| „ Cash for the Guarantee Fund deposited in England ... ..    | 200,000           |
| „ Cash for redemption of the English loan of £500,000 ... .. | 625,000           |
| „ Cash to His Highness' Government ... ..                    | 100,066           |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>£1,666,666</b> |

The shares of the value of £500,000 are still held by His Highness' Government. The Government also holds debentures of the value of £133,100, the remainder having been given, instead of cash, in redemption of shares in the English sterling loan.

379. The accounts of the cost and working of the line, and also the accounts of the sale of it to the Company, were carefully investigated in the Financial Department, in the year 1301 Fikri, and the financial results arrived at were as follows:—

*A. Cost of line and expenses of working, up to the date of sale to the Company.*

| REVENUE.   | H. S. Rs.   |
|--|-------------|
| Capital raised in England and India, traffic earnings, &c. ... ..              | 2,19,28,418 |
| <b>EXPENDITURE.</b>  |             |
| Capital cost of the Railway, working expenses, interest on capital, &c. ... .. | 3,28,73,919 |
| Cost of line to the State, up to the date of its sale to the Company ... ..    | 1,16,43,501 |

*B. Sale of line to the Company.*

| REVENUE.  | H. S. Rs.   |
|---|-------------|
| Price paid for the Railway by the Company ... ..  | 2,50,25,900 |
| <b>EXPENDITURE.</b>   |             |
| Redemption of English and Indian share capital, expenses of transfer, Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk's commission, &c. ... .. | 1,16,72,550 |
| Indian share capital and bonds still to be redeemed ... ..  | 48,94,784   |
| Balance in favour of the Government ... ..  | 90,56,666   |

*Loss—*

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Balance against the Government as shown under A. ... ..  | 1,16,43,501 |
| Difference, or net cost to the State, for the old State Railway, after giving credit for the fall selling price of £1,666,666 ... .. | 25,89,845   |

[Note.—The accounts of the Railway and Mining Companies are kept by the year of the Christian calendar, January to December. The first year made in October of that calendar. The year under review (1301 Fikri) ended on the 20 October 1884. For this report it will therefore be convenient if the figures of the accounts of the Companies are taken for, and up to the end of, the year 1884, and this has accordingly been done. The results exhibited under this arrangement correspond approximately with what the "annual position" was at the end of the year 1299 Fikri.]

**II. H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, "LASHED."**

380. The Company was formed, and the Agreement with His Highness' Government and the Articles of Association of the Company signed, in December 1883. A portion of the capital was raised in 1884, and His Highness' Government paid the guaranteed interest on it for that year. Owing, however, to unavoidable delays in the settlement of preliminary proceedings connected with the accounts and other matters, the line, as stated above, was not made over to the Company until 1885.

Under the Agreement, the Capital of the Company was fixed at £4,500,000, and that sum, on which interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum was guaranteed by His Highness' Government for a period of 20 years, was allotted thus:—

- (a) £2,000,000 in shares and £1,500,000 in redeemable mortgage debentures, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, for the purchase of the State Line and for the construction of the First Section of the new Railway from Secunderabad to Warangal and thence to the Southern Frontier.
- (b) £500,000 of like debentures, and any further sum not exceeding £500,000, to be raised, as agreed between the Government and the Company, for the construction of the Second Section of the new Railway from Warangal to the Northern Frontier.

Of the 5 per cent paid by the Government on the debenture capital, one per cent is set aside as a sinking fund for future redemption or reduction of capital. The guaranteed interest is paid by the Government, and the net earnings of the railway surrendered by the Company to the Government, half yearly, and the difference between the two constitutes the debt of the Company to the Government which is repayable to the latter after the expiration of the period of the guarantee.

The capital subscribed for, to date, has been as follows:—

|                   |           |
|-------------------|-----------|
|                   | £.        |
| Shares ... ..     | 2,000,000 |
| Debentures ... .. | 1,200,000 |
| Total ... ..      | 3,200,000 |

The account of this sum, at the close of 1894, stood thus:—

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
|   | £.        |
| Expenditure on lines open for traffic ... ..  | 2,825,334 |
| Cost of working stock ... ..                  | 206,477   |
| Value of stores and outlay in suspense ... .. | 46,892    |
| Capital balance in hand ... ..                | 37,197    |
| Total ... ..                                  | 3,200,000 |

The capital balance available, will be sufficient to meet the cost of the new locomotive and carriage and wagon workshops, that are now in course of construction, and of the other capital works, that yet remain to be carried out, to thoroughly complete the First Section of the new Railway in all respects. A part of the capital balance in hand is locked up in Rupee paper, which cannot be sold now, except at a very heavy loss.

A small additional sum of about £30,000 may have to be raised to meet the cost of rolling stock, and of the capital share of the cost of replacing the Warren girder bridges on the Wadi-Secunderabad section, by bridges of a different and stronger type, and the orders of the Government sanctioning such addition to the capital of the Company were recently communicated to the Board of Directors.

The original issues, in 1884, of the shares and debentures were at rates much below their par value. The London Stock Exchange current quotations for the shares are considerably above that value. The debentures also stand at a premium. The latest prices reported from London are as follows:—

|                         |               |
|-------------------------|---------------|
|                         | Price.        |
| £ 100 Shares ... ..     | £ 123 to 124. |
| £ 100 Debentures ... .. | £ 112 to 113. |

381. Work was commenced by the Company on the First Section of the new line in 1885, and the following lengths were completed and opened for traffic on the dates given.

|  | Miles. | Date of opening for traffic. |
|--|--------|------------------------------|
| Secunderabad to Warangal ... ..                                  | 8½ ... | 8 April 1886.                |
| Warangal to Dornakal with Branch Line to the Singur Coal Fields. | 7½ ... | 1 January 1888.              |
| Dornakal to the Southern Frontier.                               | 56 ... | 10 February 1889.            |

The British Section of the system from the Frontier to Secunderabad, a length of 21 miles, which was constructed by the Company for the Government of India, was completed and opened for traffic on the 10th February 1889.

Assuming that the unexpended balance of the capital of £5,000,000 will be expended in full, in completing the new workshops and other works, the cost of the First Section of the Line from Secunderabad to the Frontier and the Mineral Branch, including the working stock, of which a portion had actually to be provided for the Old Line, may be taken at about £6,000 per mile of line, or adopting an average exchange rate of 1s. 4d. Rs. 90,000 per mile.

382. The development of the passenger and general goods traffic that has taken place since the working of the Railway was taken over by the Company in 1885, will be readily gathered from the following statement.

| Year.    | PASSENGERS.  |               |              |                     | GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND COAL. |                     |
|----------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
|          | First Class. | Second Class. | Third Class. | Earnings, Govt. Rs. | Tonnage, Hds.                 | Earnings, Govt. Rs. |
| 1885 ... | 3,866        | 19,305        | 387,544      | 3,57,085            | 136,761                       | 6,62,766            |
| 1886 ... | 5,014        | 27,533        | 606,156      | 4,67,043            | 174,267                       | 7,88,466            |
| 1887 ... | 5,504        | 27,163        | 725,465      | 4,94,400            | 325,086                       | 9,29,304            |
| 1888 ... | 5,817        | 32,500        | 802,205      | 6,07,268            | 337,686                       | 9,95,415            |
| 1889 ... | 7,197        | 32,959        | 959,094      | 6,95,886            | 327,682                       | 11,14,736           |
| 1890 ... | 6,577        | 31,752        | 1,056,715    | 7,37,424            | 334,518                       | 16,74,893           |
| 1891 ... | 7,372        | 34,432        | 1,093,905    | 7,14,800            | 488,785                       | 18,52,762           |
| 1892 ... | 7,916        | 34,509        | 1,162,734    | 7,33,582            | 425,526                       | 18,16,117           |
| 1893 ... | 7,082        | 35,299        | 1,377,719    | 9,00,050            | 504,266                       | 19,18,411           |
| 1894 ... | 7,120        | 35,381        | 1,284,932    | 7,77,974            | 549,357                       | 22,86,499           |

The traffic in coal, since work was first started at the Singur Coal Mines by the Deccan Mining Company, has been as follows.

| Year.    | To Wadi. | To Secunderabad. | For Stations on Branch Lines. | Total.  | Earnings, Govt. Rs. |
|----------|----------|------------------|-------------------------------|---------|---------------------|
| 1887 ... | 873      | —                | 21                            | 894     | 6,618               |
| 1888 ... | 324      | 578              | 1,212                         | 2,114   | 7,060               |
| 1889 ... | 21,891   | 3,129            | 3,487                         | 28,507  | 1,73,829            |
| 1890 ... | 63,718   | 7,057            | 4,775                         | 75,550  | 4,71,362            |
| 1891 ... | 72,657   | 22,221           | 3,310                         | 98,188  | 5,68,977            |
| 1892 ... | 65,823   | 34,909           | 4,256                         | 104,988 | 5,64,336            |
| 1893 ... | 62,516   | 49,813           | 5,835                         | 118,164 | 5,73,414            |
| 1894 ... | 83,369   | 117,330          | 7,001                         | 207,640 | 9,26,218            |

The coal is taken in large quantities by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and gives complete satisfaction as a cheap, serviceable and economical locomotive fuel. The coal is also used on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways. Much larger quantities would probably be taken, if the price of the coal at the mouth of the pit could be reduced. It is now Rs. 4 a ton, which is high, compared with the price charged for Bengal coal at the mines.

353. The Line has been, and is being, worked most economically by the Company. During the period of ten years for which

Working expenses.

traffic figures are given above, the average annual ordinary working expenses rate was only 50.99 per cent of the gross earnings. The figures are given in the following statement and it is believed that they will compare favourably with other Indian Railways, State or Guaranteed.

| Year.       | Percentage. |         |
|-------------|-------------|---------|
| 1885 ... .. | 56.28       | } 50.99 |
| 1886 ... .. | 47.43       |         |
| 1887 ... .. | 61.01       |         |
| 1888 ... .. | 54.00       |         |
| 1889 ... .. | 54.11       |         |
| 1890 ... .. | 50.43       |         |
| 1891 ... .. | 48.51       |         |
| 1892 ... .. | 46.82       |         |
| 1893 ... .. | 46.87       |         |
| 1894 ... .. | 44.47       |         |

Some expenditure, not included in the above, has been incurred in renewing the permanent way of the Old Line, but this is considered abnormal and special, as the permanent way was not in a satisfactory condition when the line was sold to the Company.

354. The net earnings of the line for the same period have yielded an average return of about 2.32 per cent per annum on the capital outlay, inclusive of suspense. The

Net earnings.

annual percentages on that outlay are given below.

| Year.       | Miles open for traffic. | Miles under construction. | Capital Outlay. | Net Earnings. | Percentage. | Average percentage for the period of 10 years. |
|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|--|
|             |                         |                           | £.              | £.            |             |  |
| 1885 ... .. | 129                     | 211                       | 2,104,260       | 38,556        | 1.83        | } 2.32   |
| 1886 ... .. | 208                     | 68                        | 2,350,111       | 52,089        | 2.23        |  |
| 1887 ... .. | 208                     | 68                        | 2,620,306       | 41,762        | 1.59        |  |
| 1888 ... .. | 308                     | 23                        | 2,623,784       | 58,734        | 1.90        |  |
| 1889 ... .. | 331                     | ...                       | 2,848,000       | 56,954        | 2.00        |  |
| 1890 ... .. | 331                     | ...                       | 2,994,417       | 62,617        | 2.76        |  |
| 1891 ... .. | 331                     | ...                       | 3,120,135       | 86,861        | 2.78        |  |
| 1892 ... .. | 331                     | ...                       | 3,119,391       | 81,072        | 2.60        |  |
| 1893 ... .. | 331                     | ...                       | 3,160,675       | 86,950        | 2.75        |  |
| 1894 ... .. | 331                     | ...                       | 3,162,803       | 88,391        | 2.81        |  |

355. The interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, guaranteed by

His Highness' Government on the Capital of the Company, has been paid regularly and punctually by the Government, in London, at the close of each half year, since the Company was formed in 1884. The net earnings, which are surrendered to the Government, have similarly been promptly paid over by the Company in full, in India, as the revenue accounts of the half-yearly periods were balanced and closed.

At the end of 1894, the guaranteed interest account and the debt of the Company to His Highness' Government, on that account, stood as follows:—

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Guaranteed interest paid by the Government on the subscribed Capital of the Company ... .. | £ 1,522,000 |
| Accumulated interest on do. ... ..   | £ 228,110   |
| Total ... ..   | £ 1,750,110 |

LESS.—Net Earnings of the Railway surrendered to, and taken over by, the Government ... .. £ 653,700

Difference,—Being debt of the Company to His Highness' Government on the 31st December 1894, i. e., for 11 years of the period of the guarantee ... .. £ 1,097,358

Exclusive of interest, the debt of the Company to the Government at the end of 1894, on this account was £ 809,297; and this sum, distributed over the 11 years of the guarantee, that had expired on that date, is equal to an average annual charge of £ 73,922; or, taking an average exchange rate of 1s. 4d. for the amounts remitted to England, and allowing 120 as the rate of conversion of British Government Rupees into Hali Sica Rupees, equal to an annual charge against the Government of H. S. Rs. 14,22,395.

Disregarding all charges for the Secretariat, and the share of the cost of audit, police and miscellaneous charges, this correctly represents the average annual sum, which His Highness' Government has paid on account of the Company, for the period of the 11 years in question. The interest earned on the shares and debentures of the Company, that are held by the Government, and on the guarantee fund of £ 200,000, is not railway revenue, and cannot be appropriated as a set off against the charge for guaranteed interest. Those investments were purchased with part of the sale proceeds of the old State Line, which, as the account given above clearly shows, had been previously disbursed from the State Treasury, and which was therefore of the nature of a refund only.

### III.—BEARWA RAILWAY.

356. The length of line of 24 miles from the Southern Frontier of His

Bowanda Extension Railway.

Highness' dominions to Bowanda, which at present is considered part of the Company's system, is worked by the Company for, and on behalf of, the Government of India, and separate accounts are specially kept and rendered for it.

The Section is debited by the Company for its working expenses with (1) the actual cost of the maintenance of Way and Works; (2) a percentage charge calculated on the gross earnings of the Section for the use of the Company's rolling stock; and (3) for the remaining heads of the revenue expenditure account, with the actual working expenses percentage of the amalgamated system.

#### IV.—EAST COAST RAILWAY.

387. The Bezwa-da-Cocoonda Section of the East Coast Railway of the Government of India was worked by the Company for that Government for a period of 14 months and 9

East Coast Railway.

days in 1893. The working of the Section was taken over from the Company by the Government of India at the commencement of 1894. The construction of the Section had just been finished when it was made over to the Company and as the gross earnings were very small and as the working arrangement was identical with that of the Bezwa-da Railway, the undertaking was hardly remunerative to the Company for the short period the section was worked by it.

#### V.—RAILWAY SURVEYS.

388. The surveys, that had been made with the view of extending the Rail-

Surveys for Railway Extensions.

way System of His Highness's dominions, were brought to a close about the termination of the year under consideration, when the officer of the Public Works Department of the Government of India, who had had charge of them, proceeded to England on furlough. The cost of the surveys, to current date, has amounted to about Rs. 1,35,000.

The work has been carried on for about 4 years, and the lines of country, that were surveyed during that period, were as follows:—

- From Warangal to Chanda.
- From Pultamba to Karim Nagar, via Aurangabad, Jalna, Parbhani, Nander and Indur.
- From Manmad to Aurangabad.
- From Indur to Hyderabad.
- From Kamareddypett to Karim Nagar.
- From Nander to Hyderabad.

389. The reports, plans and estimates of these surveys, together with certain information regarding the relative cost of the broad and metre gauges, were brought under the consideration of the Government soon after the close of the year.

Hyderabad Gokavari Valley Railway.

Two members of the Board of Directors of the Railway Company arrived in Hyderabad almost the same time, to negotiate with the Government for the construction and working of the Extension that the Government might decide to make. Some progress was made in settling matters during the visit of the Directors, but the questions of the gauge for the extension, and the mode and terms of raising the capital for it, could not be finally determined before the time arrived for them to return to England. These questions, however, continued to receive the close and careful consideration of His Highness's Government, and, on fresh estimates that had been prepared by another Engineer, whose services had been specially placed by the

Government of India at the disposal of His Highness's Government, for employment in connection with the surveys for and construction of, the Extension, and in communication with the Resident of Hyderabad, and subject to the formal sanction of the Government of India, His Highness's Government have provisionally decided—

- (i) to construct a metre gauge line, to be called the Hyderabad Gokavari Valley Railway, 379 miles in length, from Manmad, *viz.*, Aurangabad, Jalna, Parbhani and Nander, to Secunderabad;
- (ii) to entrust the construction and working of the new line to His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company; and,
- (iii) to raise the debenture capital, required for the new line, in sterling in England.

390. The line on the metre gauge is estimated to cost Rs. 3,47,00,000 or about £1,500,000 sterling, but this estimate is

Cost and probable revenue.

subject to revision, on the completion of the final surveys and detailed estimates. It is however improbable that the cost will be in excess of that sum. It is hoped that the details of the scheme may be settled, and the sanction of the Government of India obtained, sufficiently early to admit of the final surveys and construction of the line being taken in hand in the working season of 1895-96.

#### PART II.—MINES.

##### THE HYDERABAD, (DECCAN) COMPANY.

391. The Hyderabad, (Deccan) Company started coal mining operations at Singareni in the year 1837. The separate lease of the Singareni coal field that had to be granted by His Highness's Government to the Company, under

Lease of Singareni Coal Field.

the provisions of the original concession, was at once brought under consideration, but in the settlement of details, regarding the rate of royalty to be paid by the Company, the mode of calculating the royalty and some other points, it was found impossible to come to a full and conclusive agreement between the Government and the Company, and for this reason the lease remained in abeyance for some considerable time. Eventually both parties agreed to submit the points in dispute for arbitration in London. Lord Herschell was appointed Arbitrator, and His Lordship, after hearing the evidence of the mining experts and counsel of both sides at fourteen sittings, passed such final orders on all points, as admitted of the complete lease—consisting of forty-nine articles and two schedules—being framed jointly by the lawyers of the Government and the Company in London, soon after the arbitration proceedings had closed.

The lease was executed at Hyderabad by the Government and the Company, in the presence of a representative of the Resident of Hyderabad, on the 12th day of September 1893, when His Highness' Government assumed the supervision and control of the Company's affairs and the audit of the accounts, as authorized under the provisions of the lease.

With the exception of one point, concerning the question of the adjustment that should be made in the royalty account as regards the royalty to be paid on the coal consumed at the mines, which is at present under the consideration of the Government, the lease has been found quite suitable and to work conveniently and satisfactorily, for both Government and the Company, in all respects.

### 392. The out-turn of coal, and the royalty actually paid by the Company

to the Government on it, to the end of 1894 were as follows:—

| Year.              | Out-turn. | Royalty. |     | Remarks.   |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|-----|--|
|                    |           | Tons.    | Rs. |  |
| To end of 1892 ... | 490,000   | 1,07,200 |     | As awarded by Lord Herschell in the arbitration proceedings.             |
| 1893 ...           | 157,421   | 55,682   |     | As calculated under the provisions of the royalty schedule of the lease. |
| 1894 ...           | 240,325   | 84,559   |     |  |

During the year 1895, the average monthly out-turn to the end of June was 24,872 tons.

393. Coal is the only fuel used on the Nizam's Railway, and there is a demand for it locally for mills, &c. It is supplied in large quantities to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and in smaller quantities to the Madras, Southern Mahratta and East Coast Railways. It is sent to Madras, by canal from Bezada, for sale to mills and other concerns in that Presidency, and recently an experimental consignment of about 17,000 tons was forwarded by rail to Bombay. It has still to be seen whether the coal can successfully compete with English and Bengal coal in the Bombay market.

394. It was the original intention of the Government and the Company—the result of an agreement that had been come to between them—that as soon as Lord Herschell had closed the arbitration proceedings in the case of the lease of the Singareni Coal field, he should be asked to settle the

Lease of the Raichur Doab Gold field.

lease of the Raichur Doab Gold field, notwithstanding that the latter had been under consideration for some years, and although the advice of the Resident of Hyderabad and the Government of India had been taken in the matter, His Highness' Government had found it impossible to come to a full and satisfactory agreement with the Company in respect to several important points, and especially as regards that relating to the question of the areas of land to be made over to the Company for prospecting and mining operations. However, the arbitration in the case of this lease was not actually taken up by Lord Herschell, and even if it had been, it is extremely doubtful whether His Lordship could have finished the enquiry, as he had accepted office in a new Ministry of the British Government, that had been formed about the time the proceedings in connection with the coal lease had been brought to a close, and which would probably have left him little time to spare for private engagements of this nature.

The case came before the Standing Committee for Railways and Mines, and it was suggested to His Highness' Government by that body, that much time, trouble and expense would be saved, if the lease could be settled with the authorities of the Company in India, on the lines of the accepted lease of the coal field, without proceeding to arbitration at all, and as the Company had expressed its agreement in that course being adopted, it was sanctioned by the Government, and the consideration and settlement of the lease was then placed in the hands of the Committee.

Many important points had to be carefully investigated and decided, and the negotiations with the Agent and lawyers of the Company in India in coming to an agreement in all matters necessarily lasted some considerable time, but the complete lease of the gold field consisting of forty-six articles and two schedules, and a supplementary indenture, granting prospecting rights over certain lands in the neighborhood of the lands comprised in the former, were settled to the full satisfaction of both parties in due course.

The documents received the formal approval of the Resident and the Government of India, and were executed at Hyderabad by His Highness the Nizam's Government and the Company, in the presence of a representative of the Resident on the tenth day of December 1894.

Exhaustive provision is made in the lease for all requirements of the Government and the Company under all heads, but, for this report it is only necessary to refer to the main provisions of the agreement, and even to those only very briefly.

From the side of the Government, the Company is granted—

- (i) the mines and deposits of gold, silver and all other minerals &c., and exclusive mining rights in connection therewith, in and under the lands forming the leased parts of the Raichur gold field and covering an area of about 1,100 square miles, which has to be blocked by the Company into separate sections not to exceed a superficial area of 25 square miles or thereabouts each;
- (ii) the right to apply in future for a lease or leases on corresponding terms of certain jagir lands forming part of the gold field, but which for special reasons were excluded as a temporary measure from the lease; and

- (iii) the surface lands in the Raichur and Lingasur districts already applied for by the Company and described in the lease, with the right to apply for such other surface lands as may be required in future for working the mines.

395. Under the separate supplementary agreement to the gold lease, the Government grants to the Company for a period of 10 years for an annual fee of H. S. Rs. 50, the exclusive

*Supplementary Lease.*

rights of prospecting and searching for gold and silver over a marginal area of about eight miles in breadth round the boundaries of the leased gold fields, and within that period will further grant to the Company on the terms and conditions of the general lease, a lease or leases of the mines and minerals that may be found, or which on good grounds it may be believed exist in such area, together with such surface lands as may be required for working the same.

*Rent and Royalty.*

396. On the other side, the Company has to pay to the Government during the period of the lease—

- (i) a royalty of 5 per cent on the net sale proceeds of gold, silver and connected minerals;
- (ii) the same royalty on manufactured gold and silver, special deductions being allowed for the cost of manufacture, &c.;
- (iii) on other minerals that may be discovered and worked, such royalties as may be specially agreed upon by the Government and the Company;
- (iv) rents of the underground area and surface-lands at the rates that are specifically set forth in the lease;
- (v) compensation claims for expropriation of tenants and others; and in all other cases,
- (vi) expenses of transfers of land and of settlement of the leases that may be granted hereafter; and,
- (vii) share of cost of the police force to be supplied by the Government.

397. From the descriptive reports of the country, of the officers of the Geological Survey Department of India, and those of the prospecting and experimental workings of the professional experts employed by the Company, that were laid before the Standing Committee, there are good and substantial grounds for anticipating that gold will be found, in remunerative quantities, in many parts of the leased area.

*Future prospects.*

The opening out of the gold industry and the influx of capital and labour into the country in connection therewith, must be largely advantageous to the State in all respects, and there can be little doubt that if the mining operations that are first taken in hand, on an extensive scale (which will be soon), are fairly successful financially—as it is said on all sides they must be—the rents and royalties and indirect revenues that in course of time must flow into the State treasury, as the transactions and workings of the Company are developed, will be very large indeed. In Mysore it is known, that the gold royalty paid by five Companies, working over a few square miles of country only, amounts to the large sum of six lakhs a year.

398. It is understood that the actual mining operations in the gold fields

*Subsidiary Companies for working the Gold Mines.*

will not be carried on by the Hyderabad, (Deccan) Company itself, under its own immediate supervising and working agency, but that, availing itself of the power given under the lease to assign the whole or any part of the leased property, the parent Company will form Subsidiary Companies on such assignments to work the mines. That this will be the policy of the Company is clear from an application, that was recently made by the Company to the Government, to establish a Subsidiary Company, with a capital of £ 300,000, to take over one of the blocks of the leased area, on which the Company had expended on trial workings a sum of from £ 40,000 to £ 50,000, and which is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

399. The Minister paid a visit to the mines during the current year

*The Minister's visit to the Gold Mines.*

and was much interested in the mining works, and very pleased to find that such substantial progress had been made by the Agent and his staff in initiating the working programme of the Company at the mines. At the same time, he was pleased to accept, on behalf of His Highness the Nizam and himself, two slabs of pure gold that had been got from the mines, which the Agent, at the close of the visit, had the honour of presenting as a memento of the fraction.

400. A mining department of the Government, with the necessary judicial,

*Mining Department of the Government.*

engineering, police, survey, audit and other establishments, will be organized in due course, and a report, describing the procedure followed by the Mysore Government in transacting business with the Kolar Gold Mining Companies, drawn up by the Government Auditor of Accounts, Railways and Mines, after a visit to Mysore, and suggesting the measures, that might be adopted by His Highness' Government for the formation and working of such a department, for the control and administration of the affairs of the Company, and the audit of the accounts to the extent authorized under the lease, is now under consideration.

## Section VI.

### Post Office.

401. The number of Post Offices at the close of the year was 197, of letter boxes 127 and of Postal ponds 419, as against

*Post offices, boxes and lines.*

165 offices, 126 boxes and 417 ponds in the previous year, giving increases of 2, 1 and 2 respectively. The two new Post Offices were both opened in the Lingasur district. The mileage by Railway remained the same as in 1302 F. A. viz., 491½ miles, while the mileage by carriers increased from 3,509 to 3,603.

402. The subjoined statement compares the statistics of the correspondence, &c., that passed through the Post-office during the year with those of the previous year.

*Letters and Parcels carried.*

| Year.     | PRIVATE. |           |          |       | GOVERNMENT. |                     |           |         |
|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-------|-------------|---------------------|-----------|---------|
|           | LETTERS. |           | PARCELS. |       | Ghazis.     | Registered Letters. | Letters.  | Ghazis. |
|           | Bearing. | Post.     | Bearing. | Post. |             |                     |           |         |
| 1900-1.   | 773,846  | 1,052,109 | 2,691    | 2,758 | 5,547       | 135,739             | 1,330,041 | 8,846   |
| 1901-2.   | 713,065  | 951,100   | 1,789    | 1,855 | 6,235       | 135,391             | 1,370,949 | 7,675   |
| Decrease. | 62,781   | 124,902   | 371      | —     | —           | —                   | 5,121     | —       |
| Percent.  | —        | —         | —        | 470   | 678         | 1,362               | 37,265    | —       |
| Increase. | —        | —         | —        | —     | —           | —                   | 5,027     | —       |

The result of the comparison is a decrease of 26,081 in bearing letters, and of 124,002 in paid letters, including post cards, carried for the public, and this large decrease is far from being balanced by the increase of 1,562, under registered letters. There was also a decrease of 271 in the number of "bearing" parcels and the number of registered letters carried for the Government also decreased by 5,171. The number of paid parcels carried for the public increased by 479 and of parcels for the Government by 5,027. Ghazis letters, i.e., letters despatched by special messengers, carried for the public increased by 678, while those carried for the Government decreased by 201. Letters carried for the Government increased by 37,305. The general result of the comparison is a net decrease, in all articles carried, of 111,575 or 3.34 per cent. The main reason assigned for this decrease is the number of Imperial Post Offices now located in various places in His Highness' dominions, which is steadily increasing, and also to the fact that delivery from such Post offices deliver a large number of letters, which have only paid the Imperial postage.

403. The number of letters exchanged between the Imperial Post and that of His Highness, rose from 27,900 in 1302 Fash, to 28,947 in 1303 Fash, or an increase of 1,047. Of the receipts realized on this account, which amounted to Rs. 2,091 against 2,099 in the previous year, Rs. 1,840 were credited to His Highness' Government, as against Rs. 1,850 in 1302 Fash. There was thus little difference between the 2 years in the arrangement financially, but whereas the number of letters exchanged increased by 1,047, the amount credited to His Highness' Government decreased slightly.

404. The number of letters that passed through the Dead Letter office was 5,122 as against 5,624 in the previous year. The amount obtained from these letters was Rs. 173, against Rs. 239 in 1302 F.

405. The year under report witnessed an increase in the number of offences committed by Postal officials, the rise being from 8 to 36. Happily most of the offences were of a minor character, and only 3 cases of misappropriation of Government money were committed to the courts.

406. Offences against Postal Regulations during the year under report numbered 12, and other offences against the Department, 46. There was also one case during the year in which the mail was plundered. The offenders have not been traced.

407. The following statement gives the details of Receipts and Expenditure :-

| YEAR.      | NET INCOME.          |           |             |        |          |                         |                       |        |           |          | GOVERNMENT INCOME. |          |           |             | Total Income. | Difference between columns 10 and 14. | Difference between columns 14 and 15. | 17 |
|------------|----------------------|-----------|-------------|--------|----------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-----------|----------|--------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----|
|            | SALE OF STAMPS, ETC. |           |             |        |          | Parcels, Obsolete, etc. | March, late on items. | Total. | Revenue.  |          | Parcels.           | Total.   |           |             |               |                                       |                                       |    |
|            | Stamps.              | Exchange. | Post cards. | Total. | Revenue. |                         |                       |        | Parcels.  |          |                    |          |           |             |               |                                       |                                       |    |
|            |                      |           |             |        |          |                         |                       |        |           | Stamps.  |                    |          | Exchange. | Post cards. |               |                                       |                                       |    |
| 1          | 2                    | 3         | 4           | 5      | 6        | 7                       | 8                     | 9      | 10        | 11       | 12                 | 13       | 14        | 15          | 16            |                                       |                                       |    |
| 1302 Fall. | 41,874               | 15,548    | 3,113       | 41,672 | 48,570   | 1,520                   | 10,415                | 681    | 1,121,690 | 4,19,569 | 50,475             | 4,67,045 | 5,40,025  | 5,40,214    | 1,11,350      | 5,85,261                              |                                       |    |
| 1303 Fall. | 46,757               | 16,514    | 3,085       | 46,680 | 49,013   | 1,840                   | 10,279                | 1,207  | 1,137,745 | 7,03,347 | 32,243             | 4,38,590 | 5,65,450  | 5,69,372    | 1,32,130      | 2,84,979                              |                                       |    |
| Decrease.  | 3,723                | 268       | —           | 3,229  | 339      | 40                      | —                     | 321    | 4,512     | —        | —                  | —        | —         | —           | —             | —                                     |                                       |    |
| Increase.  | —                    | —         | 71          | —      | —        | —                       | 146                   | —      | —         | 30,022   | 38,116             | 46,697   | 44,675    | 47,772      | 8,134         | 40,503                                |                                       |    |

From the above it will be seen that there was a decrease of Rs. 3,732, or 8·1 per cent, in the value of stamps sold, and of Rs. 266, or 1·5 per cent, in that of stamped envelopes, but the sale of post-cards which were introduced in 1300 Fash increased by Rs. 71, or 2·2 per cent, the net decrease under these three heads being Rs. 3,928, or 5·9 per cent. The income from bearing letters, letters exchanged with the Imperial Post office, &c., fell from Rs. 49,015 to Rs. 48,675; that from parcels fell from Rs. 1,240 to Rs. 1,210; and the income under the head "Miscellaneous" fell from Rs. 1,205 to 981. There was a trifling increase of Rs. 140 under the Ghungers or Special Post. The total decrease under all heads of receipts was thus Rs. 4,302. The nominal income from letters and parcels carried for the Government rose from Rs. 418,108 to Rs. 4,67,045, giving an increase of Rs. 48,937, of which Rs. 30,822·8 were on account of letters and Rs. 18,114·8 on account of parcels. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,64,244 as against Rs. 2,60,472 in 1302 Fash, i. e., an increase of Rs. 3,772 or 1·06 per cent. The principal reason assigned for the increase is the appointment of an Inspecting Post Master; the necessity that arose for repairing several Post offices and renting houses also contributed to the excess. Deducting the expenditure during the year from the actual income, the difference Rs. 1,41,254 represents the loss in working the department, as compared with Rs. 1,33,130 during the previous year. But taking credit for the nominal income on account of letters and parcels carried for the Government, the difference between the Receipts and Expenditure during 1303 Fash, shows a net profit of Rs. 3,25,781 as against Rs. 2,84,978 in 1302 Fash.

## Section VII.

### Mint.

408. Owing to the closing of the mints in British India, and in order to find out what effect that measure was likely to

Currency Committee.

have on the prosperity of His Highness' dominions, and what steps, if any, were necessary to move in accord with the policy initiated by the Imperial Government, a Committee was appointed by His Highness' Government on the 4th July 1893, to deliberate on the Currency question. The Committee was constituted as follows:—

Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Financial Secretary; (afterwards succeeded by Nawab Azim Yar Jung Bahadur).

Nawab Emdad Jung Bahadur, Judicial, Police and General Secretary.  
Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Inspector-General of Revenue, and afterwards Senior Member of the Board of Revenue.

Shams-ul-Ulama Moulvie Syed Ali Bilgrami, Secretary, Public Works Department.

Mr. Hormsji N. Vakil, Legal Adviser to Government.

Moulvie Muhammad Hussain, Director of Agriculture and Trade.

Mr. C. E. Crawley, Comptroller General of Accounts.

Mr. Darabji, Commissioner of Customs.

Mr. C. Harold, Auditor of Public Works Accounts.

Nawab Daulat Yar Jung Bahadur, Superintendent of the Mint.

Mirza Mohd Khan, Census Commissioner.

The Committee held two sittings in 1303 Fash and five sittings in 1304 Fash. After going into the Currency question in all its bearings and consulting the prominent Bankers and Sainiks, the Committee decided upon recommending the closing of the Mint. It would be out of place here to enter at length into the deliberations of the Committee, but it will be sufficient to observe that the Committee considered that no silver should be received for coinage from the outside public; that if there be a trade demand, Government should coin money on its own account; that the Halli Sica Rupees, when coined, should be sold both for bar silver and British Government Rupees; that machinery for the coinage of money in an improved form should be completed as soon as possible; that coins should only be made and sold in the new form; that in order to prevent speculation, a fixed duty of 10 per cent, to be lowered as occasion required, should be levied on silver imported; that the smuggling of silver should be declared penal and rigorous measures taken to prevent its being committed; and that all possible steps should be taken to prevent the manufacture of illicit coins. At the last meeting of the Committee held in 1303 Fash, it was resolved that Halli Sica Rupees to the amount of five lakhs and smaller coins of the value of Rs. 1,000 should be coined by machinery in the new form.

409. In pursuance of an order from Government, the receiving of silver from the outside public was discontinued from the 1st July 1903; but at about the end of the year under report, the recoinage of five lakhs of Rupees by machinery began. Owing however to serious defects in the working of the machinery, but little work could be done.

410. As it was not thought necessary to impose any restriction on the manufacture of gold coins and as the coinage of silver was wholly discontinued, there was greater activity in the coinage of gold than in the preceding year. 3,307½ tolas of gold were received, against 1,607½ tolas in 1302 Fash and of this, after adding the usual alloy, 3,637 gold-mohurs, 3 half-mohurs and 4 quarter-mohurs against 1,470 mohurs, 115 half-mohurs and 13 quarter-mohurs in the previous year, were coined.

411. It appears that no statement is received in the mint, showing the number of cases tried for offences against currency. Orders have however now been issued to the High Court, to prepare and send an annual statement of offences against currency, tried and disposed of by the courts during the year. There was only one case of petty theft committed in the mint, in the year under report. The offender was committed for trial, but the case had not been disposed of, at the end of the year.

412. The following statement gives the receipts for 1302 and 1303 Fash:—

| Particulars.                | 1302 Fash. |     | 1303 Fash. |     | Increase. | Decrease. |
|-----------------------------|------------|-----|------------|-----|-----------|-----------|
|                             | Rs.        |     | Rs.        |     |           |           |
| Seigniorage on gold coins   | 378        | ... | 817        | ... | 441       | ...       |
| Seigniorage on silver coins | 63,445     | ... | ...        | ... | ...       | 63,454    |
| Miscellaneous receipts      | 1,615      | ... | 1,337      | ... | ...       | 268       |
| Total                       | 63,445     | ... | 2,164      | ... | ...       | 63,281    |



The great decline in receipts is of course due to the discontinuation of the coinage of silver, and requires no further explanation. The following statement shows the details of expenditure for the two years.

| Particulars.                    | 1902 F. St. | 1903 F. St. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
|                                 | Rs.         | Rs.         | Rs.       | Rs.       |
| Coining expenses ... ..         | 38,304      | 860         | ...       | 37,444    |
| Establishment and contingencies | 21,362      | 24,979      | 3,617     | ...       |
| Miscellaneous ... ..            | 36,227      | 4,510       | —         | 31,857    |
| Total                           | 95,893      | 30,349      | ...       | 65,694    |

From the above statement it will appear that the expenses of coining decreased by 98.78 per cent, which was due to the fact that no silver was coined during the year; the establishment charges owing to the employment of skilled labour for machinery, increased by 16.96 per cent, and the miscellaneous charges fell by 83 per cent, the reason for which is that last year Rs. 34,939, were laid out in the purchase of machinery. After deducting the income from expenditure the net expenditure to Government for the maintenance of the Mint was Rs. 27,054, against Rs. 30,448 in 1902 F. St.

### Section VIII.

#### Stamps.

413. The subjoined statement shows the number and value of the various kinds of stamps turned out during the year under report, as compared with 1902 F. St.

Work done in the factory.

| Kind of Stamp. | 1902 F. St. |           | 1903 F. St. |           | Increase. |           | Decrease. |        |
|----------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
|                | No.         | Value.    | No.         | Value.    | No.       | Value.    | No.       | Value. |
|                | Rs.         | Pais.     | Rs.         | Pais.     | Rs.       | Pais.     | Rs.       | Pais.  |
| General stamps | 11,41,991   | 21,11,111 | 14,21,981   | 15,25,208 | 2,79,990  | 4,14,097  |           |        |
| Postage stamps | 2,50,000    | 15,11,111 | 3,22,205    | 15,43     | 72,205    | 15,11,111 |           |        |
| Revenue stamps | 4,00,000    | 15,00,000 | 3,79,776    | 15,43     | 22,224    | 70,000    |           | 3,865  |
| Postage stamps | 2,50,000    | 15,11,111 | 3,22,205    | 15,43     | 72,205    | 15,11,111 |           |        |
| Revenue stamps | 4,00,000    | 15,00,000 | 3,79,776    | 15,43     | 22,224    | 70,000    |           | 3,865  |
| Postage stamps | 2,50,000    | 15,11,111 | 3,22,205    | 15,43     | 72,205    | 15,11,111 |           |        |
| Revenue stamps | 4,00,000    | 15,00,000 | 3,79,776    | 15,43     | 22,224    | 70,000    |           | 3,865  |
| Postage stamps | 2,50,000    | 15,11,111 | 3,22,205    | 15,43     | 72,205    | 15,11,111 |           |        |
| Revenue stamps | 4,00,000    | 15,00,000 | 3,79,776    | 15,43     | 22,224    | 70,000    |           | 3,865  |
| Postage stamps | 2,50,000    | 15,11,111 | 3,22,205    | 15,43     | 72,205    | 15,11,111 |           |        |
| Revenue stamps | 4,00,000    | 15,00,000 | 3,79,776    | 15,43     | 22,224    | 70,000    |           | 3,865  |
| Postage stamps | 2,50,000    | 15,11,111 | 3,22,205    | 15,43     | 72,205    | 15,11,111 |           |        |
| Revenue stamps | 4,00,000    | 15,00,000 | 3,79,776    | 15,43     | 22,224    | 70,000    |           | 3,865  |
| Postage stamps | 2,50,000    | 15,11,111 | 3,22,205    | 15,43     | 72,205    | 15,11,111 |           |        |
| Revenue stamps | 4,00,000    | 15,00,000 | 3,79,776    | 15,43     | 22,224    | 70,000    |           | 3,865  |
| Postage stamps | 2,50,000    | 15,11,111 | 3,22,205    | 15,43     | 72,205    | 15,11,111 |           |        |
| Revenue stamps | 4,00,000    | 15,00,000 | 3,79,776    | 15,43     | 22,224    | 70,000    |           | 3,865  |
| Postage stamps | 2,50,000    | 15,11,111 | 3,22,205    | 15,43     | 72,205    | 15,11,111 |           |        |
| Revenue stamps | 4,00,000    | 15,00,000 | 3,79,776    | 15,43     | 22,224    | 70,000    |           | 3,865  |
| Postage stamps | 2,50,000    | 15,11,111 | 3,22,205    | 15,43     | 72,205    | 15,11,111 |           |        |
| Revenue stamps | 4,00,000    | 15,00,000 | 3,79,776    | 15,43     | 22,224    | 70,000    |           | 3,865  |
| Postage stamps | 2,50,000    | 15,11,111 | 3,22,205    | 15,43     | 72,205    | 15,11,111 |           |        |
| Revenue stamps | 4,00,000    | 15,00,000 | 3,79,776    | 15,43     | 22,224    | 70,000    |           | 3,865  |
| Postage stamps | 2,50,000    | 15,11,111 | 3,22,205    | 15,43     | 72,205    | 15,11,111 |           |        |
| Revenue stamps | 4,00,000    | 15,00,000 | 3,79,776    | 15,43     | 22,224    | 70,000    |           | 3,865  |
| Postage stamps | 2,50,000    | 15,11,111 | 3,22,205    | 15,43     | 72,205    | 15,11,111 |           |        |
| Revenue stamps | 4,00,000    | 15,00,000 | 3,79,776    | 15,43     | 22,224    | 70,000    |           | 3,865  |
| Postage stamps | 2,50,000    | 15,11,111 | 3,22,205    | 15,43     | 72,205    | 15,11,111 |           |        |
| Revenue stamps | 4,00,000    | 15,00,000 | 3,79,776    | 15,43     | 22,224    | 70,000    |           | 3,865  |
| Postage stamps | 2,50,000    | 15,11,111 | 3,22,205    | 15,43     | 72,205    | 15,11,111 |           |        |
| Revenue stamps | 4,00,000    | 15,00,000 | 3,79,776    | 15,43     | 22,224    | 70,000    |           | 3,865  |
| Postage stamps | 2,50,000    | 15,11,111 | 3,22,205    | 15,43     | 72,205    | 15,11,111 |           |        |
| Revenue stamps | 4,00,000    | 15,00,000 | 3,79,776    | 15,43     | 22,224    | 70,000    |           | 3,865  |
| Postage stamps | 2,50,000    | 15,11,111 | 3,22,205    | 15,43     | 72,205    | 15,11,111 |           |        |
| Revenue stamps | 4,00,000    | 15,00,000 | 3,79,776    | 15,43     | 22,224    | 70,000    |           | 3,865  |
| Postage stamps | 2,50,000    | 15,11,111 | 3,22,205    | 15,43     | 72,205    | 15,11,111 |           |        |
| Revenue stamps | 4,00,000    | 15,00,000 | 3,79,776    | 15,43     | 22,224    | 70,000    |           | 3,865  |
| Postage stamps | 2,50,000    | 15,11,111 | 3,22,205    | 15,43     | 72,205    | 15,11,111 |           |        |
| Revenue stamps | 4,00,000    | 15,00,000 | 3,79,776    | 15,43     | 22,224    | 70,000    |           | 3,865  |
| Postage stamps | 2,50,000    | 15,11,111 | 3,22,205    | 15,43     | 72,205    | 15,11,111 |           |        |
| Revenue stamps | 4,00,000    | 15,00,000 | 3,79,776    | 15,43     | 22,224    | 70,000    |           | 3,865  |
| Postage stamps | 2,50,000    | 15,11,111 | 3,22,205    | 15,43     | 72,205    | 15,11,111 |           |        |
| Revenue stamps | 4,00,000    | 15,00,000 | 3,79,776    | 15,43     | 22,224    | 70,000    |           | 3,865  |
| Postage stamps | 2,50,000    | 15,11,111 | 3,22,205    | 15,43     | 72,205    | 15,11,111 |           |        |
| Revenue stamps | 4,00,000    | 15,00,000 | 3,79,776    | 15,43     | 22,224    | 70,000    |           | 3,865  |
| Postage stamps | 2,50,000    | 15,11,111 | 3,22,205    | 15,43     | 72,205    | 15,11,111 |           |        |
| Revenue stamps | 4,00,000    | 15,00,000 | 3,79,776    | 15,43     | 22,224    | 70,000    |           | 3,865  |
| Postage stamps | 2,50,000    | 15,11,111 | 3,22,205    | 15,43     | 72,205    | 15,11,111 |           |        |
| Revenue stamps | 4,00,000    | 15,00,000 | 3,79,776    | 15,43     | 22,224    | 70,000    |           | 3,865  |
| Postage stamps | 2,50,000    | 15,11,111 | 3,22,205    | 15,43     | 72,205    | 15,11,111 |           |        |
| Revenue stamps | 4,00,000    | 15,00,000 | 3,79,776    | 15,43     | 22,224    | 70,000    |           | 3,865  |
| Postage stamps | 2,50,000    | 15,11,111 | 3,22,205    | 15,43     | 72,205    | 15,11,111 |           |        |
| Revenue stamps | 4,00,000    | 15,00,000 | 3,79,776    | 15,43     | 22,224    | 70,000    |           | 3,865  |
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| Revenue stamps | 4,00,000    | 15,00,000 | 3,79,776    | 15,43     | 22,224    | 70,000    |           | 3,865  |
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| Revenue stamps | 4,00,000    | 15,00,000 | 3,79,776    | 15,43     | 22,224    | 70,000    |           | 3,865  |
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| Revenue stamps | 4,00,000    | 15,00,000 | 3,79,776    | 15,43     | 22,224    | 70,000    |           | 3,865  |
| Postage stamps | 2,50,000</  |           |             |           |           |           |           |        |

From this it will appear that, in general Dewani stamps, there was an increase of 47 per cent in number and 2·6 per cent in value; and that in the Sarfi-khas, while the number of stamps sold increased by 45 per cent, the value declined by 7·8 per cent. Postage stamps and embossed envelopes show a decrease of 14·6 and 2·1 per cent, respectively, in number, and of 8·1 and 1·6 per cent, respectively, in value, while the sale of post-cards was better by 2·3 per cent, both in number and value.

The sale of receipt and process fee stamps in the Dewani districts rose by 4·2 and 77·6 per cent, respectively, in number; and 2·7 and 181·2 per cent, respectively, in value; and in the Sarfi-khas territory also, the said stamps showed an increase of 46·5 and 23·5 per cent, respectively, in number; and 4·5 and 405·1 per cent, respectively, in value. The sale of Hundi paper in the Dewani and Sarfi-khas territories declined by 37·8 and 47·8 per cent in number; and 47·2 and 53·4 per cent in value. The sale of Hundi stamps largely increased in the Dewani districts, but there was no demand for it in the Sarfi-khas.

The result on the whole is not unsatisfactory, for, though there was a decrease in the number of stamps of various kinds sold during the year, there was an improvement of Rs. 14,258-15-0, in the revenue derived therefrom. The only remarkable decrease that has taken place refers to the transactions of the Post office.

416. During the year under report, 101 sheets of Dewani and Sarfi-khas papers, valued at Rs. 2,500-7-0, were returned as useless, against 413 papers worth Rs. 2,413-8-0, returned in the previous year. Besides this, Berar papers, 836 in number and Rs. 7,772-8-0, in value, against 9,918 worth Rs. 7,204-23-11-0, in 1302 Fasi, were received back in this way.

#### Income and Expenditure.

417. The total income from stamps, during the year under report, was as follows:—

|                                   | Rs.             |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| All kinds of Dewani stamps ...    | 8,57,208        |
| Do. Sarfi-khas stamps ...         | 67,161          |
| Printing stamps for Jagirdars ... | 4,764           |
| <b>Total ...</b>                  | <b>9,29,133</b> |

The details of expenditure were as follow:—

|  | Rs.           |
|--|---------------|
| Establishment ...  | 26,316        |
| Contingencies ...  | 1,259         |
| Paper ...  | 15,060        |
| Envelopes ...  | 1,022         |
| Stamping seals ...                                       | 28,000        |
| Miscellaneous ...  | 264           |
| Ink for printing ...                                     | 2,037         |
| Hire of runners for carrying stamps to the districts ... | 1,508         |
| Commission to stamp vendors ...                          | 20,502        |
| <b>Total ...</b>   | <b>95,908</b> |

The total income in 1302 Fasi, was Rs. 9,16,306 and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,31,214; and it is very satisfactory to note that, while the income shows an improvement of Rs. 13,427, the expenditure has decreased by Rs. 35,304, as compared with the last year. The abnormally high expenditure of the last year was largely due to the engraving of new dies and the renovation of the old machinery. The net income from this source of revenue was Rs. 8,33,825, against Rs. 7,56,092 in 1302 Fasi. This of course does not include the value of the stamps sent on indent to Berar and British Cantonnments.

#### Section IX.

##### Stud Farm.

418. A Stud Farm is established at Rajampett about 30 miles west of Hyderabad. Stallions are also stationed in the Maharatwara districts for breeding purposes. The department is in charge of Mr. Ali-bin-Abdulla. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,01,037 as against Rs. 75,088 in 1302 Fasi. The increase is due to the purchase of horses, and to the disbursement of arrears of pay to the Superintendent.

The results of the horse-breeding operations may be gauged from the attendance at the Mulegmau Fair. During the year under report, 1,104 horses were brought to the Fair for sale, of which only 191, as against eight to nine hundred horses in former years, came from British territory. 455 horses had certificates of birth by Government Stallions, and many of the rest, though they could not produce certificates, were believed to be of similar breed. 83 mares were served by 11 Government Stallions at the farm, and 943 mares by 50 stallions in the districts. Of the former, 18 mares were the property of Government. During the year, 8 stallions were purchased for Rs. 5,882. Proposals are before Government for introducing a better class of mares.

CHAPTER V.  
MEDICAL RELIEF.

Section I  
Medical Relief.

419. The Medical Department of His Highness' Government is under the direction of Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel E. Lawrie, M. B., Residency Surgeon. The Dispensaries in the districts are under an Inspector. There are two Health Officers one each for the Chudarghat and City Municipalities, the Health Officer of the former, being also Principal Medical Officer, Regular Troops.

420. In the capital, there are five Hospitals and five Dispensaries. At the head-quarters of each district, and in the more important talukas there are Dispensaries, the total number of which is 67. During the year under report, two new Dispensaries were opened, at Jalna and Aurad. There are also 19 Military Hospitals, bringing up the number to 96 in all.

421. In the following statement the number of Dispensaries in each district, together with the work done in all the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries is shown:—

| LOCALITY.                         | Nos. of this institution. | PATIENTS. |       | OPERATIONS. |        |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-------|-------------|--------|
|                                   |                           | Out.      | In.   | Major.      | Minor. |
| Hospitals in the City and Suburbs |                           |           |       |             |        |
| Atankesh Hospital                 | 1                         | 47,159    | 1,552 | 315         | 1,344  |
| Civil Dispensary                  | 1                         | 37,277    | ...   | ...         | 294    |
| Abbad do.                         | 1                         | 24,255    | ...   | ...         | 258    |
| Schoolan Hospital                 | 1                         | 12,458    | 390   | ...         | 269    |
| Chavarchok Dispensary             | 1                         | 11,521    | ...   | ...         | 9      |
| Korega                            | 1                         | 5,597     | ...   | ...         | 211    |
| Central India Hospital            | 1                         | 8,101     | 225   | ...         | 67     |
| Chanchalguda do.                  | 1                         | 3,884     | 170   | 26          | 164    |
| Gulcanda do.                      | 1                         | 3,575     | ...   | 1           | 73     |
| Savarnagar Dispensary             | 1                         | 2,443     | ...   | ...         | 38     |
| Total                             | 11                        | 152,865   | 2,377 | 345         | 2,021  |
| District Dispensaries.            |                           |           |       |             |        |
| Aurangabad                        | 5                         | 49,909    | 295   | 156         | 2,179  |
| Bir                               | 3                         | 23,898    | 24    | ...         | 714    |
| Faridnagar                        | 3                         | 22,213    | 114   | 265         | 842    |
| Nasir                             | 3                         | 10,957    | 48    | ...         | ...    |
| Gulbarga                          | 3                         | 21,178    | 163   | 109         | 1,068  |
| Raichur                           | 3                         | 24,848    | 145   | 122         | 1,237  |
| Lingasetur                        | 3                         | 17,246    | 164   | 71          | 691    |
| Bidar                             | 3                         | 26,524    | ...   | ...         | ...    |
| Nalgonda                          | 4                         | 35,861    | 192   | 175         | 1,255  |
| Bijapur                           | 5                         | 25,736    | 161   | 32          | 1,086  |
| Dharwad                           | 5                         | 18,388    | 127   | 55          | 673    |
| Eldegaol                          | 5                         | 21,690    | 118   | 48          | 473    |
| Sejor Dandur                      | 5                         | 27,748    | 45    | 145         | 812    |
| Warangal                          | 5                         | 24,129    | 214   | 145         | 812    |
| Nandurbar                         | 5                         | 15,572    | 92    | ...         | ...    |
| Mahabubnagar                      | 5                         | 24,126    | 209   | 91          | 660    |
| Adilabad                          | 5                         | 4,025     | 116   | 20          | 85     |
| Total                             | 67                        | 3,02,572  | 2,854 | 1,862       | 13,146 |
| Grand Total                       | 77                        | 3,25,181  | 4,736 | 2,207       | 15,267 |

Compared with the preceding year, the total number of out-patients during the year under report was 525,187, against 499,447 in 1892. Again, while the figures for in-patients were 4,731 and 4,477 respectively; in 1893 166,122 operations were performed against 20,203 in 1892. Finally,

The attendance both of in-patients and of out-patients at the District Dispensaries, with few exceptions, is far below what it ought to be. The cause of this is pointed out by Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Laurie to be three-fold. In the first place, he says, the Hakims do little or nothing to make their Dispensaries popular. In the second place a large number of the Malafisi dispensaries are officered by Hakims of the old class and the mistake was made in former times of sending these men into the districts with a mere smattering of medical education, as pioneers of European medicine. Very few of them have kept up the little knowledge they began with, still less have they endeavoured to improve upon it; and the consequence is they are profoundly ignorant, and the people not unreasonably say, after a short experience of their methods, "if this is European medicine we much prefer our own systems." A third cause of inefficiency in the District Dispensaries is to be found in the fact, that for the last five years the districts have been only inspected for three months in the year instead of eight. Practically they have been without an Inspector, since Dr. Greeny vacated the inspection appointment in 1889. On the other hand, the younger and better educated men are doing excellent work in the District Dispensaries; for example, the Dispensary at Aurangabad, which is in charge of Dr. Mansoor Hussain, is a model of what such an institution should be, both as regards management and popularity.

422. Attached to the Afzalgunj hospital, there is a Zenana hospital under the superintendence of Dr. Dora Fellows. During the year, 3,998 out-patients, all women of the pardah niksha class were treated, which the Director regards as an undoubtedly satisfactory attendance, considering that the Afzalgunj is a general hospital. The number of in-patients was 292, while the number of operations was 85.

The hospital is so popular that the accommodation it affords is found quite insufficient for the demand. Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Laurie reports that every day three or four Zenana women suffering from acute illness are sent away from the hospital because there are no beds for them. In fact there is work enough to keep a large hospital for Gosha females, and a complete staff of Doctors and nurses, fully and constantly occupied.

423. The Medical School, with an efficient staff of Professors under the Principalship of Dr. Laurie, trains students for the Hakim Grade of His Highness' service, and the Assistant Grade of the Berar service. The usual examination for the Bachelor's diploma is held, under special arrangement, by the Board of the Madras

Medical College, and the standard is the same as that for the L. M. S. Degree of the Madras University. A Library and Museum are attached to the school. The following statement shows the progress of the pupils during the year.

| Pupils.          | Remains in the school at the end of the year. | Admitted during the year. | Resigned. | Died. | Passed. | Remaining. |
|------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------|-------|---------|------------|
| Hakims ...       | 40  | 2                         | *         | 1     | 1       | 36         |
| Do. female ...   | 6   | 1                         | 1         | ---   | ---     | 6          |
| Do. private ...  | 9   | 3                         | 4         | ---   | ---     | 8          |
| Do. female ...   | ---   | 1                         | ---       | ---   | ---     | 1          |
| Dressers ...     | 12  | 10                        | ---       | 1     | 5       | 16         |
| Berar pupils ... | 14  | 2                         | ---       | ---   | 2       | 14         |
| Do. private ...  | 2   | 2                         | 2         | ---   | ---     | 2          |
| Total ...        | 83  | 21                        | 7         | 2     | 8       | 93         |

\* Four students were degraded to a lower class, and are therefore not shown in this column.

424. On the much discussed subject of chloroform administration, Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel Laurie makes the following remarks in his Annual report of 1893. Fails:—

"The year under report is memorable on account of the long-drawn-out chloroform question. The fact is established that chloroform has no direct action upon the heart. It will not, in fact, have to any appreciable degree the force exerted with the Hypodermic Compressor as chloroform, in order that His Highness' Government may be at a position to form a correct estimate of the causes which have led to a delay of five years in the acceptance of the conclusions put forward by the Commission.

1. "In 1891 the Commission appointed by the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society discovered that chloroform, when inhaled, produces lowering of the blood pressure. At that time it was universally believed that a fall of the blood pressure, as synonymous with weakening of the heart; the report of the Commission made it appear therefore that chloroform has a direct weakening action upon the heart, and consequently that it is right to take the pulse as a guide to its effects.

2. "In 1878 the Committee of the British Medical Association, the Glasgow Committee, reported the observations of the 1864 Committee with more accurate instructions. The Glasgow Committee found that chloroform, when given effectively, always lowers the blood pressure, and that sometimes, when given as they gave it, "either by pumping it into the lungs" or "by a cloth saturated with the agent being held over the mouth and nose" (i.e. in either case with interference with the working of the heart, the Glasgow Committee concluding lowering of the blood pressure as synonymous with weakening of the heart, and that the golden rule of medicine concluded that chloroform has a direct, paralytic action upon the heart, and that the golden rule of medicine, which they discovered, indicates a danger of death, under the anæsthetic from sudden direct cardiac stoppage.

3. "In 1879 Sir Joseph Liston showed that when chloroform is applied directly to the web of a frog's feet, stops immediately takes place; and the same effect is conclusively produced in the same manner in the lungs, when an animal with chloroform is pumped into the lungs, or when it is given "by a cloth saturated with the agent being held over the mouth and nose."

4. "Chloroform having been employed between 1879 and 1889 with uniform safety on Byrne's principle of watching the respiration alone and opening the heart, and with an ever-increasing number of deaths on the pulse-weakening system, it was felt that there must be some flaw in the conclusions drawn in 1864 by the Committee of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, and in 1878 by the Glasgow Committee of the British Medical Association. The Hypodermic Compressor was therefore appointed to trial and where the error lay.



he also reported in our prospectus of the most famous of these experiments. This experiment showed clearly that death from uncomplicated poisoning by chloroform is precisely the same as death from simple failure of the brain, and it finally settles the old-world controversy. No one has attempted to dispute this statement, for the very excellent reason that it is not possible to do so."

### Section II.

#### Vaccination.

425. There is a special Department of Vaccination under the Director of the Medical Department. The Inspector of District Dispensaries is also Inspector of Vaccination in the districts, and has under him four Deputy Inspectors one for each Subah. There are 106 Vaccinators, distributed as follows:—

Department of Vaccination.

#### Government Vaccinators.

|                  |     |     |    |
|------------------|-----|-----|----|
| City and Suburbs | ... | ... | 8  |
| Districts        | ... | ... | 61 |

#### Local Paid Vaccinators.

|           |     |     |     |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|
| Districts | ... | ... | 37  |
| Total     | ... | ... | 106 |

426. The process of vaccination is carried out now exclusively with calf lymph, which is cultivated in the Vaccination Department of the Hyderabad Medical School. It was commenced in the year 1887 by the inoculation of calves with small-pox virus taken direct from a small-pox vesicle in the human subject. The inoculation from calf to calf has been kept up ever since.

Process of Vaccination.

Work done.

427. During the year under report, the number of successful vaccinations was as under:—

#### By Government Vaccinators.

|                  |     |     |        |
|------------------|-----|-----|--------|
| City and Suburbs | ... | ... | 3,892  |
| Districts        | ... | ... | 22,218 |

#### By Local Paid Vaccinators.

|           |     |     |        |
|-----------|-----|-----|--------|
| Districts | ... | ... | 10,584 |
| Total     | ... | ... | 36,674 |

The Vaccinators complain of want of assistance on the part of the civil authorities, and opposition by the people, which accounts for the comparatively small number of vaccinations.

### Section III.

#### Sanitation.

428. In the Section on Municipalities, the arrangements made for the sanitation of the City and Suburbs have been discussed. No pains or money is spared in this matter,

Arrangements.

and the improvement in general health, which is noticeable in recent years, is the best proof of this. Cholera, that used to be once endemic in the capital, has decreased very considerably and when the various schemes for the supply of pure potable water to different parts of the City are accomplished, it may be expected the general health of the population will show a marked improvement. In most of the large towns in the districts, conservancy establishments are maintained out of Local Funds. Beyond this, little is being done for sanitation in the districts.

### Section IV.

#### Lunatic Asylum.

429. There is no Lunatic Asylum, properly so called, in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, but there are some wards in the Central Jail, where inmates are kept under the general supervision of the Superintendent, Central Jail.

430. During the year under report, there were 116 inmates, as against 93, or 23 more than in 1302 Fasli. Of these, 99 were males and 17 females, against 82 males and 11 females in 1302 Fasli. The year 1303 Fasli opened with 60 inmates, or 14 more than in the previous year and the admissions during the year were 56, against 47 in 1302 Fasli. There were six re-admissions in 1302 Fasli, but none in the year under report. Of the 116 lunatics treated during the year, 27 were cured against 22 in the previous year, 9 were given in custody of their friends as against 8 in 1302 Fasli, one with perceptible improvement, and 8 without improvement; 4 died as against 3 in the preceding year, and 76, as against 60 in the year before, remained in the asylum, at the end of the year. The daily average strength rose from 52 in 1302 Fasli to 67 in 1303 Fasli.

The percentage of cures and deaths to the daily average strength were:—

|       |     |           |     |       |   |              |
|-------|-----|-----------|-----|-------|---|--------------|
| Cured | ... | { Males   | ... | 41.38 | } | Total 40.30. |
|       |     | { Females | ... | 33.33 |   |              |
| Died  | ... | { Males   | ... | 3.44  | } | Total 5.97.  |
|       |     | { Females | ... | 22.22 |   |              |

The percentages to admissions were:—

|       |     |           |     |       |   |              |
|-------|-----|-----------|-----|-------|---|--------------|
| Cured | ... | { Males   | ... | 52.17 | } | Total 48.21. |
|       |     | { Females | ... | 39.90 |   |              |
| Died  | ... | { Males   | ... | 4.32  | } | Total 7.14.  |
|       |     | { Females | ... | 20.00 |   |              |

431. The number of criminal lunatics at the beginning of the year under report was 9 males and 1 female against 11 males and 1 female in the previous year; 10 males and one female were admitted during the year, giving a total of 19 males and 2 females, against 15 males and one female in the preceding year. Of these, one male and one female were cured, and one male died, leaving 17 males and one female at the end of the year. The daily average strength was 16, against 10 in 1302 Fasli.

Criminal Lunatics.

## Types and cases of insanity.

432. The following statement shows the types of insanity, with the result of the treatment of each form.

| Type of insanity.     | Remained from 1902 F. | Admitted in 1902 F. | Total. | Recovered. | Transferred. | Died. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------|------------|--------------|-------|
| Mania ...             | 49                    | 50                  | 99     | 23         | 9            | 4     |
| Melancholia ...       | 2                     | 2                   | 4      | ...        | ...          | ...   |
| Dementia ...          | 4                     | ...                 | 4      | ...        | ...          | ...   |
| General Paralysis ... | 1                     | 1                   | 2      | ...        | ...          | ...   |
| Idiocy ...            | 3                     | ...                 | 3      | 1          | ...          | ...   |
| Puerperal Mania ...   | ...                   | 1                   | 1      | 1          | ...          | ...   |
| Under observation ... | 1                     | 2                   | 3      | 2          | ...          | ...   |
| Total ...             | 60                    | 56                  | 116    | 27         | 9            | 4     |

433. Of the total number of insane admitted during the year, 36 were

Religion, occupation, age and cause of insanity.

Mohammedans, against 31 in the previous year; 17, against 13 in the year before, were Hindus, and 3 belonged to other castes against the same number in 1902 Fasli. As regards occupation, the number of Government servants fell from 13 in 1902 Fasli to 12 in 1903 Fasli; the number of private servants rose from 4 in the previous year to 15 in the year under report; the number of Watandars and cultivators was 2, against 3 in the preceding year, and that of persons engaged in trade and handicrafts was 1 and 10 respectively against 2 and 9, respectively in 1902 Fasli. The other occupations were represented by 16 persons against the same number in the year before. The following statement shows the admissions of insane according to age in 1902 and 1903 Fasli.

| Age.                        | 1902 Fasli. | 1903 Fasli. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Under 20 years ...          | 1           | ...         |
| Between 20 and 40 years ... | 39          | 48          |
| Do. 40 and 60 years ...     | 6           | 7           |
| Over sixty years ...        | 1           | 1           |
| Total ...                   | 47          | 56          |

From the above, it will appear that 83.7 per cent of the admissions were between the ages of 20 and 40 years, a time when the struggle for life is very keen, and the brain most active. Of the 56 cases admitted during the year, the cause was known in 34 cases, unknown in 29, and 2 were under observation. Of the known cases, 32 were attributed to physical and 2 to moral causes. Of the former, three were ascribed to disease of the brain, 8 to fever, 11 to the use of narcotic drugs, one each to puerperal fever, epilepsy and syphilis; 5 to other diseases, and the remaining 2 were due to hereditary causes. The two cases of moral causes were both attributed to study.

434. The year opened with 16 patients in the hospital, and 118 were admitted during the year, giving a total of 132, against 67 in 1902 Fasli. The unusually large

number on the sick list is attributed to the unusual prevalence of dysentery, diarrhoea and dyspepsia. Of the total number treated, 117 were cured, 4 died and 13 remained in the hospital, at the end of the year.

Cost.

435. The following statement gives the cost of the maintenance of the asylum for the years 1902 and 1903 Fasli.

| Year.       | In-patients. | Establishment. |                | Diet.          |                | Clothing.    |                | Contingencies. |                |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|             |              | Total cost.    | Cost per head. | Total cost.    | Cost per head. | Total cost.  | Cost per head. | Total cost.    | Cost per head. |
| 1902 Fasli. | 67           | Rs. 3,324 0 0  | Rs. 49 11 11   | Rs. 5,179 1 7  | Rs. 77 6 8     | Rs. 415 15 0 | Rs. 6 2 3      | Rs. 44 5 3     | Rs. 0 10 7     |
| 1903 Fasli. | 52           | Rs. 1,500 0 0  | Rs. 28 8 4     | Rs. 3,199 12 0 | Rs. 61 5 2     | Rs. 256 9 0  | Rs. 4 12 11    | Rs. 83 9 0     | Rs. 1 3 4      |

Thus, the total cost of maintenance was Rs. 5,573-5-10 or Rs. 83-2-11 per head, against Rs. 4,552-5-0 or Rs. 67-6-8 per head in 1902 Fasli. There has been a decrease under diet and contingencies; the increase under establishment is due to the medical officer in charge having been promoted to a higher grade; and that under clothing is attributed to the increased quantity of clothing allowed by Government to each inmate.

# CHAPTER VI. INSTRUCTION.

## Section I Education.

436. The following quinquennial figures are quoted for convenience of reference, as land marks in the progress of Education

Quinquennial progress of education.

in these dominions :—

| Year. | Total<br>expenditure. | No. of<br>schools. | No. of<br>scholars. |
|-------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
|       | Rs.                   |                    |                     |
| 1303  | 5,85,555              | 542                | 41,603              |
| 1297  | 3,99,408              | 443                | 30,117              |
| 1293  | 2,53,261              | 182                | 11,669              |
| 1288  | 1,36,820              | 165                | 7,183               |
| 1283  | 1,23,457              | 147                | 5,255               |

437. The following statement, under the four great heads of instruction, gives a comparative view of all Departmental Schools (Government and Aided) together with their pupils for the year under review :—

| SCHOOL.       | UNIVERSITY. |           | SECONDARY. |           | PRIMARY. |           | SPECIAL. |           | TOTAL.   |           |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
|               | Schools.    | Scholars. | Schools.   | Scholars. | Schools. | Scholars. | Schools. | Scholars. | Schools. | Scholars. |
| Head-Quarters | 2           | 81        | 26         | 3,393     | 35       | 2,549     | 2        | 134       | 65       | 6,157     |
| Bidar         | ...         | ...       | 5          | 1,144     | 161      | 9,934     | ...      | ...       | 166      | 11,078    |
| Warangal      | ...         | ...       | 7          | 1,164     | 123      | 6,052     | 2        | 39        | 132      | 7,555     |
| Gulbarga      | ...         | ...       | 7          | 1,892     | 51       | 4,106     | ...      | ...       | 58       | 5,998     |
| Anrangabad    | 1           | 6         | 9          | 1,092     | 110      | 8,878     | 1        | 119       | 121      | 10,005    |
| Total         | 3           | 87        | 54         | 9,705     | 480      | 31,519    | 3        | 292       | 542      | 41,603    |

438. In the following statement, the numbers of schools and scholars in Departmental Institutions, in the year under review, are compared, under the four heads of instruction, with the numbers in 1297 Fash:-

| INSTITUTION.          | 1297 FASH. |           | 1293 FASH. |           | 1283 FASH. |           |
|-----------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
|                       | Schools.   | Scholars. | Schools.   | Scholars. | Schools.   | Scholars. |
| UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. |            |           |            |           |            |           |
| Arts Colleges         | ...        | 2         | 28         | 2         | 48         | 1         |
| Oriental College      | ...        | ...       | ...        | 39        | ...        | 59        |
| SECONDARY EDUCATION.  |            |           |            |           |            |           |
| High Schools          | ...        | 9         | 1,327      | 13        | 2,960      | 4         |
| Middle "              | ...        | 28        | 4,345      | 41        | 6,745      | 13        |
| PRIMARY EDUCATION.    |            |           |            |           |            |           |
| Primary Schools       | ...        | 214       | 14,438     | 480       | 31,519     | 266       |
| SPECIAL EDUCATION.    |            |           |            |           |            |           |
| Normal Schools        | ...        | 1         | 26         | 2         | 134        | 1         |
| Engineering School    | ...        | ...       | ...        | 1         | 23         | 1         |
| Industrial Schools    | ...        | ...       | ...        | 2         | 136        | 2         |
| Total                 | ...        | 254       | 20,654     | 542       | 41,603     | 288       |

439. The sphere of influence proper of the educational work of the Government is confined to an area of 37,533 square miles, constituting 18,779 towns and villages, with a population of 8,217,127 persons, composed of 4,185,802 males and 4,030,325 females.

The school-going age population, deduced from the above, with the number of Institutions available for each sex and the scholars under instruction, is shown below :—

| Sex.    | Population. | No. of Institutions. | No. of Scholars. |
|---------|-------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Males   | 629,020     | 476                  | 38,040           |
| Females | 604,540     | 66                   | 3,563            |
| Total   | 1,233,560   | 542                  | 41,603           |

440. Complete and accurate statistics of Private schools, all over the field of work, are not available, but the following gives an approximate record :—

|                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 25 advanced schools. | 1,689 scholars.  |
| 2,535 elementary "   | 31,905 "         |
| Total                | 2,560 schools.   |
|                      | 32,994 scholars. |



This raises the total number of schools to 3,102 and the total number of scholars to 74,967.

441. From the foregoing it will be seen that for every 100 villages there are 22 institutions, that of the male population of the school-going age, 11 per cent attend school, and of the female population of the school-going age, only 0·68 are in attendance, and of the whole population of the school-going age, only 0·5 per cent avail themselves of their opportunities.

The following statement gives the attendance returns for the last two years:—

| CLASS OF INSTITUTION.     | Number of schools. |               | Number of scholars. |               |
|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|
|                           | 1902<br>Fest.      | 1903<br>Fest. | 1902<br>Fest.       | 1903<br>Fest. |
| Public institutions       | ...                | ...           | ...                 | ...           |
| University Education.     |                    |               |                     |               |
| Arts colleges             | 3                  | 3             | 81                  | 87            |
| Professional colleges     | ...                | ...           | ...                 | ...           |
| School Education—General. |                    |               |                     |               |
| Secondary schools         | 56                 | 54            | 9,116               | 9,705         |
| Primary do.               | 497                | 480           | 32,126              | 31,519        |
| School Education—Special. |                    |               |                     |               |
| Training schools          | 2                  | 2             | 105                 | 131           |
| Technical schools         | 3                  | 3             | 51                  | 154           |
| Total                     | 541                | 542           | 41,479              | 41,603        |

All the above schools are Public Institutions in the sense that either they conform to departmental rules and standards, or are under departmental inspection. The number of institutions was decreased by 19 but the scholars increased by 124, showing that, in the absence of an increased allotment, the department had to re-organise and consolidate the healthier and more promising schools, with help drawn from the closing of schools, that were in a sickly and declining condition.

442. If these results are compared with the chief Provinces of British India, it is possible to form an idea of the position of Education in His Highness's territory. In the following statement this comparison is shown. As the private schools and scholars, of which the estimate given above is considerably under, and not over, the mark, the percentages, omitting these schools and scholars, are also shown.

| Province.         | PERCENTAGE OF (SCHOOLS<br>PRIVATE SCHOOLS)   |   | PERCENTAGE OF (SCHOLARS<br>PRIVATE SCHOOLS)  |   |
|-------------------|--|---|--|---|
|                   | Schools to<br>school-going<br>age population | Schools to<br>total towns<br>and villages | Schools to<br>school-going<br>age population | Schools to<br>total towns<br>and villages |
| Bengal            | 14·10  | 28·10                                     | 13   | 22·9                                      |
| Bombay            | 16·55  | 31·48                                     | 15   | 24·5                                      |
| Madras            | 14·03  | 43·71                                     | 12   | 36·6                                      |
| The Punjab        | 8·35   | 26·76                                     | 5  | 7·0                                       |
| N. W. P. and Oudh | 4·39   | 10·63                                     | 3  | 4·6                                       |
| Bihar             | 12·07  | 22·50                                     | 12   | 22·3                                      |
| Hyderabad         | 6·59   | 22·00                                     | 3  | 4·0                                       |

It will be seen that there is room for great improvement. What is required is a much increased expenditure on Primary Education, the machinery and the means for which are ready, in the fairly well-equipped Inspecting agency and in the Local Cess, respectively.

443. The following statement gives the state of education in relation to population of school-going age in Departmental Schools according to districts:—

| DISTRICT, &c.              | POPULATION OF SCHOOL-<br>GOING AGE. |          | SCHOLARS. |          | PERCENTAGE. |          |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|-------------|----------|
|                            | Males.                              | Females. | Males.    | Females. | Males.      | Females. |
| Hyderabad City and Suburbs | 3,410                               | 29,896   | 4,341     | 1,810    | 13·3        | 6·05     |
| Atraf-i-bulduh             | 17,101                              | 16,596   | 887       | 216      | 5·2         | 1·32     |
| Arurangabad                | 40,003                              | 47,518   | 4,001     | 153      | 3·1         | 0·32     |
| Bir                        | 41,710                              | 30,672   | 2,089     | 31       | 5·0         | 0·08     |
| Parbhani                   | 40,412                              | 47,442   | 2,105     | 57       | 4·8         | 0·12     |
| Nasirpur                   | 36,126                              | 35,719   | 2,022     | 129      | 5·5         | 0·41     |
| Gulzarabad                 | 25,651                              | 24,837   | 1,244     | ...      | ...         | ...      |
| Bakul                      | 37,352                              | 35,290   | 1,200     | 40       | 3·0         | 0·15     |
| Bakul                      | 37,218                              | 37,139   | 1,150     | 32       | 3·0         | 0·14     |
| Lingapur                   | 35,214                              | 34,796   | 1,087     | 21       | 4·7         | 0·06     |
| Nalgunda                   | 30,379                              | 29,318   | 2,672     | 419      | 8·8         | 1·40     |
| Bidar                      | 31,688                              | 31,824   | 1,785     | ...      | ...         | ...      |
| Isulur                     | 15,481                              | 18,199   | 2,295     | 117      | 14·7        | 1·00     |
| Melak                      | 9,221                               | 62,083   | 3,140     | 481      | 47          | 0·78     |
| Espandul                   | 15,671                              | 16,411   | 508       | ...      | ...         | ...      |
| Sirpur Tadar               | 37,342                              | 34,165   | 2,958     | 205      | 7·9         | 0·54     |
| Warangal                   | 31,201                              | 30,630   | 2,403     | 241      | 7·8         | 0·78     |
| Mahabub Nagar              | 30,477                              | 24,762   | 1,055     | 68       | 3·4         | 0·17     |
| Nalgundah                  | ...                                 | ...      | ...       | ...      | ...         | ...      |
| Total                      | 6,28,716                            | 6,04,544 | 38,940    | 3,363    | 6·00        | 0·55     |

It will be seen that the Capital heads the list; that, while Melak and Bidar, both in the Bidar Subah, and Arurangabad, in the Arurangabad Subah, are considerably in advance, Sirpur Tadar, in the Bidar, and Nalgundah, in the Warangal Subah, and Atraf-i-bulduh of the Sarf-i-khas, are at a still greater distance behind their sister districts; and that, with one single exception, the percentage does not compare favourably with any province of British India. To

get on a line with the average of British Provinces, the department has yet to occupy about seven per cent more villages, and add five per cent to the number of scholars.

444. Twelve years ago, the department was doing nothing for Female

#### Female Education.

Education. Private agency was working some four or five schools at head-quarters, chiefly Missionary; and there was one solitary Kurani-Sharif school kept up in the Bidar Sābah by a Mohammedan Tehsildar; but the total number of pupils never exceeded 500.

Seven years ago, the returns of the department for Female Education showed, one secondary (Anglo-Vernacular) and 13 Primary (Vernacular) schools with a total of 957 pupils on the rolls.

For the year under review, there are 66 Departmental Girls' schools, with 3,715 pupils. Of these 25 are Government, 28 are Aided and 13 are (recognised) Unaided schools.

In grade they are:—Normal school (Telugu) one; High schools (Anglo-Vernacular) 2; Upper Middle schools 3; Lower Middle schools 3; Upper Primary 9; and Lower Primary 47.

445. Distributed among the several sections of the community to which they belong, the total number of pupils (male and female) under departmental instruction stands as follows:—

#### Nationality of Pupils.

|                             |     |        |
|-----------------------------|-----|--------|
| Europeans and Eurasians ... | ... | 686    |
| Mohammedans ...             | ... | 16,807 |
| { Brahmans ...              | ... | 5,113  |
| { Kshatriyas ...            | ... | 1,028  |
| Hindus ...                  | ... | 4,570  |
| { Vaisyas ...               | ... | 7,919  |
| { Sudras ...                | ... | 106    |
| Parsons ...                 | ... | 458    |
| Native Christians ...       | ... | 3,936  |
| Others ...                  | ... | 41,603 |
| Total ...                   | ... | 41,603 |

The most remarkable feature of this statement is the Mohammedan element. In all departmental arrangements for the establishment of schools, no partiality whatever is shown; if anything, the Hindus are favoured as the more numerous race; and provision is made for the study of Marathi or Telugu side by side with, and sometimes without, Persian or Urdu.

Twelve years ago, there were 5,373 Mohammedans under instruction, of whom 25 were girls; and 6,756 Hindus, of whom 162 were girls. Seven years ago, the returns were: Mohammedans 9,112, including 183 girls; Hindus 9,833, including 560 girls.

For the year under review there were:—

| Nationality.    | Boys.  | Girls. |
|-----------------|--------|--------|
| Mohammedans ... | 15,101 | 1,706  |
| Hindus ...      | 18,424 | 1,206  |

When the Indian Educational Commission published its report, it gave 4.5 as the percentage for total Mohammedan pupils, as compared with total scholars in the six more important provinces of India, the highest individual average being 34.9 for the Panjab; the average, therefore, of nearly 44 for these dominions, (which the above figures give), goes far to show that here at any rate, the Mohammedans are not behind other races in the matter of education.

446. There is no department in India, in which the language difficulty is greater than in these dominions, and in any estimate of the cost of education, it is therefore only fair to allow for the using up of resources to which this element alone students acquire any other province with which we are acquainted. The smallest village school often needs a staff for two vernaculars, a healthy Upper Primary needs provision for three, while the High schools ask for English, two if not three classical languages (Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit); and three vernaculars, namely Urdu, Telugu and Marathi.

The languages taught and the number of pupils reading in them at the close of the year were:—English 4,081; Arabic 293; Persian 4,556; Latin 119; Sanskrit 122; French 1; Telugu 10,510; Marathi 12,331; Urdu, 18,414; Kanarese 2,926; Tamil 639; Gujarati 104; Gurmukhi 50, and Hindi 97.

Taking Latin, Arabic, Sanskrit, and Persian as classical languages and only regarding Marathi, Telugu, Urdu, Kanarese and Tamil, &c., as vernaculars, there are, (compared with returns obtaining in the nine leading Educational Departments in India,) the following percentages:—

| Class of Language.      | British India. | Hyderabad. |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------|
| English ...             | 9.9            | 9.2        |
| Classical languages ... | 8.6            | 9.2        |
| Vernaculars ...         | 82.1           | 81.6       |

447. The following gives the distribution of pupils in Departmental schools, according to the occupation of parents:—  
Departmental pupils, according to occupation of parents.  
Nobles 144; Mansabdars 131; Officials 6,997; Traders 8,486; Land-holders 9,492; Artisans 6,393; and others 16,030.

448. University Education is imparted in three collegiate institutions—the Nizam College, a second grade college at Aurangabad and the Darul Uloom. The Nizam

#### University Education.

College is a first grade college taught by an excellent staff of University men presided over by Mr. Hodson, M.A. (Cambr.). Attached to the College is the Madras-e-Aliya, a high school with a Kindergarten for infants. Although the Madras-e-Aliya, a high school with a Kindergarten for infants, although the college is open to all, none but sons of noblemen and gentlemen obtain admission in the school. It is conducted on the model of an English Public school in which the moral and physical development of the boys receives as much care and attention as their school work. The school owes its success mainly to the fact, ability and devotion of Mr. Hodson who has made a life work of it, and has raised it from small beginnings to be one of the best taught and most successful high schools in His Highness' Dominions. The fee charged is Rs. 45 for boarders and Rs. 25 for day-boarders. Non-boarders are discouraged except in the case of Hindus. The strength of the college in 1905 F. was 42 against 28 in the previous year. The number under instruction in the Madras-e-Aliya and Kindergarten was 144 against 123 in 1902 F.

The College at Aurangabad teaches only up to the F. A. of the Madras University, in which examination it secured two passes out of five for the first time of sending up candidates.

Besides two unaided ones there are altogether 11 High Schools, eight in Hyderabad and three in the Districts. Four of the former are private schools receiving grants-in-aid from His Highness' Government, all the rest being under the direct management of the Department.

The Dhār-ul-Ulūm is an Oriental College with a large school attached and is affiliated to the Panjab University for degrees in Oriental learning. It had 39 students in the College Department in the year under review and 383 in the school.

For the year under review, 105 pupils were presented for the B.A., F.A., and Matriculation Examinations of the Madras University and the Oriental Titles Examinations of the Panjab University. The following were the numbers registered and the results:—

| EXAMINATIONS.                        | 1901 F.     |         | 1902 F.     |         | 1903 F.     |         |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|
|                                      | Registered. | Passed. | Registered. | Passed. | Registered. | Passed. |
| <i>Madras University.</i>            |             |         |             |         |             |         |
| B.A. { English Language Division ... | 3           | 1       | 2           | ...     | 4           | 3       |
| B.A. { Second do. do. ...            | ...         | ...     | 2           | 1       | 3           | 3       |
| B.A. { Science Division ...          | ...         | ...     | 1           | ...     | 4           | 3       |
| First Arts ...                       | 8           | 3       | 14          | 6       | 22          | 10      |
| Matriculation ...                    | 157         | 42      | 94          | 12      | 80          | 24      |
| <i>Panjab University.</i>            |             |         |             |         |             |         |
| Munshi Examination ...               | 7           | 4       | 6           | 12      | 10          | 7       |
| Munshi Alim do. ...                  | 3           | 3       | 3           | 12      | ...         | ...     |
| Munshi Examination ...               | 9           | 4       | 16          | 6       | 12          | 9       |
| Munshi Alim do. ...                  | 4           | 3       | 4           | 1       | ...         | ...     |
| Munshi Fasil do. ...                 | ...         | ...     | 1           | 1       | 1           | 1       |

449. The local Middle School, or Unconvenanted Civil Service, Examination was instituted in the year 1891, and the first examination was held in December of that year. Centres were provided at convenient stations in the districts and at head-quarters, and Revenue officials and others gave what help was in their power.

In 1901 Fasil, 286 names of candidates were registered, 226 coming from Departmental schools and 60 from recognized private schools. The number of schools (secondary) represented by these candidates was 30.

The passes were 76 in number; 14 securing places in the first class, 26 in the second and 36 in the third class.

Among these successful candidates, two ladies found places in the first and two in the second class. One of the former was a *pardah* lady, a student of the Zenana School.

The following statement gives the figures for this and subsequent years of examination.

| Year.      | Number registered. | Number examined. | Sex of Pupils. | Number passed. |               |              | Total. |
|------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------|
|            |                    |                  |                | First class.   | Second class. | Third class. |        |
| 1891 A. D. | {                  | 286              | Males ...      | 12             | 24            | 36           | 72     |
| 1901 F.    |                    |                  | Females ...    | 12             | 2             | —            | 4      |
| 1892 A. D. | {                  | 360              | Males ...      | 44             | 58            | 31           | 133    |
| 1902 F.    |                    |                  | Females ...    | 0              | 3             | ...          | 12     |
| 1893 A. D. | {                  | 431              | Males ...      | 35             | 76            | 35           | 146    |
| 1903 F.    |                    |                  | Females ...    | 11             | 5             | ...          | 16     |
| 1894 A. D. | {                  | 623              | Males ...      | 37             | 75            | 27           | 139    |
| 1904 F.    |                    |                  | Females ...    | 8              | 1             | ...          | 9      |

This shows a steady increase in the number of candidates and the number of passes, from which it will be seen that the total increase between 1891 and 1894, in number presented is 316, and in number passed 72. The existing Middle Schools are undermanned and there are several populous and advanced centres, where fresh schools of this class might be placed with advantage. These, and other matters connected therewith, are before Government pending decision.

450. The total income from fees for the year under review, for all classes of Institutions, (Government and Aided,) was Rs. 84,938. Of this amount, Government institutions gave Rs. 48,712, and Aided schools contributed Rs. 36,226. The recognised Unaided schools are not behind the mark in this respect. They yielded a revenue of Rs. 6,000.

Twelve years ago, the income from this source was Rs. 8,435; and seven years ago, it amounted to Rs. 26,587. Sixty-two per cent, therefore, of improvement since, is no small evidence of the increased value set upon education.

451. The total Budget allotments for the years 1902 and 1903 Fasil were Rs. 6,31,643 and Rs. 6,61,869 respectively. These sums were spent, as far as permitted, as follows:—

Budget expenditures.

| HEAD.   | EXPENDITURE. |          |
|---|--------------|----------|
|   | 1902-03.     | 1903-04. |
|   | Rs.          | Rs.      |
| Direction                                       | 36,125       | 36,290   |
| Inspection                                      | 73,017       | 73,551   |
| University Education                            | 26,701       | 26,123   |
|   | 12,213       | 10,726   |
|   | 1,52,107     | 1,53,211 |
| General Education                               | 1,30,382     | 1,10,726 |
|   | 11,488       | 11,704   |
| Grants-in-aid                                   | 52,073       | 50,029   |
| Grants to Literary Institutions                 | 729          | 781      |
|   | 13,056       | 10,809   |
| Scholarships                                    | 7,103        | 7,250    |
|   | 470          | 7,445    |
| Furniture                                       | 290          | 290      |
| Gymnastic Instruction                           | 1,790        | 2,236    |
| Buildings and repairs to buildings              | 2,037        | 2,037    |
| State library, including books, &c., purchased  | 12,303       | 10,650   |
| Dairat-ul-Maroef Press                          | 6,000        | —        |
| Unvovanted Civil Service Examination office     | 516          | 516      |
| University and Government Examinations expenses | 1,336        | 2,013    |
| Miscellaneous                                   | 61,886       | 34,872   |
| Total   | 5,90,581     | 5,85,554 |

Deducting from the Budget grants, the amounts realised in 1302 and 1303 Fasl from the Educational Coss of 2 pies in the rupee on the assessed land revenue in settled districts, the net expenditure incurred by the State on Education was Rs. 4,97,440 and Rs. 4,62,413 respectively for the two years.

The expenditure for the year under review includes a sum of Rs. 50,020 given as grants-in-aid.

In return for this, the Aided schools have raised and spent upon education for themselves, the large sum of H. S. Rs. 1,34,722, while the recognised Unaided schools at Headquarters have collected and spent a sum of Rs. 21,981, derived from various sources, including Cantonment grants, fees, subscriptions, subsidies from religious societies, &c.

Adding these two items to the sum of Rs. 5,85,554 laid out by the State, the total expenditure by the three Agencies aggregates Rs. 7,42,257.

Deducting from this the total of fees realised in schools, there has been an actual expenditure, upon education, during the year, of Rs. 6,51,259.

452. Besides the above grants, the Government contributes an annual sum of Rs. 28,276, towards the maintenance of the State Aid to Schools out of the Practice. Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, and a sum of Rs. 1,442 per annum for the support of the Mohammedan Religious School at Deoband, a town in the Mouaffernagar district of the North West Provinces.

453. Under the head of special schools, there are two Industrial schools, one at Awrangabad and another at Warangal, an Engineering school at Warangal, a Normal school at Hyderabad and an Aided Anglo-Telugu Normal school in Secunderabad. The following statement gives the number of schools and scholars, and the average attendance in these schools for 1302 and 1303 Fasl.

| SUBAH.        | Buss.       |           |           |                     | Gross.      |           |           |                     | Grand Total. |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|--------------|
|               | Government. | Aided.    | Total.    | Average attendance. | Government. | Aided.    | Total.    | Average attendance. |              |
| Hyderabad.    | Schools.    | Schools.  | Schools.  | Average attendance. | Schools.    | Schools.  | Schools.  | Average attendance. |              |
| Head-quarters | 1302 F.     | 1 24 25   | 1 24 25   | 1 24 25             | 1 41 38     | 1 41 38   | 1 41 38   | 1 41 38             | 47           |
|               | 1303 F.     | 1 26 71   | 1 26 71   | 1 26 71             | 1 42 38     | 1 42 38   | 1 42 38   | 1 42 38             | 10           |
| Warangal      | 1302 F.     | 1 23 12   | 1 23 12   | 1 23 12             | 1 23 12     | 1 23 12   | 1 23 12   | 1 23 12             | 13           |
|               | 1303 F.     | 1 23 29   | 1 23 29   | 1 23 29             | 1 23 29     | 1 23 29   | 1 23 29   | 1 23 29             | 25           |
| Aurangabad    | 1302 F.     | 1 50 23   | 1 50 23   | 1 50 23             | 1 50 23     | 1 50 23   | 1 50 23   | 1 50 23             | 39           |
|               | 1303 F.     | 1 119 88  | 1 119 88  | 1 119 88            | 1 119 88    | 1 119 88  | 1 119 88  | 1 119 88            | 88           |
| Total         | 1302 F.     | 4 115 81  | 4 115 81  | 4 115 81            | 4 115 81    | 4 115 81  | 4 115 81  | 4 115 81            | 110          |
|               | 1303 F.     | 4 247 188 | 4 247 188 | 4 247 188           | 4 247 188   | 4 247 188 | 4 247 188 | 4 247 188           | 250          |

They all show a steady increase. The next statement shows the expenditure on these schools for the year under review.

| Subah.              | Name of School.                      | Number of Scholars. | Average Attendance. | Total expenditure. | Expenditure on tuition only. | Fees. | Government Grants. | Cost to Government. |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Government Schools. |                                      |                     |                     |                    |                              |       |                    |                     |
|                     |                                      | Rs.                 | Rs.                 | Rs.                | Rs.                          | Rs.   | Rs.                | Rs.                 |
| Hyderabad           | Hyd. Normal School                   | 49                  | 71                  | 6,329              | 3,807                        | —     | 1,607              | 53                  |
| Warangal            | Warangal Engineering School          | 22                  | 10                  | 4,754              | 3,578                        | —     | 3,504              | 248                 |
| Aurangabad          | Aurangabad do.                       | 110                 | 88                  | 2,285              | 1,674                        | —     | 1,658              | 163                 |
|                     |                                      |                     |                     |                    |                              |       | 1,932              | 22                  |
| Total               |                                      | 247                 | 189                 | 14,077             | 11,277                       | —     | 11,221             | 39                  |
| Aided Schools.      |                                      |                     |                     |                    |                              |       |                    |                     |
| Hyderabad           | W. M. Girls' Boarding Normal School. | 45                  | 28                  | 5,224              | —                            | 255   | 1,200              | 31                  |
| Total               |                                      | 45                  | 28                  | 5,224              | —                            | 255   | 1,200              | 31                  |

The Normal school is doing fairly good work and its usefulness is progressive. The Engineering school is too recent to show results. The two Industrial schools, which were founded as an experiment, have proved a marked success in spite of difficulties and drawbacks. Not only is the number of passes in connection

with the Sir Jamsetji School of Art, year after year creditable, but the work turned out is good of its kind and superior to the work done in the bazaar. Pupils leaving the school find ready employment. The number of scholars is on the increase and with a little more help in the way of scholarships, the school will soon reach the limit of admission with the present teaching staff.

454. There has been no change in the Inspecting Agency. There are three first grade and two second grade Inspectors, one Deputy Inspector under reduction and awaiting employment elsewhere, and 16 Inspecting schoolmasters, at a total cost of Rs. 69,189.

The present Inspecting Agency is large enough to undertake quadruple the present number of schools. When Local Boards are authorised to open Cess schools, no fresh burden will have to be incurred on account of inspection.

#### THE WARANGAL ORPHANAGE.

455. There is an Orphanage at Warangal, under the direct management of His Highness the Nizam's Government, which was founded in 1297 Fasli, at the instance of the Nawab Vicar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, then Subadar of the Eastern Division.

456. The following statement will show the number of orphans admitted into the Orphanage from 1297 to 1303 Fasli:—

| Year. | Orphans. |        |        |
|-------|----------|--------|--------|
|       | Boys.    | Girls. | Total. |
| 1297  | 9        | 13     | 22     |
| 1298  | 7        | 9      | 16     |
| 1299  | 6        | 5      | 11     |
| 1300  | 15       | 18     | 33     |
| 1301  | 5        | 13     | 18     |
| 1302  | 7        | 2      | 9      |
| 1303  | 7        | 9      | 16     |
| Total | 56       | 69     | 125    |

Age and religion.

457. The following statement shows the ages of the orphans:—

| Particulars.        | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|---------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| Under 5 years       | 5     | 9      | 14     |
| From 6 to 10 years  | 32    | 34     | 66     |
| From 11 to 16 years | 19    | 26     | 45     |
| Total               | 56    | 69     | 125    |

Of these, 25 boys and 36 girls, or 61 in all, were Mohammedans, 30 boys and 33 girls, or 63 in all, were Hindus, and 1 boy was a Christian.

458. Of the 125 orphans admitted into the Orphanage, 5 boys and 6 girls, or 11 on the whole, were taken charge of by their relatives; 16 boys and 15 girls, or 31 in all, died; 2 boys absconded, 2 boys obtained employment in the ranks of the Police, and 2 in the engine-shed at Kanipett, and of the 16 girls that attained majority, 7 were married; thus leaving 29 boys and 41 girls or 70 orphans in all in the Orphanage during the year under report.

459. Instruction in reading and writing Urdu and Telugu is given, while the girls are, for the most part, instructed in sewing, knitting and other ornamental needle work. Nor is religious instruction forgotten, for special care is taken that the boys and girls in the orphanage observe the ordinances of their religions.

460. The following statement shows the expenditure under various heads:—

| Year.        | Doct. | Dress. | Establishment. | Contingencies. | Total. |
|--------------|-------|--------|----------------|----------------|--------|
|              | Rs.   | Rs.    | Rs.            | Rs.            | Rs.    |
| 1302 F.      | 3,000 | 451    | 1,024          | 116            | 4,656  |
| 1303 F.      | 2,947 | 600    | 1,036          | 115            | 4,798  |
| Increase     | —     | 149    | 11             | —              | —      |
| Decrease     | 158   | —      | —              | 3              | —      |
| Net Increase | —     | —      | —              | —              | 32     |

In spite of a large increase in the number of inmates, a remarkable decrease has taken place in dietary expenses, the average having decreased from Rs. 72-2-5 per head to Rs. 37-1-1 which is due to the cheapness of food-grains in the year under report. The expenditure does not require any remark. The average cost per head was Rs. 65-5-1, as against Rs. 76-5-3 in 1302 Fasli.

#### Section II

#### Literature and the Press.

461. Before dealing with the figures for the year under report, perhaps it will be interesting to give a short sketch of the condition of things, in this respect, in the past. The spread of knowledge and the material benefits of authorship depend upon the progress of knowledge in the country, and as, twenty or twenty-five years ago, education here was at its lowest ebb, it can readily be conceived that, though at that time there were two or three English Presses within the Residency limits, there were no Vernacular Presses except the *Dard Tale* (Government Press) within His Highness the Nizam's Dominions. The reason of this was not far to seek; for, first of all, few here ever aspired to write books, and those who had any such ambition naturally turned their eyes either towards North-west India or Madras, where they used to have their books printed and published, for want of sufficient appreciation here.

But the progress of education in British India soon had its effect on Hyderabad, and, during the administration of the late Sir Salar Jung II, particular attention was directed to the codification of existing laws, the reorganisation of the legal profession and the spread of western science and literature, the results of which was that numerous printing presses sprang up throughout the country and many books on law and other subjects were printed and published here. Subsequently, the growing desire to be authors was stimulated by the passing of competitive examinations being imposed as a condition for entering the public service, and the profession gradually became so lucrative that many literary productions, came to be looked upon as valuable property. This is the reason why those engaged in the compilation of works on law and procedure were the first to feel the want of a law of copyright. In 1298 Fash, the author of a Handbook of Revenue Circulars of Government had his rights of compilation secured by the publication of a notification in the *Jarida*. This led to the presentation of several other applications also; but there being no particular law in force, the reservation of rights in this way was practically useless, and the procedure which was to have governed such cases had not been definitely settled. For this reason in 1299 Fash, copyright rules were introduced and published under Home Department Resolution No. 30, dated the 16th Amardad 1299 Fash, (24th June 1890,) and which are still in force. But as these rules were not accompanied by a complete Act for the control of Printing Presses, there was no means of ascertaining the rate at which the intellectual development of the country proceeds, the number of new books published, the number of new editions issued and the quality and amount of work done in the various presses in the country. The passing of a complete Press Act by the Legislative Council will, it is hoped, remedy this defect.

## Books registered.

462. The following is the number of books registered from 1290 Fash to the end of the year under report:—

| Year.        | No. of Books. |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1290 ... ..  | 1             |
| 1300 ... ..  | 15            |
| 1301 ... ..  | 12            |
| 1302 ... ..  | 7             |
| 1303 ... ..  | 6             |
| Total ... .. | 41            |

Viewed according to subjects, the works fall under the following heads:—

| Year.        | Law. | Education. | Trade. | Poetry. | Fiction. | Geography and History. | Science. | Total. |
|--------------|------|------------|--------|---------|----------|------------------------|----------|--------|
| 1299 ... ..  | 4    | 7          | ...    | ...     | ...      | 1                      | 3        | 16     |
| 1300 ... ..  | 3    | 2          | 1      | ...     | 1        | 2                      | 2        | 12     |
| 1301 ... ..  | 3    | ...        | ...    | 3       | ...      | ...                    | ...      | 7      |
| 1302 ... ..  | 1    | 2          | ...    | ...     | ...      | ...                    | 2        | 6      |
| Total ... .. | 8    | 14         | 1      | 4       | 2        | 5                      | 5        | 41     |

The languages in which these books were printed are as follows:—

| Year.        | Urdu. | Persian. | English. | Telugu. |
|--------------|-------|----------|----------|---------|
| 1299 ... ..  | 1     | ...      | ...      | ...     |
| 1300 ... ..  | 8     | 3        | 4        | ...     |
| 1301 ... ..  | 9     | 2        | ...      | 1       |
| 1302 ... ..  | 5     | 2        | ...      | ...     |
| 1303 ... ..  | 3     | 1        | 2        | ...     |
| Total ... .. | 26    | 8        | 6        | 1       |

Of the total number of books registered during the past 5 years, 39 books were uni-lingual and only two books, registered in 1303 Fash, were bi-lingual, being both in English and Urdu.

463. Of the 8 law books registered during the past 5 years, one was in English and the rest in Urdu. Of the Urdu law books, two were periodicals giving reports of cases

decided by the British Indian and the local High Courts, two were compilations of Revenue Circulars, one was a translation of a work on Jurisprudence, one was a commentary on the local Civil Procedure Code, and only one book on Hindu Law showed considerable original research. The English work registered under this head was Messrs. Gribble and Heble's Medical Jurisprudence, a work originally printed and published in British India.

464. Altogether 14 books relating to Education were registered during the past 5 years. Of these, 8 were in Urdu, 5 in Persian and one was bi-lingual, being both in English

and Urdu. Viewed according to subjects, 10 were Elementary Readers, meant for use in the lower classes of Primary schools, 2 were books on Morals and two on instruction in Military drill. Of the 2 books on Morals, one, called "*Baygi-i-Islam*" or "*The Garden of Islam*" contains moral tales and parables drawn from the lives of the ancient prophets and Mohammed and his companions; the other, named "*Al-Malak-i-Zai*," is a feeble attempt to define ethics and the various virtues and vices, according to the precepts of ancient Arabian philosophy.

465. Under the head of poetry, only 4 books were registered during the past 5 years. Of these, 3 were in Urdu and 1 in Persian. Of the Urdu works, two were compilations

of fugitive pieces of amorous poetry, and one a heroic poem of inferior merit. The former include the *divan* of the famous poet Dagh of Delhi, now attached to the Court of His Highness the Nizam, and who is said to command a singular felicity of language and poetical ideas, the other being the *divan* of a less known poet named Fall, who gives expression to his poetic aspirations in verses which are not held to be of any high merit.

466. There was only one drama registered, which is in Urdu and deals with the supernatural, but is of no appreciable merit.

467. Only two works falling under the head of Fiction were registered during the period referred to; one, called *Sackela Ishq*, or "*True Love*," enlarged the *paridah*

system and exposed the evils of intemperance; the other, named "*Parlak-i-Jannat*," or "*The Curiouser Theory*," dealt with the care of maternity and the treatment of female disorders in the form of a simple story.

468. Five books on sanitation and medicine were registered, 3 in English being the production of Dr. Hehir, the Health Officer to the Chudarghat Municipality, which deal in simple language with sanitation, the evils of intemperance, and the necessity for moral and physical exercise; and the other two represent but one book in two languages, being separately published and registered both in Urdu and Telugu. It is a work of some research, dealing with the medicinal properties of certain herbs and plants to be found in His Highness' Dominions.

469. Of the two books registered under the head of History, both were in Persian. One of these is a History of the Mohammedan rulers of India, by the Nawab Daulat Yar Jung Bahadur, written in chaste and elegant language and beautifully printed and bound; the other is a comprehensive history of the Asif Jahi dynasty, represented by His Highness, and as the author describes most of the events, that took place in his own life-time, the work is of considerable merit.

470. Of the five miscellaneous works, that were registered, 4 were almanacks, one of which only deserves mention as giving corresponding Fasil, Hijri, Hindu and Christian dates for fifty years. The one other book registered was a work on Sport, dealing with the tracking of big game in India.

471. At the end of 1302 Fasil there were 34 presses, of which 22 were in the City of Hyderabad and 2 in the mofassil, one being in Gulbarga and the other in Aurangabad. Of these 23 were lithographic presses, in 22 of which work was done in Urdu and Persian, and in the remaining one in Telugu and Marathi, besides Urdu and Persian; one was a type press printing both in Urdu and English. During the year 1303 Fasil, three more presses were licensed to print in Persian and Urdu, thus raising the number of presses at the end of the year to 37.

472. A Government Press for the printing of the *Jarida* (the Government Gazette), and other official publications has been established since 1275 Fasil but, during the year under report, it was decided, to transfer the press to the Central Jail. As this arrangement did not come into force till about the beginning of the last quarter of the year, the results of the transfer cannot be fully seen in the returns of the year under report.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 33,199 as against Rs. 35,127 in the preceding year. In consequence of the removal of the press to the Central Jail, considerable reductions have been made, the cost of the permanent establishment having been reduced from Rs. 2,274 to Rs. 1,269 per mensem, while the charge for house rent has been altogether done away with. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,974 as against Rs. 1,900 in the preceding year.

473. In 1300 Fasil, a form of agreement was prescribed which had to be signed by the proprietors of newspapers and periodicals, which met with much adverse criticism at first, but has been working satisfactorily since. A paper called "*Haqq*" dealing with history, general literature, politics and archaeology, conducted by Nawab Inayat Nasir Jung Bahadur, the present Commissioner of Customs; the "*Mohsin-i-Deewan*," or the Deewan Jurist, which deals with purely legal questions and Law Reports; the "*Mukhtasarat Qasain*" which, besides reproducing the Indian Law Reports, gives reports of cases decided by the local High Court; and the "*Mallana-i-Ishfaq*," or the "Kind Teacher," which is an educational journal dealing more particularly with the emancipation of women, are all published monthly. There are only three newspapers published in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, viz., the "*Moshir-i-Deewan*," published at Hyderabad, the "*Gulabgarh Samachar*," a bi-lingual paper in Urdu and Marathi, published at Gulabgarh, and the "*Khabri-i-Deewan*," an Urdu paper, published at Aurangabad. The "*Moshir-i-Deewan*" is supposed to be conducted with a little independence and ability, and the other two papers have but little circulation outside the towns in which they are published.

# CHAPTER VII. REVENUE AND FINANCE.

## Section I.

## Finance.

474. The following statement shows the total Revenue and Expenditure of the past two years.

Revenue and Expenditure.

| REVENUE.                    |                        |                        |           |           |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                             | Accounts<br>1302 Fash. | Accounts<br>1303 Fash. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| 1. Civil ...                | 3,72,06,916            | 3,32,13,961            | 9,47,045  | ...       |
| 2. Public { Irrigation ...  | 1,36,339               | 31,540                 | ...       | 1,04,799  |
| Works { Buildings & Roads.  | 1,14,470               | 61,245                 | ...       | 50,225    |
| 3. Military ...             | 4,67,010               | 91,407                 | ...       | 3,75,603  |
| 1. Railways ...             | 28,14,334              | 18,02,709              | ...       | 7,11,625  |
| 5. Total ...                | 4,04,99,069            | 4,02,93,862            | ...       | 2,05,207  |
| 6. Local Funds ...          | 10,47,725              | 11,55,072              | 1,07,347  | ...       |
| 7. Municipalities ...       | 4,34,513               | 5,95,004               | 1,60,491  | ...       |
| 8. Grand Total ...          | 4,19,81,307            | 4,19,53,938            | ...       | 27,369    |
| EXPENDITURE.                |                        |                        |           |           |
| 9. Civil ...                | 2,48,39,030            | 2,63,39,908            | 15,20,098 | ...       |
| 10. Public { Irrigation ... | 6,01,582               | 6,11,810               | 10,228    | ...       |
| Works { Buildings & Roads.  | 12,31,159              | 12,02,336              | ...       | 28,823    |
| 11. Military ...            | 72,33,125              | 71,18,279              | ...       | 1,14,846  |
| 12. Railways ...            | 31,87,817              | 34,52,776              | 2,64,959  | ...       |
| 13. Total ...               | 3,70,93,613            | 3,87,18,169            | 16,54,556 | ...       |
| 14. Local Funds ...         | 10,94,178              | 10,06,398              | 8,780     | ...       |
| 15. Municipalities ...      | 4,34,513               | 5,95,004               | 1,60,491  | ...       |
| 16. Grand Total ...         | 3,85,32,304            | 4,03,19,571            | 18,17,267 | ...       |
| 17. Surplus ...             | 34,49,003              | 16,04,367              | ...       | ...       |

If the figures of Local Funds (items 6 and 14) and Municipalities (items 7 and 15) be omitted, the surplus on 30th Aban 1303 Fash. of the Revenue proper (or difference between items 5 and 13), was Rs. 14,55,693, against Rs. 34,05,150 on 30th Aban 1302 Fash.

The following statements give in detail, under the various major heads, the total revenue and expenditure for the years 1302 and 1303 Fash.

## REVENUE.

| Heads of Revenue.                        | Accounts<br>1302 Fash. | Accounts<br>1303 Fash. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| I.—Principal Heads of Revenue.           | Rs.                    | Rs.                    | Rs.       | Rs.       |
| I. Land Revenue ...                      | 2,29,34,596            | 2,26,31,299            | 5,96,643  | ...       |
| II. Customs { Ordinary ...               | 40,71,763              | 41,08,073              | 36,810    | ...       |
| { Salt ...                               | 8,30,997               | 8,48,712               | 8,715     | ...       |
| III. Excise ...                          | 45,76,234              | 45,32,936              | ...       | 43,298    |
| IV. Stamps ...                           | 8,19,801               | 8,45,272               | 25,381    | ...       |
| V. Opium ...                             | 5,38,147               | 4,49,944               | ...       | 88,203    |
| VI. Forest ...                           | 1,79,669               | 1,80,964               | 7,301     | ...       |
| VII. Mines ...                           | 33,943                 | 55,683                 | 21,740    | ...       |
| VIII. Registration ...                   | 50,536                 | 53,111                 | ...       | 1,395     |
| Total, Principal Heads of Revenue ...    | 3,31,50,770            | 3,37,14,404            | 5,63,634  | ...       |
| 2.—Barar Surplus.                        | ...                    | ...                    | ...       | ...       |
| IX. Barar Surplus ...                    | 7,59,891               | 13,94,454              | 6,34,563  | ...       |
| 3.—Interest.                             | ...                    | ...                    | ...       | ...       |
| X. Interest ...                          | 12,34,903              | 9,22,923               | ...       | 3,12,378  |
| 4.—Post Office and Mint.                 | ...                    | ...                    | ...       | ...       |
| XI. Post Office ...                      | 1,28,005               | 1,22,065               | ...       | 5,939     |
| XII. Mint ...                            | 65,154                 | 2,164                  | ...       | 63,290    |
| Total, Post Office & Mint ...            | 1,93,549               | 1,24,229               | ...       | 69,320    |
| 5.—Receipts by Civil Departments.        | ...                    | ...                    | ...       | ...       |
| XIII. Law and { (a) Courts ...           | 2,12,529               | 1,86,470               | ...       | 26,059    |
| Justice { (b) Jails ...                  | 87,776                 | 1,29,083               | 99,207    | ...       |
| XIV. Police ...                          | 4,30,008               | 4,33,652               | 3,644     | ...       |
| XV. Education ...                        | 2,54,515               | 1,41,564               | ...       | 1,12,951  |
| XVI. Medical ...                         | 4,827                  | 2,284                  | ...       | 2,543     |
| XVII. Minor Departments ...              | 57,708                 | 41,534                 | ...       | 16,174    |
| Total, Receipts by Civil Departments ... | 10,47,963              | 9,33,287               | ...       | 1,14,676  |
| 6.—Miscellaneous.                        | ...                    | ...                    | ...       | ...       |
| XVIII. Printing ...                      | 2,229                  | 2,638                  | 409       | ...       |
| XIX. Miscellaneous ...                   | 8,77,011               | 11,22,341              | 2,44,933  | ...       |
| Total, Miscellaneous ...                 | 8,79,840               | 11,25,202              | 2,45,362  | ...       |
| 7.—Public Works.                         | ...                    | ...                    | ...       | ...       |
| XX. Public { (a) Irrigation ...          | 1,36,339               | 31,540                 | ...       | 1,04,799  |
| Works { (b) Buildings and Roads.         | 1,14,470               | 61,245                 | ...       | 50,225    |
| Total, Public Works ...                  | 2,50,809               | 92,785                 | ...       | 1,58,024  |
| 8.—Military.                             | ...                    | ...                    | ...       | ...       |
| XXI. Receipts by Military Department ... | 4,67,010               | 91,407                 | ...       | 3,75,603  |
| 9.—Railways.                             | ...                    | ...                    | ...       | ...       |
| XXII. Railways ...                       | 28,14,334              | 18,02,709              | ...       | 7,11,625  |
| Total Revenue ...                        | 4,04,99,069            | 4,02,93,862            | ...       | 2,05,207  |



## EXPENDITURE.

| Heads of Expenditure.   | Accounts 1892 Paid. | Accounts 1893 Paid. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Rs.   | Rs.                 | Rs.                 | Rs.       |           |
| <i>A—Dis. of Demands on the Revenues.</i>   |                     |                     |           |           |
| 1. Refunds ...  | 9,05,394            | 6,53,087            | ...       | 2,52,307  |
| 2. Compensations and Assignments ...  | 4,07,342            | 4,59,408            | 51,956    | ...       |
| <i>Charges in respect of Collection.</i>  |                     |                     |           |           |
| 3. Land Revenue ...   | 32,35,761           | 32,12,463           | ...       | 23,298    |
| 4. Customs ...  | 6,11,355            | 6,09,374            | ...       | 1,881     |
| 5. Excise ...   | 2,05,838            | 3,35,476            | 1,29,638  | ...       |
| 6. Stamps ...   | 1,28,793            | 1,10,081            | ...       | 18,712    |
| 7. Opium ...  | 1,599               | 1,596               | ...       | 3         |
| 8. Forest ...   | 93,337              | 98,081              | 4,344     | ...       |
| 9. Mines ...  | 1,21,543            | 72,836              | ...       | 49,297    |
| 10. Registration ...  | 45,063              | 43,316              | ...       | 349       |
| Total, Direct Demands on the Revenues ...   | 57,55,727           | 55,95,908           | ...       | 1,59,819  |
| <i>B—Interest.</i>  |                     |                     |           |           |
| 11. Interest on Ordinary Debt ...   | 4,35,940            | 5,00,742            | 64,802    | ...       |
| <i>C—Post Office and Mint.</i>  |                     |                     |           |           |
| 12. Post Office ...   | 2,70,085            | 2,70,568            | 6,173     | ...       |
| 13. Mint ...  | 96,298              | 31,549              | ...       | 64,749    |
| Total, Post Office and Mint ...   | 3,66,383            | 3,08,057            | ...       | 58,276    |
| <i>D—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.</i>  |                     |                     |           |           |
| 14. General Administration ...  | 16,94,070           | 16,21,756           | ...       | 72,314    |
| 15. Law and Justice { (a) Courts, (b) Jails ...   | 8,07,289            | 8,24,762            | 16,813    | ...       |
| 16. Police ...  | 3,57,343            | 3,99,126            | 41,883    | ...       |
| 17. Education ...   | 25,74,341           | 30,30,720           | 4,56,379  | ...       |
| 18. Medical ...   | 6,61,921            | 6,53,799            | ...       | 8,122     |
| 19. Minor Departments ...   | 4,66,325            | 4,59,609            | ...       | 6,816     |
| Total, Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments ...   | 55,49,498           | 53,18,324           | ...       | 2,31,174  |
| <i>E—Contribution to Municipalities.</i>  |                     |                     |           |           |
| 20. Contribution to Municipalities ...  | 68,19,587           | 73,08,036           | 3,88,649  | ...       |
| <i>F—Payments to His Highness and Sarfi-khans.</i>  |                     |                     |           |           |
| 21. Payments to His Highness { (a) State expenses, (b) Privy Purse, to H. H., (c) Peshi Secretariat, (d) Compensation ... | 5,34,513            | 5,95,004            | 1,60,491  | ...       |
| 21. Payments to His Highness { (a) State expenses, (b) Privy Purse, to H. H., (c) Peshi Secretariat, (d) Compensation ... | 39,30,714           | 46,26,722           | 6,96,008  | ...       |
| 21. Payments to His Highness { (a) State expenses, (b) Privy Purse, to H. H., (c) Peshi Secretariat, (d) Compensation ... | 16,22,305           | 10,50,987           | ...       | 5,62,318  |
| 21. Payments to His Highness { (a) State expenses, (b) Privy Purse, to H. H., (c) Peshi Secretariat, (d) Compensation ... | 33,865              | 50,289              | 16,424    | ...       |
| 21. Payments to His Highness { (a) State expenses, (b) Privy Purse, to H. H., (c) Peshi Secretariat, (d) Compensation ... | 6,07,283            | 5,73,475            | ...       | 33,808    |
| Total Payments to His Highness and Sarfi-khans ...  | 61,94,657           | 63,10,473           | 1,15,816  | ...       |
| Carried over ...  | 2,01,06,557         | 2,06,18,230         | 5,11,663  | ...       |

## EXPENDITURE.—(Continued.)

| Heads of Expenditure.   | Accounts 1892 Paid. | Accounts 1893 Paid. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Rs.   | Rs.                 | Rs.                 | Rs.       |           |
| Brought forward ...   | 2,01,06,557         | 2,06,18,230         | 5,11,663  | ...       |
| <i>G—Stipends and Allowances.</i>   |                     |                     |           |           |
| 22. Mansab ...  | 14,56,714           | 14,36,722           | ...       | 19,992    |
| 23. Bumsdars ...  | 6,96,999            | 7,19,928            | 32,035    | ...       |
| 24. Pensions { (a) Magir Pensions, (b) Other Pensions ...                 | 94,253              | 1,58,602            | 64,349    | ...       |
| 25. Special Allowances ...  | 5,07,157            | 5,29,232            | 22,075    | ...       |
| 26. Religious and Charitable Grants ...                                   | 4,38,922            | 5,89,720            | 1,50,798  | ...       |
| Total, Stipends & Allowances ...  | 6,44,373            | 6,06,108            | ...       | 38,265    |
| Total, Stipends & Allowances ...  | 38,05,612           | 40,39,412           | 2,33,800  | ...       |
| <i>H—Miscellaneous Civil Charges.</i>                                     |                     |                     |           |           |
| 27. State Receptions and Entertainments ...                               | 4,62,452            | 5,61,400            | ...       | 1,01,052  |
| 28. Printing ...  | 77,732              | 38,966              | ...       | 8,706     |
| 29. Miscellaneous ...   | 5,67,374            | 2,90,259            | ...       | 17,124    |
| Total, Misc. Civil Charges ...  | 8,17,558            | 6,90,626            | ...       | 1,26,932  |
| <i>J—Reduction of Debt.</i>   |                     |                     |           |           |
| 30. Redemption of Debt ...  | 1,10,203            | 10,11,729           | 9,01,517  | ...       |
| <i>K—Public Works.</i>  |                     |                     |           |           |
| 31. Public Works { (a) Irrigation, (b) Buildings and Roads ...            | 6,01,582            | 6,14,810            | 13,228    | ...       |
| 31. Public Works { (a) Irrigation, (b) Buildings and Roads ...            | 12,31,159           | 12,92,336           | ...       | 28,823    |
| Total, Public Works ...   | 18,32,741           | 18,17,146           | ...       | 15,595    |
| <i>L—Military.</i>  |                     |                     |           |           |
| { (a) Administration, (b) Regular Troops, (c) Imperial Service Troops ... | 1,07,528            | 1,26,359            | 18,831    | ...       |
| { (a) Administration, (b) Regular Troops, (c) Imperial Service Troops ... | 17,20,545           | 15,25,394           | ...       | 1,95,245  |
| 32. Military { (d) Goleconda Bn, (e) Irregular Troops, (f) Ordnance ...   | 13,502              | 4,60,410            | 4,56,908  | ...       |
| 32. Military { (d) Goleconda Bn, (e) Irregular Troops, (f) Ordnance ...   | 5,37,455            | 4,76,327            | ...       | 60,928    |
| 32. Military { (d) Goleconda Bn, (e) Irregular Troops, (f) Ordnance ...   | 48,36,647           | 41,82,491           | ...       | 3,54,156  |
| 32. Military { (d) Goleconda Bn, (e) Irregular Troops, (f) Ordnance ...   | 17,441              | 38,188              | 20,744    | ...       |
| Total, Military ...   | 72,33,125           | 71,13,279           | ...       | 1,19,846  |
| <i>M—Railways.</i>  |                     |                     |           |           |
| 33. State Railways ...  | 31,67,817           | 34,52,776           | 2,84,959  | ...       |
| Total Expenditure ...   | 3,70,93,613         | 3,87,48,169         | 16,54,556 | ...       |

473. Compared with 1302 Fasli, there was a decrease in the revenue of the year under report of Rs. 2,95,207, but this decrease is purely nominal, certain receipts having been brought to account in the year 1302 Fasli, which pertained to previous years. Thus, under the head of Interest, there is an item of Rs. 2,19,983 on account of interest on Promissory Notes realized by the Bank of Bengal in the year 1884, but only brought to credit in the Treasury Accounts in 1302 Fasli. Similarly, under the head of Education, the local cess of two years was credited in 1302 Fasli, as against only one year's receipts credited in 1303 Fasli; thereby causing a nominal decrease in the latter year of Rs. 1,65,306. Again, under the head of Railways, the net earnings of the first half of 1892 (Rs. 8,34,908), which should have been credited in the accounts of 1301 Fasli, were only credited in 1302 Fasli, so that the total receipts under this head in 1302 Fasli, represent the net earnings of one and a half years, as compared with one year in 1303 Fasli. These three items alone, aggregate Rs. 11,60,293, and if allowance is made for them, the total revenue, instead of having decreased by Rs. 2,95,207, has actually increased by Rs. 8,64,996.

The principal items of increase are Land Revenue Rs. 5,96,643, Customs Rs. 44,525, Stamps Rs. 25,381, Bazar Surplus Rs. 6,34,503, Jails Rs. 39,207, and Miscellaneous Rs. 2,44,933. The items of decrease, besides those already mentioned, are Excise Rs. 43,298, Opium Rs. 84,204, Mint Rs. 63,290, Law Courts Rs. 23,853, Public Works Rs. 1,35,024, and Military Rs. 3,75,603.

The expenditure, when compared with 1302 Fasli, has increased by Rs. 16,54,556. The increase is largely the result of the following two payments, viz.—

- (1) Rs. 8,92,119 paid in liquidation of the debts of the Salar Jung family, which were taken over by His Highness some years ago, but on account of which, until the year under report, except Rs. 5,000, nothing had been paid.
- (2) A sum of Rs. 4,00,000 paid to the Sarfi-klus in adjustment of a claim for payments made by the Sarfi-klus in previous years, viz., from Dye 1286 to Aban 1295 Fasli, for the maintenance of a Police body known as the Bhungar Road Police, employed to patrol the roads to Madras, Masulipatam and Karnul, and which charge, it has now been decided, should be borne by the Government, instead of by the Sarfi-klus.

These two items alone amount, within about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs of rupees, for the increase in expenditure.

In addition to this, the fall in exchange, not only with Europe, but also in the local exchange of Hali Sica currency, has led to a heavy increase of expenditure, estimated at 4 lakhs, the extra charge on account of the railway remittances alone being Rs. 2,43,217.

The other principal items of increased expenditure are Compensations and Assignments, Rs. 51,956; Excise, Rs. 1,29,638; Interest on Ordinary Debt, Rs. 61,802; Law Courts, Rs. 16,813; Jails, Rs. 41,883; Contribution to Municipalities, Rs. 1,90,491; Payments to His Highness, Rs. 1,15,816; Razamdars, Rs. 52,095; Jagir Pensions, Rs. 64,349; Other Pensions, Rs. 22,075; Special Allowances, Rs. 1,50,795; Public Works, (Irrigation,) Rs. 13,228; and Railways, Rs. 2,64,039.

On the other hand, the principal decrease in expenditure are Refunds, Rs. 2,52,307; Land Revenue, Rs. 23,208; Stamps, Rs. 18,712; Mines, Rs. 39,207; Mint, Rs. 61,731; General Administration, Rs. 72,314; Minor Departments, Rs. 39,174; Mansabs, Rs. 19,092; Religious and Charitable Grants, Rs. 35,965; State Receptions, Rs. 1,01,052; Miscellaneous, Rs. 17,124; Public Works, (Buildings and Roads) Rs. 28,823; and Military, Rs. 1,14,846.

The net result of the year is a Surplus of Rs. 11,55,693. The Surplus has been swollen by the recovery of Rs. 8,40,000, from Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk, as part repayment for the price of the 12,500 Shares of the Deccan Mining Company, purchased from him some years ago, and which transaction was subsequently cancelled. This sum may be regarded as a windfall, but, on the other hand, it must be borne in mind that the Salar Jung debts have been liquidated to the extent of Rs. 8,92,119 while a special refund of 4 lakhs has been made to the Sarfi-klus.

If these three items were eliminated, there would be a Surplus of Rs. 19,07,812, on the transactions of the year.

476. During the year under review, some minor changes have been made in the manner of recording Revenue and Expenditure. Changes in Classification.

Under Revenue, the receipts from Mines, formerly shown under "Minor Departments", are now separately recorded under the major head "Mines." Similarly, the expenditure in connection with the Mining Department, formerly shown under "Minor Departments" and "General Administration", is now brought under the one head of "Mines." Certain Compensations, which are paid to His Highness the Nizam have been transferred from the major head "Compensations and Assignments" to the major head "Payments to His Highness and Sarfi-klus." The head "Khillats and Entertainments" has now been changed to "State Receptions and Entertainments." A new major head "Reduction of Debt" has been introduced to record the payments of the State Liabilities, and under "Military," the expenditure relating to the Imperial Service Troops, raised at the close of 1302 Fasli from the Regular Troops and the Golconda Brigade, is now recorded distinctly under "Imperial Service Troops."

Under the head "Municipal", it has been customary to show as receipts, that portion of the Customs Revenue which is assigned by Government to the Municipalities, the Customs Revenue being reduced to a corresponding extent. But this system has now been changed. The Customs revenue is credited in full to "Customs" to which it properly belongs, and the Municipal receipts are, (1) sums actually collected by the Municipality and re-lifted by them to Government, and (2) contributions by Government towards Municipal expenditure. It has since been decided that the Municipalities may spend their own collections, and this order is to come into force with effect from the beginning of 1301 Fasli. In the accounts now presented, the Municipal collections have been credited to Government under "XIX. Miscellaneous", and the full amounts expended are treated as contributions by Government from General Revenues.

477. The following summary gives the results grouped under the main heads of Revenue, for the past two years.

Revenue under main heads.

| Head.                               | Account-<br>1902 Paid. | Account-<br>1903 Paid. | Difference 1903<br>P. more +,<br>or less -. |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---|
|                                     | Rs.                    | Rs.                    | Rs.   |
| 1 Principal Heads of Revenue ...    | 3,31,50,770            | 3,37,14,464            | + 5,63,694                                  |
| 2 Better Surplus ...                | 7,59,891               | 13,94,451              | + 6,34,560                                  |
| 3 Interest ...                      | 12,34,903              | 9,22,335               | - 3,12,568                                  |
| 4 Post Office and Mint ...          | 1,93,549               | 1,24,229               | - 69,320                                    |
| 5 Receipts by Civil Departments ... | 10,17,993              | 9,93,287               | - 1,14,706                                  |
| 6 Miscellaneous ...                 | 8,79,849               | 11,55,202              | + 2,75,353                                  |
| 7 Public Works ...                  | 2,50,899               | 95,785                 | - 1,55,114                                  |
| 8 Military ...                      | 4,67,010               | 91,497                 | - 3,75,513                                  |
| 9 Railways ...                      | 23,14,531              | 18,02,700              | - 5,11,831                                  |
| Total ...                           | 4,94,59,929            | 4,92,03,892            | - 2,56,037                                  |

478. Reverting now to the details of revenue, the following remarks show the causes of the main fluctuations.

### 1—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

#### I.—Land Revenue.

|                        | Account-<br>1902 Paid. | Account-<br>1903 Paid. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                        | Rs.                    | Rs.                    | Rs.       | Rs.       |
| 1 Ordinary Revenue ... | 2,11,85,449            | 2,14,97,740            | 2,23,291  | ...       |
| 2 Miscellaneous ...    | 8,49,147               | 12,23,439              | 3,74,292  | ...       |
| Total ...              | 2,20,34,596            | 2,26,31,239            | 5,96,643  | ...       |

The total Land Revenue demand was Rs. 2,21,90,674, as compared with Rs. 2,14,14,707 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 7,75,966. In Land Revenue proper, the increase amounted to Rs. 7,30,455, chiefly due to a better season; while under the head of Miscellaneous, or Fluctuating Revenue, there was an increase of Rs. 45,511. Of the total demand, Rs. 2,19,80,327 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,10,346 at the close of the year. In addition to these collections, there were Rs. 91,140 collected on account of arrears of previous years, and Rs. 1,41,046 for miscellaneous heads not included in the *Jamabandi*. The sum actually brought to credit in the accounts was Rs. 2,20,31,239 against Rs. 2,20,34,596 in 1902 Paid.

#### II.—Customs.

|                | Account-<br>1902 Paid. | Account-<br>1903 Paid. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                | Rs.                    | Rs.                    | Rs.       | Rs.       |
| 1 Ordinary ... | 49,71,763              | 41,08,575              | 36,810    | ...       |
| 2 Salt ...     | 8,39,097               | 8,18,712               | 8,715     | ...       |
| Total ...      | 49,11,760              | 49,57,287              | 45,525    | ...       |

The increase in Ordinary revenue is under Imports, while Exports show a decrease.

#### III.—Excise.

|                    | Account-<br>1902 Paid. | Account-<br>1903 Paid. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                    | Rs.                    | Rs.                    | Rs.       | Rs.       |
| 1 City ...         | 5,36,775               | 6,49,427               | 59,652    | ...       |
| 2 Secunderabad ... | 3,66,752               | 3,95,280               | 28,528    | ...       |
| 3 Bolaram ...      | 49,254                 | 41,507                 | 1,053     | ...       |
| 4 Districts ...    | 39,70,459              | 34,46,922              | ...       | 1,23,531  |
| Total ...          | 45,76,234              | 45,32,936              | ...       | 43,298    |

The increase under (1) City, is chiefly in the items of duty on *gud*, *macha* and *toddy*. The increase under (2) Secunderabad, is on account of larger sales owing to the closure of *Jagir* liquor shops in the vicinity of the Cantonment, which increased the sales in the Cantonment shops. The large decrease under (4) Districts occurs under the head of *mowla* flowers, and in the item of *d-pois* by Contractors.

#### IV.—Shops.

|   | Account-<br>1902 Paid. | Account-<br>1903 Paid. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|   | Rs.                    | Rs.                    | Rs.       | Rs.       |
| 1 Sale of Revenue and Judicial Stamps ...           | 7,54,538               | 7,85,081               | 30,543    | ...       |
| 2 Sale of Bills of Exchange or Hundis<br>Stamps ... | 10,744                 | 2,242                  | ...       | 8,502     |
| 3 Other Cash Receipts ...                           | 54,389                 | 57,249                 | 2,860     | ...       |
| Total ...   | 8,19,671               | 8,44,572               | 24,901    | ...       |

The year's administration resulted in a net increase of Rs. 25,981, nearly equal to the total of Revenue and Judicial Stamps; the distinction between Revenue and Judicial Stamps does not now exist.

## V.—Opium.

|   | Accounts<br>1902 Fash. | Accounts<br>1903 Fash. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|   | Rs.                    | Rs.                    | Rs.       | Rs.       |
| 1 Opium Pass fees ...   | 3,40,260               | 2,34,094               | ...       | 1,06,166  |
| 2 Contingents for the sale of<br>Opium in the City and<br>Districts ... | 1,07,887               | 2,15,850               | 17,963    | ...       |
| Total ...   | 5,38,147               | 4,49,944               | ...       | 88,203    |

The decrease in Pass fees on Opium imported from Indur is due to a falling off in imports, the number of chests imported having been 293, as against 444½ in 1902 Fash.

## VI.—Forests.

|                                   | Accounts<br>1902 Fash. | Accounts<br>1903 Fash. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                                   | Rs.                    | Rs.                    | Rs.       | Rs.       |
| 1 Managed by Forest officers ...  | 1,28,523               | 1,28,006               | ...       | 517       |
| 2 Managed by Revenue officers ... | 51,140                 | 58,958                 | 7,818     | ...       |
| Total ...                         | 1,79,663               | 1,86,964               | 7,301     | ...       |

The revenue under this head shows a net increase of Rs. 7,301, due to larger receipts in the item of Forests managed by Revenue Officers.

## VII.—Mines.

|                        | Accounts<br>1902 Fash. | Accounts<br>1903 Fash. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                        | Rs.                    | Rs.                    | Rs.       | Rs.       |
| 1 Prospecting fees ... | 4,457                  | ...                    | ...       | 4,457     |
| 2 Royalty on coal ...  | ...                    | 55,683                 | 55,683    | ...       |
| 3 Other receipts ...   | 29,486                 | ...                    | ...       | 29,486    |
| Total ...              | 33,943                 | 55,683                 | 21,740    | ...       |

The receipts in 1903 Fash against (2) Royalty on Coal, Rs. 55,683, were for the calendar year 1903. The royalties for 1902, Rs. 55,749, have been paid and credited in 1904 Fash, the back royalties having been retained by the Company until the settlement of their arbitration case. The item of Rs. 29,486 under other receipts represents recovery of expenditure in connection with the Mining case, charged to the service head of Mines.

## VIII.—Registration.

The small decrease of Rs. 1,835 in the receipts under this head calls for no remark.

## 2. BEARER SURPLUS.

## IX.—Bearer Surplus.

The Bearer Surplus, in the year under review, shows an increase of Rs. 6,34,563, and is nearly double the amount received in 1902 Fash. The following statement shows the Bearer Surplus received since 1276 Fash, (A. D. 1867) the year when the surplus was first paid to His Highness the Nizam.

| Fash Year.       | Amount in<br>H. S. Rs. | Fash Year.       | Amount in<br>H. S. Rs. |
|------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|
|                  |                        | Brought forward  | 1,50,77,268            |
| 1276 ...         | 6,25,625               | 1296 ...         | 15,08,432              |
| 1277 ...         | ...                    | 1291 ...         | 10,65,708              |
| 1278 ...         | 12,65,115              | 1292 ...         | 16,61,494              |
| 1279 ...         | 12,42,500              | 1293 (14 months) | 15,10,977              |
| 1280 ...         | ...                    | 1294 ...         | 21,29,559              |
| 1281 ...         | ...                    | 1295 ...         | 23,54,064              |
| 1282 ...         | 12,85,369              | 1296 ...         | 21,13,649              |
| 1283 ...         | 21,40,061              | 1297 ...         | 19,97,267              |
| 1284 ...         | ...                    | 1298 ...         | 14,13,750              |
| 1285 ...         | 19,11,930              | 1299 ...         | 20,15,028              |
| 1286 ...         | 13,55,602              | 1300 ...         | 19,29,888              |
| 1287 ...         | 20,05,600              | 1301 ...         | 9,57,000               |
| 1288 ...         | 4,85,188               | 1302 ...         | 7,50,891               |
| 1289 ...         | 19,31,282              | 1303 ...         | 13,54,434              |
| Carried over ... | 1,50,77,268            | Total            | 3,81,43,298            |

The average surplus for the past 28 years is Rs. 13,62,261 per annum.

## 3.—INTEREST.

## X.—Interest.

|  | Accounts<br>1902 Fash. | Accounts<br>1903 Fash. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|  | Rs.                    | Rs.                    | Rs.       | Rs.       |
| 1 Interest on Government of India Promissory Notes ... | 4,29,562               | 1,46,998               | ...       | 2,82,564  |
| 2 Interest on Railway Shares ...                       | 4,76,068               | 5,12,097               | 36,029    | ...       |
| 3 Do. on Debentures ...                                | 1,01,384               | 1,09,031               | 7,647     | ...       |
| 4 Do. on Guarantee Fund ...                            | 1,71,064               | 1,21,430               | ...       | 49,634    |
| 5 Do. on Miscellaneous ...                             | 56,825                 | 32,760                 | ...       | 24,065    |
| Total ...  | 12,34,903              | 9,22,325               | ...       | 3,12,578  |

The large decrease of Rs. 2,82,564 against 1, Interest on Government of India Promissory Notes, is due mainly to the fact that interest realized by the Bank of Bengal in 1894, Rs. 2,12,535, was only brought to credit in the treasury accounts of 1902 Fash. A further difference of Rs. 15,812, is due to a reduction in the rates of interest during the year under review. The decrease of Rs. 49,634 against 4, Interest on guaranteed fund, is due to the circumstance that, previous to 1902 Fash, the interest realized by the National Provincial Bank of England was not brought to credit, but utilized towards the payment of dividends to share and debenture holders in England, and, when the system was changed, the balance of the interest in hand by the Bank, Rs. 44,425, was brought to credit in 1902 Fash, and abnormally increased the receipts for that year. The decrease of Rs. 24,065 against 5, Miscellaneous, is chiefly due to interest, Rs. 13,872, realized in 1902 Fash, from the Bank of Bengal, the Salar Jung Estate and others, and the difference of Rs. 10,184 is on miscellaneous accounts, including arrears of revenue, other than Land revenue, which is now shown under its own head. The increases under 2, Interest on Railway Shares, Rs. 36,029, and under 3, Interest on debentures, Rs. 7,647, are due to fluctuations in the rate of exchange.

## 4.—POST OFFICE AND MINT.

## XI.—Post Office.

|                                 | Accounts<br>1902 Fash. | Accounts<br>1903 Fash. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                                 | Rs.                    | Rs.                    | Rs.       | Rs.       |
| 1 Sale of Postage stamps ...    | 65,604                 | 61,675                 | ...       | 3,929     |
| 2 Other cash realizations... .. | 62,491                 | 60,390                 | ...       | 2,101     |
| Total ...                       | 1,28,095               | 1,22,065               | ...       | 6,030     |

The fluctuations under this head are not specially explained.

## XII.—Mint.

|                                   | Accounts<br>1902 Fash. | Accounts<br>1903 Fash. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                                   | Rs.                    | Rs.                    | Rs.       | Rs.       |
| 1 Seigniorage on gold coinage ... | 376                    | 1,101                  | 725       | ...       |
| 2 Do. on silver ...               | 63,454                 | 11                     | ...       | 63,443    |
| 3 Gain on copper coinage ...      | ...                    | ...                    | ...       | ...       |
| 4 Miscellaneous ...               | 1,624                  | 1,052                  | ...       | 572       |
| Total ...                         | 65,454                 | 2,164                  | ...       | 63,290    |

The decrease under No. 2, is due to the stoppage of silver coinage during the year under review.

## 5. RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

## XIII.—Law and Justice—(a) Courts.

The principal items under this head, which show fluctuations, will be seen from the following comparison.

|   | Accounts<br>1902 Fash. | Accounts<br>1903 Fash. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|   | Rs.                    | Rs.                    | Rs.       | Rs.       |
| 1 Criminal fines ...                                    | 51,558                 | 47,542                 | ...       | 4,016     |
| 2 Civil fines ...                                       | 870                    | 1,336                  | 466       | ...       |
| 3 Sale proceeds of unclaimed cattle ...                 | 60,814                 | 45,417                 | ...       | 15,397    |
| 4 Civil Courts' Process fees ...                        | 20,422                 | 16,917                 | ...       | 3,505     |
| 5 Fees for conducting sales ...                         | 9,441                  | 9,757                  | 316       | ...       |
| 6 Sale proceeds of unclaimed and intestate property ... | 20,560                 | 18,078                 | ...       | 2,482     |
| 7 Cattle Trespass fees ...                              | 21,541                 | 18,076                 | ...       | 3,465     |
| 8 Pleaders' Examination fees ...                        | 1,430                  | 3,191                  | 1,762     | ...       |
| 9 Miscellaneous ...                                     | 25,889                 | 25,756                 | ...       | 133       |
| Total ...   | 2,12,529               | 1,86,070               | ...       | 26,459    |

## XIII.—Law and Justice—(b) Jails.

The increases under this head will be seen in the following comparison.

|                         | Accounts<br>1902 Fash. | Accounts<br>1903 Fash. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                         | Rs.                    | Rs.                    | Rs.       | Rs.       |
| 1 Jail manufactures ... | 35,434                 | 55,656                 | 20,222    | ...       |
| 2 Convict labour ...    | 52,342                 | 68,440                 | 16,098    | ...       |
| 3 Miscellaneous ...     | ...                    | ...                    | ...       | ...       |
| Total ...               | 87,776                 | 1,24,096               | 36,320    | ...       |

## XIV.—Police.

The small increase of Rs. 3,044 under this head calls for no special remark.

## XV.—Education.

|                        | Accounts<br>1902 Fasl. | Accounts<br>1903 Fasl. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                        | Rs.                    | Rs.                    | Rs.       | Rs.       |
| 1 School fees ... ..   | 17,880                 | 18,045                 | 165       | ...       |
| 2 Local cess ... ..    | 2,25,963               | 1,20,657               | ...       | 1,05,306  |
| 3 Miscellaneous ... .. | 10,672                 | 3,162                  | ...       | 7,510     |
| Total ... ..           | 2,54,515               | 1,41,864               | ...       | 1,12,651  |

The large decrease of Rs. 1,12,651 under this head occurs chiefly in the item of Local cess, two years' receipts having been brought to credit in 1902 Fasl, as against one year's receipts in 1903 Fasl.

## XVI.—Medical.

The small decrease of Rs. 2,543 under this head calls for no remark.

## XVII.—Minor Departments.

|   | Accounts<br>1902 Fasl. | Accounts<br>1903 Fasl. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|   | Rs.                    | Rs.                    | Rs.       | Rs.       |
| 1 General Stores and Workshops ... ..       | 40,048                 | 18,187                 | ...       | 22,461    |
| 2 Telephone Department Cash receipts ... .. | 2,459                  | 5,772                  | 3,313     | ...       |
| 3 Public Gardens ... ..                     | 2,942                  | 1,390                  | ...       | 1,552     |
| 4 Census ... ..                             | ...                    | 1,093                  | 1,093     | ...       |
| 5 Stud Farm receipts ... ..                 | 768                    | ...                    | ...       | 768       |
| 6 Miscellaneous ... ..                      | 10,591                 | 15,392                 | 4,501     | ...       |
| Total ... ..                                | 57,708                 | 41,834                 | ...       | 15,874    |

The decrease of Rs. 22,461 is due to the closure of the Workshops. The receipts of the Telephone department are better by Rs. 3,313, which is the result of making Government offices pay Rs. 10 a month for each telephone connection.

## XVIII.—Printing.

The small increase of Rs. 429 under this head calls for no remark.

## 6.—MISCELLANEOUS.

## XIX.—Miscellaneous.

|  | Accounts<br>1902 Fasl. | Accounts<br>1903 Fasl. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|  | Rs.                    | Rs.                    | Rs.       | Rs.       |
| 1 Gain by exchange ... ..  | 22,644                 | 53,827                 | 31,183    | ...       |
| 2 Unclaimed deposits lapsed to Government ... ..   | 10,562                 | 1,836                  | ...       | 8,726     |
| 3 Charge for management of Jagirs under attachment ... ..  | 29,273                 | 32,490                 | 3,217     | ...       |
| 4 Nazaranas from Zemindars and Watanahs ... ..   | 59,720                 | 14,361                 | ...       | 45,359    |
| 5 Money Order commission ... ..  | 8,385                  | 9,173                  | 788       | ...       |
| 6 Savings from contribution to Secunderabad Local Fund ... ..  | 22,876                 | ...                    | ...       | 22,876    |
| 7 Duty on saltpetre ... ..   | 19,156                 | 17,773                 | ...       | 1,383     |
| 8 Paid by Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk Bahadur, in part settlement of the purchase money for Deccan Mining Company's shares ... .. | 4,67,625               | 8,40,000               | 3,72,375  | ...       |
| 9 Municipal collections ... ..   | 90,297                 | 69,230                 | ...       | 31,067    |
| 10 Cash Recoveries and Miscellaneous ... ..  | 1,41,073               | 87,834                 | ...       | 53,239    |
| Total ... ..   | 8,77,611               | 11,22,544              | 2,44,933  | ...       |

The net increase of Rs. 2,44,933 under this head, occurs chiefly in the items of recovery from Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk, on account of the price of 12½ per cent. Deccan Mining Company's shares. These shares were purchased by Government some years ago, under a misapprehension. In the subsequent settlement made with Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk, it was agreed that the transaction should be cancelled, the Government giving up the shares to the Sirdar, who had been the seller of them, and the Sirdar returning the purchase money to the Government. The total amount due to Government on account of these shares was Govt. Rs. 23,70,741. Towards payment of this sum, Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk paid 4 lakhs of Government rupees in 1902 Fasl, and 7 lakhs in 1903 Fasl, and these sums, having been converted into local currency, are shown in the accounts as Rs. 4,67,625 in 1902 Fasl, and Rs. 8,40,000 in 1903 Fasl. The seven lakhs paid in 1903 Fasl were represented by 4½ per cent. Promissory notes for Government Rs. 6,54,000 taken over at a premium of Rs. 5-12-0 per cent. Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk still owes Govt. Rs. 12,70,741 on this account, for which Government holds a mortgage on property in Banday. Interest accrues on the debt at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. Gain by exchange shows an increase of Rs. 31,183, while there are decreases under Nazranas from

Zemindars and Watandars of Rs. 45,359; Municipal collections Rs. 31,067; Savings from contributions to Secunderabad Local Fund of Rs. 22,876; and Cash recoveries and Miscellaneous of Rs. 53,210.

### 7.—PUBLIC WORKS.

#### XX.—Public Works.

The items under this head are really only book adjustments under Irrigation. The falling off of Rs. 1,04,790 is due to the fact that in 1302 Fashl, the receipts represented cash recoveries of expenditure charged to service heads by Irrigation Engineers in 1301 Fashl, and by Talukdars in 1302 Fashl.

The decrease of Rs. 50,223 in the receipts under Buildings and Roads is also due principally to cash recoveries of expenditure charged to service heads in previous years having appeared in the accounts of 1302 Fashl.

### 8.—MILITARY.

#### XXI.—Military.

The large decrease of Rs. 3,75,603, as compared with 1302 Fashl, is due to the fact that in the latter year there were larger book adjustments of "advances" or "payments to account."

### 9.—RAILWAYS.

#### XXII.—Railways.

The decrease of Rs. 7,11,625 under this head is due to the circumstance that in 1302 Fashl, the receipts represent the net earnings for three half years viz:—

|                          | Rs.       |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| First half year of 1892  | 8,34,908  |
| Second half year of 1892 | 7,14,052  |
| First half year of 1893  | 9,51,446  |
| Aggregating              | 25,00,406 |

If the figures for the first half year of 1892, which should have been credited in 1301 Fashl, were eliminated, the result would be an increase in 1303 Fashl of Rs. 1,23,283.

479. A comparison of the expenditure grouped under the main heads is Expenditure under main heads. shown below.

| Head.  | Accounts<br>1302 Fashl. | Accounts<br>1303 Fashl. | Difference—1303<br>Excess (+) or Deficit (—) |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|
|  | Rs.                     | Rs.                     | Rs.  |
| A Direct Demands on the Revenues             | 55,55,727               | 53,15,003               | — 1,50,916                                   |
| B Interest                                   | 4,35,910                | 5,00,742                | + 64,832                                     |
| C Post office and Misc                       | 3,66,333                | 3,08,057                | — 58,276                                     |
| D Salaries and expenses of Civil Departments | 69,19,387               | 73,68,630               | + 3,88,649                                   |
| E Contribution to Municipalities             | 4,84,513                | 5,55,904                | + 1,09,491                                   |
| F Payments to His Highness and Sarf-e-Khas   | 61,94,657               | 63,10,473               | + 1,15,816                                   |
| G Stipends and allowances                    | 38,00,612               | 40,39,512               | + 2,38,900                                   |
| H Miscellaneous Civil charges                | 8,17,558                | 6,90,616                | — 1,26,942                                   |
| J Reduction of debt                          | 1,10,200                | 10,11,720               | + 9,01,520                                   |
| K Public Works                               | 18,32,711               | 16,17,146               | — 15,205                                     |
| L Military                                   | 72,80,125               | 71,18,279               | — 1,14,846                                   |
| M Railways                                   | 31,87,817               | 31,32,776               | — 2,64,969                                   |
| Total  | 3,70,83,013             | 3,87,48,109             | + 16,54,556                                  |

480. The following remarks show the causes of the main fluctuations  
Details of Expenditure. under expenditure.

### A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES.

#### 1.—*Refunds.*

The decrease of Rs. 2,52,307, as compared with 1302 Fashl, seems under refunds of Customs duty, Rs. 64,818, and refunds of Revenue from confiscated villages, Rs. 1,87,489.

#### 2.—*Compensation and Assignments.*

The increase of Rs. 51,866, is chiefly due to the grant of compensation to Jagirdars, for liquor shops closed within an area of two miles of Secunderabad and Bolaram.

#### 3.—*Local Revenue.*

|   | Accounts<br>1302 Fashl. | Accounts<br>1303 Fashl. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|   | Rs.                     | Rs.                     | Rs.       | Rs.       |
| 1 Charges of District administration          | 12,71,877               | 12,03,085               | 21,293    | ...       |
| 2 Survey and Settlement                       | 4,40,859                | 3,81,879                | ...       | 68,970    |
| 3 Inam Department                             | 98,198                  | 1,09,279                | 2,081     | ...       |
| 4 Allowances to District and village officers | 14,18,891               | 14,37,220               | 18,329    | ...       |
| Total   | 32,35,761               | 32,12,463               | ...       | 23,298    |

The increase of Rs. 21,208 against No. 1 is chiefly under travelling allowance.

The decrease of Rs. 44,976 against No. 2 is largely due to the purchase of a building in 1302 Fashl for the Settlement Commissioner's office, at a cost of Rs. 70,000. The increase against No. 4 of Rs. 18,329, is consequent on the increase in Land Revenue receipts.

#### 4.—*Contingent.*

The small decrease of Rs. 1,881 calls for no remark.

#### 5.—*Excise.*

|                                    | Accounts<br>1302 Fashl. | Accounts<br>1303 Fashl. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                                    | Rs.                     | Rs.                     | Rs.       | Rs.       |
| 1 Commissioner of Alkari and Opium | 31,536                  | 31,218                  | ...       | 318       |
| 2 City                             | 48,992                  | 45,087                  | ...       | 3,905     |
| 3 Secunderabad                     | 1,09,000                | 2,40,767                | 1,32,767  | ...       |
| 4 Bolaram                          | 17,200                  | 18,404                  | 1,114     | ...       |
| Total                              | 2,05,838                | 3,35,476                | 1,29,638  | ...       |

The increase against No. 3 of Rs. 1,32,767 is chiefly due to larger payments for mowla flowers, and liquor imported for sale into Secunderabad, in order to supplement the supply of liquor manufactured in the distillery.

#### 6.—*Stamps.*

|   | Accounts<br>1302 Fashl. | Accounts<br>1303 Fashl. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|   | Rs.                     | Rs.                     | Rs.       | Rs.       |
| 1 Superintendence                       | 19,170                  | 19,765                  | 595       | ...       |
| 2 Charges for the manufacture of Stamps | 94,420                  | 71,185                  | ...       | 23,235    |
| 3 Commission to Vendors                 | 15,293                  | 19,131                  | 3,838     | ...       |
| Total                                   | 1,28,793                | 1,10,081                | ...       | 18,712    |

The decrease of Rs. 23,235 against No. 2 occurs chiefly in the cost of tools and plant.

#### 7.—*Opium, and 8.—Forest.*

The small fluctuations under these two heads call for no remark.

#### 9.—*Mines.*

|                                  | Accounts<br>1302 Fashl. | Accounts<br>1303 Fashl. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                                  | Rs.                     | Rs.                     | Rs.       | Rs.       |
| 1 Secretariat and establishments | 10,400                  | 3,012                   | ...       | 7,478     |
| 2 Travelling allowance           | 1,000                   | ...                     | ...       | 1,000     |
| 3 Fixed contingencies            | 1,233                   | 5,093                   | 3,860     | ...       |
| 4 Special charges                | 1,08,820                | 63,631                  | ...       | 45,189    |
| Total                            | 1,21,453                | 72,336                  | ...       | 49,207    |

The decrease against No. 1, is due to the salary of the Director of Mines for five months having been charged in 1302 Fashl. The increase against No. 3 occurs under printing charges. The decrease against No. 4 is due to heavy charges in 1302 Fashl, in connection with the Mining arbitration case.

#### 10.—*Registration.*

Calls for no remark.

#### B.—INTEREST.

##### 11.—*Interest.*

|  | Accounts<br>1302 Fashl. | Accounts<br>1303 Fashl. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|  | Rs.                     | Rs.                     | Rs.       | Rs.       |
| 1 Interest on Ordinary Debt                                    | 2,95,191                | 1,50,372                | ...       | 85,119    |
| 2 Interest on Shares of Old Railway (Indra loan, not redeemed) | 2,00,143                | 2,20,529                | 20,386    | ...       |
| 3 Interest paid to Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk Bahadur                | ...                     | 1,29,841                | 1,29,841  | ...       |
| Total  | 4,35,046                | 5,00,742                | 64,896    | ...       |

A satisfactory feature of the financial work of the year is, that the interest on loans is less by Rs. 85,119, as compared with 1302 Fashl, a smaller amount of short loans having been required in 1303 Fashl. The interest on shares of the



Old Railway warehouse. Indian loan shows an increase of Rs. 20,080, owing to interest undrawn in previous years, having been settled in 1903 Fash.

The interest paid to Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk Bahadur, refers to two sums. There is first Rs. 62,492 representing interest on a sum of 4 lakhs of Government rupees deposited by the Sirdar on the 13th July 1892, in anticipation of the compromise of his case, which was not completed until the 13th September 1894, and as the Government utilised the money, the Sirdar was paid interest on it at 6 per cent for two years and two months, viz. from 13th July 1892 to 13th September 1894. The second sum is Rs. 67,349, which is interest that had accrued on Government of India Promissory Notes for Rs. 6,54,000, which were accepted as payment of Government Rs. 7,00,000 towards the settlement of the claim against the Sirdar. The interest was paid to the Sirdar in advance, and has since been recovered from the Imperial Treasury, and is credited in the accounts for 1904 Fash.

### C.—POST OFFICE AND MINT.

#### 12.—Post Office.

|                           | Accounts<br>1902 Fash. | Accounts<br>1903 Fash. | Increase. Decrease. |     |
|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----|
|                           | Rs.                    | Rs.                    | Rs.                 | Rs. |
| 1 Head office             | 38,410                 | 41,319                 | 2,909               | ... |
| 2 Inspecting Post-masters | 8,730                  | 9,463                  | 733                 | ... |
| 3 General Post office     | 27,061                 | 26,995                 | ...                 | 66  |
| 4 District Post offices   | 1,95,834               | 1,98,089               | 2,255               | ... |
| 5 Miscellaneous Reserve   | ...                    | 652                    | 652                 | ... |
| Total                     | 2,70,055               | 2,76,508               | 6,453               | ... |

The increases are chiefly due to the opening of new Post offices, and the employment of additional servants.

#### 13.—Mint.

|                      | Accounts<br>1902 Fash. | Accounts<br>1903 Fash. | Increase. Decrease. |        |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------|
|                      | Rs.                    | Rs.                    | Rs.                 | Rs.    |
| 1 Superintendence    | 9,682                  | 11,233                 | 1,551               | ...    |
| 2 Coinage department | 86,616                 | 20,316                 | ...                 | 66,300 |
| Total                | 96,298                 | 31,549                 | ...                 | 64,749 |

The large decrease of Rs. 65,300 in the Coinage department is in the item, "purchase of machinery," in 1902 Fash.

### D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

#### 14.—General Administration.

|   | Accounts<br>1902 Fash. | Accounts<br>1903 Fash. | Increase. Decrease. |          |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------|
|   | Rs.                    | Rs.                    | Rs.                 | Rs.      |
| 1 Honorary  | 2,57,694               | 2,71,498               | 14,802              | ...      |
| 2 The Prime Minister's Personal staff   | 59,480                 | 55,803                 | 3,677               | ...      |
| 3 The Prime Minister's expenses   | 35,008                 | 40,073                 | 5,065               | ...      |
| 4 Revenue Minister  | 1,46,719               | 25,351                 | ...                 | 1,21,368 |
| 5 Minister of Justice and Public Affairs  | 35,330                 | 33,156                 | 1,954               | ...      |
| 6 Minister of Police and Public Works   | 30,549                 | 35,170                 | ...                 | 1,379    |
| 7 Tour expenses   | 1,29,156               | 1,33,022               | ...                 | 3,866    |
| 8 Cabinet Council office  | 6,552                  | 51,410                 | 4,858               | ...      |
| 9 Financial and Revenue Secretary's office  | 1,05,344               | 96,168                 | ...                 | 9,176    |
| 10 Board of Revenue including Revenue Secretary's Office                                  | 1,35,802               | 1,48,472               | ...                 | 7,199    |
| 11 Office of Secretary in the Departments of Justice, Police and Public Affairs           | 94,482                 | 96,858                 | 2,376               | ...      |
| 12 Private Secretary's office   | 10,548                 | 12,621                 | ...                 | 2,073    |
| 13 Deputies-Ministers under the Private Secretary   | 14,119                 | 14,090                 | ...                 | 29       |
| 14 Comptroller General's office   | 3,229                  | 29,745                 | 26,516              | ...      |
| 15 Accountant General's Office { (a) Civil and Military Branch<br>(b) Public Works Branch | 1,89,257               | 1,78,257               | 9,000               | ...      |
| 16 Central Treasury   | 49,548                 | 50,321                 | 773                 | ...      |
| 17 Secretaries  | 2,81,292               | 2,17,797               | 63,495              | ...      |
| 18 Press Commissioner's office  | 850                    | 2,644                  | 1,794               | ...      |
| 19 Director of Agriculture and Commerce   | 34,412                 | 35,694                 | ...                 | 7,821    |
| 20 Transference Department  | 10,152                 | 10,821                 | 671                 | ...      |
| 21 Dar-ul-India   | 1,244                  | 1,805                  | 561                 | ...      |
| 22 Legislative Council and Legal Advice's office  | ...                    | 23,029                 | 23,029              | ...      |
| 23 Debt Commission  | 36,718                 | 50,374                 | ...                 | 7,462    |
| 24 Petition Secretary   | 600                    | ...                    | ...                 | 600      |
| 25 Miscellaneous Ministries   | 15,120                 | ...                    | ...                 | 15,120   |
| 26 Council of State   | 8,814                  | ...                    | ...                 | 8,814    |
| Total   | 16,99,550              | 16,21,710              | ...                 | 77,840   |

Under No. 1, Honorary, there is a decrease of Rs. 31,137 in the Prime Minister's Honourarium, the amount having been reduced by the Edict dated 1st February 1891 A. D. There is an increase of Rs. 25,611 in the Pe-shakar's Honourarium as the charge in 1302 Fashi is for only a portion of the year. Raja Shiv Raj Bahadur's Honourarium includes arrears of 1302 Fashi. These fluctuations result in the net increase of Rs. 14,472.

The decrease of Rs. 1,20,366 under No. 4, Revenue Minister, is due to the fact that in 1302 Fashi the expenditure included arrears, while in the year under review the appointment was not filled up. The decrease of Rs. 22,784 in No. 7, Touring expenses, is due to less touring in 1303 Fashi. The increase of Rs. 6,855 against No. 8, is more nominal than real, as the expenditure in 1302 Fashi is for the Cabinet Council office only, whereas the expenditure in 1303 Fashi includes charges still appertaining to the defunct Council of State, which in 1302 Fashi is shown distinctly under the latter head.

The decrease of Rs. 9,156 against No. 9, Financial Secretary, is due to the saving of about Rs. 7,000 in the salary of the Secretary, and Rs. 2,156 under extra contingencies. No. 10 shows a net decrease of Rs. 7,190, arrived at by a decrease of about Rs. 13,600 in the salary of Secretary, Joint-Secretary, &c., while there is an increase of Rs. 6,410 on account of office rent. The decrease of Rs. 6,948 against No. 12, Private Secretary, is due to Rs. 6,000 of the salary of Major Gough, being charged to the Military Department.

The increase in 1303 Fashi against No. 14, Comptroller General, is because the appointment was newly created at the end of 1302 Fashi. Under No. 15, Accountant-General's office, Civil and Military Branch, the increase of Rs. 9,000 is due to annual increments granted to Assistants, and Rs. 8,595, Public Works Branch, are arrears of allowances granted to the Auditor of Chaldarghat Municipal Accounts, and the cost of the newly created establishment for the Audit of the Deccan Mining Accounts.

The increase of Rs. 15,305 against No. 17, comprises Rs. 8,000 for arrears of salary paid to the Officiating Subadar of the Arrangabad Division, and about Rs. 7,300 on account of tour expenses and office contingencies of Subadars.

The decrease against No. 19, is due to the office of the Director of Agriculture and Commerce having been abolished during the latter part of 1303 Fashi, on the death of the incumbent.

No. 22 is a newly created office and includes a portion of the charges of the Law Commission, formerly classified under Law and Justice. The decrease of Rs. 7,342 under No. 23, Debt Commission, is due to the deputation of a special officer in 1302 Fashi which charge did not recur in 1303 Fashi.

The decrease of Rs. 15,120 under No. 25, Miscellaneous Minister, is due to the abolition of the appointment. The decrease of Rs. 8,814 under No. 26, has already been explained against No. 8 above.

## 15.—Law and Justice.

|                               | Arrears<br>1302 Fashi. | Arrears<br>1303 Fashi. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| (a).—Courts.                  |                        |                        |           |           |
| 1 High Court ...              | Rs. 1,85,947           | Rs. 1,99,540           | Rs. 7,593 | Rs. ...   |
| 2 Suburban Court ...          | 26,908                 | 27,856                 | 948       | ...       |
| 3 Small Cause Court ...       | 37,550                 | 37,511                 | ...       | 179       |
| 4 City Magistrate's Court ... | 31,912                 | 31,551                 | ...       | 361       |
| 5 Kazi's Court ...            | 16,736                 | 16,949                 | 213       | ...       |
| 6 Special Magistrate ...      | ...                    | 6,488                  | 6,488     | ...       |
| 7 Law Commission ...          | 7,500                  | ...                    | ...       | 7,500     |
| 8 Divisional Courts ...       | 69,975                 | 71,692                 | 1,717     | ...       |
| 9 District Courts ...         | 4,10,484               | 4,08,967               | ...       | 2,517     |
| 10 Miscellaneous ...          | ...                    | 4,334                  | 4,334     | ...       |
| 11 Refunds ...                | 28,477                 | 26,434                 | 6,157     | ...       |
| Total (a) Courts ...          | 8,97,889               | 9,24,792               | 16,813    | ...       |
| (b).—Jails.                   |                        |                        |           |           |
| 1 Hyderabad Central Jail ...  | 1,06,436               | 1,00,261               | ...       | 6,175     |
| 2 District Jails ...          | 2,50,807               | 2,28,865               | 48,938    | ...       |
| Total (b) Jails ...           | 3,57,243               | 3,29,126               | 41,883    | ...       |
| Total Law and Justice ...     | 11,05,132              | 12,33,828              | 56,096    | ...       |

The fluctuations in the details under High Court, are chiefly made up of an increase of Rs. 8,643, in the purchase of the "Mukannin Deewan Press," Rs. 3,000 in connection with the Pleaders' Test Examination, and Rs. 4,100, in travelling expenses, making a total increase of Rs. 15,743; while there is a saving of Rs. 7,550 in the salaries of officers, the post of one Painsie Judge having remained vacant. No. 6 Special Magistrate's Court, is a new charge in 1303 Fashi. The decrease against No. 7 is due to a portion of the cost formerly charged to "Law Commission," being now debited to the head "Legislative Council and Legal Adviser's office" and the remainder of the establishment having been brought under reduction. The net increase of Rs. 6,157 under No. 11 is chiefly in the form of refund of "Bottle Pound Receipts," "Unclaimed Property," etc.

Under Jails, No. 1 shows a decrease of Rs. 9,072 in the cost of convicts, deposited to the Andamans, and an increase of Rs. 2,897 under other detailed heads. The increase of Rs. 48,058, under No. 2, occurs in the item of rations, about Rs. 20,000, manufactory charges, about Rs. 25,000, and other details, Rs. 3,958.

## 16.—Police.

|  | Accounts   |            | Increase. |        |
|--|------------|------------|-----------|--------|
|  | 1902 Paid. | 1903 Paid. | Rs.       | Rs.    |
| <b>CITY POLICE.</b>  |            |            |           |        |
| 1 Kotwal, or Commissioner of City Police                     | 41,070     | 40,217     | 19,147    | ...    |
| 2 Executive Police Force                                     | 3,93,726   | 3,79,814   | ...       | 3,912  |
| 3 Detective Police   | 6,264      | 6,240      | 41        | ...    |
| 4 Miscellaneous  | 2,761      | 2,709      | 48        | ...    |
| 5 Other charges  | 6,421      | 5,600      | ...       | 502    |
| 6 Charges for the superintendence and depuration of Bohillas | 2,149      | 2,343      | 3,126     | ...    |
| <b>DISTRICT POLICE.</b>                                      |            |            |           |        |
| 7 Superintendence, Inspector-General of Police               | 94,192     | 87,184     | 6,991     | ...    |
| 8 District Executive Force                                   | 14,49,608  | 13,98,128  | ...       | 13,530 |
| 9 Detective Police   | 33,913     | 25,599     | 1,786     | ...    |
| 10 Subaltern Police  | 3,625      | 3,323      | ...       | 102    |
| 11 Customed Police   | 6,708      | 6,708      | ...       | ...    |
| 12 Boundary Police   | 15,019     | 16,270     | 999       | ...    |
| 13 Village Police  | 4,47,529   | 4,47,984   | 405       | ...    |
| 14 Thugpi and Dakaiti establishments                         | 22,862     | 21,660     | 1,888     | ...    |
| 15 Bhongir Road Police                                       | 9,308      | 4,66,146   | 3,99,241  | ...    |
| 16 Court Inspectors  | 21,322     | 22,449     | 1,924     | ...    |
| 17 Miscellaneous   | 4,512      | 8,456      | 3,844     | ...    |
| 18 Clothing  | 94,781     | 1,30,120   | 35,209    | ...    |
| 19 Refunds   | 42         | 272        | 230       | ...    |
| Total  | 25,74,541  | 20,30,740  | 4,96,219  | ...    |

The increase in No. 1 of Rs. 19,147 is due to a payment of Rs. 19,000 to the Kotwal, which was withheld in previous years on account of his mansals. Under No. 2, the decrease of Rs. 3,912 occurs chiefly under Bohilla police, Rs. 1,906, and Mounted police, Rs. 801. The increase of Rs. 3,156 against No. 6 occurs under Railway and other charges in the depuration of Bohillas. The increase of Rs. 6,994 against No. 7 is chiefly under travelling allowances, Rs. 4,162, and Rs. 1,636 under extra contingencies. The decrease of Rs. 13,530 against No. 8 occurs chiefly under officers, Rs. 4,160, and Rs. 13,987 under Police force, while there is a decrease of Rs. 4,245 under contingencies. The very large increase of Rs. 3,99,241 against No. 15 is due to a payment of Rs. 4,00,000 to the Sarki-khans on account of expenditure incurred by it in previous years on the maintenance of the Bhongir Road Police. The increase of Rs. 3,848 against No. 17, occurs under various detailed heads. The expenditure against No. 18, represents a portion of the receipts on account of Clothing fund of this year, as well as the balance of the previous year.

## 17.—Education.

|   | Accounts   |            | Increase. |       |
|---|------------|------------|-----------|-------|
|   | 1902 Paid. | 1903 Paid. | Rs.       | Rs.   |
| 1 Director                              | 36,063     | 35,809     | ...       | 255   |
| 2 Inspector                             | 75,182     | 71,590     | ...       | 3,699 |
| 3 Colleges                              | 47,481     | 47,759     | ...       | 268   |
| 4 High Schools                          | 87,253     | 90,915     | ...       | 3,661 |
| 5 Middle Schools                        | 60,134     | 62,481     | ...       | 4,032 |
| 6 Primary Schools                       | 1,19,054   | 1,15,252   | ...       | 3,802 |
| 7 Normal Schools                        | 5,083      | 6,254      | ...       | 1,171 |
| 8 Industrial Schools                    | 8,564      | 11,541     | ...       | 3,148 |
| 9 Grants-in-aid to Schools              | 81,849     | 82,329     | ...       | 479   |
| 10 Grants to Libraries and Institutions | 6,640      | 6,711      | ...       | 104   |
| 11 State Library                        | 10,119     | 8,067      | ...       | 1,902 |
| 12 Scholarships                         | 24,430     | 19,959     | ...       | 4,884 |
| 13 Miscellaneous                        | 77,879     | 81,543     | ...       | 4,664 |
| 14 Petty expenses out of school fund    | 13,117     | 12,568     | ...       | 7,618 |
| 15 Refunds                              | 366        | 415        | ...       | 59    |
| Total                                   | 4,03,921   | 4,03,789   | ...       | 8,162 |

The expenditure under this head shows a net decrease of Rs. 8,122. The fluctuations do not call for special remark, except No. 8, under which the increase is due to the purchase of Mathematical Instruments. Under No. 13, the net increase of Rs. 6,664 is arrived at by increase in the purchases of books, translation of works and other items amounting to about Rs. 27,793, while the charge for students prosecuting their studies in England shows a decrease of Rs. 20,335.

## 18.—Medical.

|  | Accounts   |            | Increase. |        |
|--|------------|------------|-----------|--------|
|  | 1902 Paid. | 1903 Paid. | Rs.       | Rs.    |
| 1 Superintendent of Hospitals and Dispensaries | 5,712      | 5,700      | ...       | 7      |
| 2 Inspection Department                        | 9,188      | 10,129     | ...       | 971    |
| 3 Medical School                               | 30,645     | 35,130     | ...       | 5,485  |
| 4 Medical Stores                               | 47,000     | 50,000     | ...       | 11,540 |
| 5 Almsgiving Hospital                          | 62,553     | 63,438     | ...       | 885    |
| 6 Civil Dispensary                             | 14,421     | 15,011     | ...       | 590    |
| 7 City Police Dispensary                       | 9,889      | 9,347      | ...       | 128    |
| 8 Karez Dispensary                             | 4,908      | 5,453      | ...       | 545    |
| 9 Central Jail Dispensary                      | 2,292      | 2,344      | ...       | 52     |
| 10 Subaltern Dispensary                        | 4,574      | 4,339      | ...       | 244    |
| 11 Sister Nurse Dispensary                     | 909        | 1,024      | ...       | 122    |
| 12 Alms Dispensary                             | 5,069      | 4,419      | ...       | 649    |
| 13 Yakuvara Dispensary                         | 4,417      | 2,668      | ...       | 1,749  |
| 14 Sind Surgeon                                | 752        | 6,502      | ...       | 5,750  |
| 15 Miscellaneous                               | 42,559     | 26,064     | ...       | 16,495 |
| 16 District Hospitals and Dispensaries         | 1,78,058   | 1,80,915   | ...       | 2,857  |
| 17 Yuzani Branch                               | 14,547     | 27,608     | ...       | 3,424  |
| Total  | 4,46,452   | 4,19,000   | ...       | 6,810  |

The expenditure under this head shows a net decrease of Rs. 6,816; the chief decrease being under No. 15, Rs. 35,835, due to the fact that in 1302 Fash, charges in connection with the Chloroform Commission amounted to Rs. 51,757, while the balance of the expenditure on that account incurred in 1303 Fash was Rs. 18,750. Under No. 3, the increase of Rs. 5,415 is in the payment of the salaries of passed Hakims. Under No. 4, the increase of Rs. 11,548 is in the purchase of Medical stores, which varies in each year according to requirements. Under No. 14 the increase of Rs. 5,490, is due to the salary of Dr. Tmad-ul-Huk, which did not occur in 1302 Fash. Under No. 17, the increase of Rs. 3,434, is in the purchase of medicines.

#### 19.—Minor Departments.

|                                       | Accounts<br>1302 Fash. | Accounts<br>1303 Fash. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                                       | Rs.                    | Rs.                    | Rs.       | Rs.       |
| 1 State Gardens ... ..                | 58,153                 | 49,100                 | ...       | 10,053    |
| 2 Stud Department ... ..              | 75,086                 | 1,01,087               | 25,999    | ...       |
| 3 General Stores and Workshops ... .. | 75,951                 | 45,186                 | ...       | 30,765    |
| 4 Telephone Department ... ..         | 6,099                  | 12,857                 | 6,758     | ...       |
| 5 Exhibitions ... ..                  | 3,008                  | 5,294                  | 2,286     | ...       |
| 6 Shawl and Carpet Manufactory ... .. | 7,142                  | ...                    | ...       | 7,142     |
| 7 Census Department ... ..            | 51,236                 | 37,503                 | ...       | 13,733    |
| 8 Tashih-Karkhataja ... ..            | 1,400                  | 1,247                  | ...       | 153       |
| 9 Serikht-Mufassalat ... ..           | 8,614                  | 9,456                  | 842       | ...       |
| 10 Stables ... ..                     | 31,900                 | 41,325                 | ...       | 9,425     |
| 11 Miscellaneous Karkhataja ... ..    | 10,027                 | 12,049                 | ...       | 2,022     |
| Total ... ..                          | 3,57,496               | 3,18,324               | ...       | 39,172    |

The decrease occurring under No. 1, Rs. 10,053, is on account of furniture for the Boharum Residency, purchased at a cost of about Rs. 12,000, in 1302 Fash; under No. 3, Rs. 30,765 is due to the closure of the Workshops in 1303 Fash, and in the purchase of stores; under No. 6, there was no expenditure in 1303 Fash, as the Shawl and Carpet Manufactory establishment was brought under reduction; under No. 7, Rs. 13,733, is due to the termination of the Census work. The increase under No. 2, Rs. 25,999 is due to an increase of Rs. 16,000, in the purchase of horses, &c., and Rs. 10,000, arrears of salary of the Superintendent of the Stud Department. Under No. 4, the increase of Rs. 6,758 is due to extension of new telephone lines; under No. 5, the increase of Rs. 2,286 is due to expenses in connection with the Chicago Exhibition.

#### E.—CONTRIBUTION TO MUNICIPALITIES.

##### 20.—Contribution to Municipalities.

It was the practice hitherto to deduct the Government grant to Municipalities from the Customs revenue and credit it direct to Municipalities, which was erroneous, as the accounts did not show the true revenue of the Customs Department;

hence this head has been opened to show the Government grant, while the entire Customs revenue is now credited to its own proper head.

#### F.—PAYMENTS TO HIS HIGHNESS AND SARF-I-KHAS.

##### 21.—Payments to His Highness and Sarf-i-Khas.

The chief heads of expenditure are shown below.

|  | Accounts<br>1302 Fash. | Accounts<br>1303 Fash. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|  | Rs.                    | Rs.                    | Rs.       | Rs.       |
| A.—Payments to the Sarf-i-khas Treasury for State expenses—  |                        |                        |           |           |
| 1. Sarf-i-khas Troops ... ..                                 | 1,93,592               | 1,93,592               | ...       | ...       |
| 2. Stipends and allowances to His Highness' relations ... .. | 16,27,924              | 16,27,924              | ...       | ...       |
| 3. Other State expenses ... ..                               | 21,09,198              | 28,05,206              | 6,96,008  | ...       |
| Total ... ..   | 39,30,714              | 46,26,722              | 6,96,008  | ...       |
| B.—His Highness' Privy Purse ... ..                          | 16,92,816              | 10,30,987              | ...       | 6,61,829  |
| C.—Peshi Secretary and Establishment ... ..                  | 33,855                 | 50,289                 | 16,434    | ...       |
| D.—Compensation for Shorapur uluka, &c. ... ..               | 6,07,283               | 5,73,475               | ...       | 33,808    |
| Total ... ..   | 61,24,657              | 63,10,473              | 1,85,816  | ...       |

#### G.—STIPENDS AND ALLOWANCES.

##### 22.—Mansabs.

|                                  | Accounts<br>1302 Fash. | Accounts<br>1303 Fash. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                                  | Rs.                    | Rs.                    | Rs.       | Rs.       |
| 1 Mansab Pay office ... ..       | 9,901                  | 10,000                 | 189       | ...       |
| 2 Serikhtdars' allowances ... .. | 23,578                 | 24,240                 | ...       | 1,338     |
| 3 Payments to Mansabdars ... ..  | 14,21,235              | 14,02,392              | ...       | 18,843    |
| Total ... ..                     | 14,56,714              | 14,56,722              | ...       | 19,992    |

The decrease of Rs. 18,843 under No. 3 is due partly to lapses, and partly to some of the Mansabdars not having presented their claims during the year. Rules have been framed dealing with Mansabs in the manner laid down in His Highness' Edict. In some cases of succession that have lately come before the Prime Minister, deductions of one-fourth have been made in the grants.

##### 23.—Buzulsalas.

This head shows an increase of Rs. 22,055 as compared with 1302 Fash. The chief increase occurs in the payment of arrears to Raja Shiv Raj Bahadur.

## 24.—Pensions.

|                                    | Accounts<br>1302 Fash. | Accounts<br>1303 Fash. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                                    | Rs.                    | Rs.                    | Rs.       | Rs.       |
| (a) Jagir Pensions                 | 34,233                 | 1,58,602               | 61,349    | ...       |
| (b) Other Pensions and Gratuities. | 5,07,157               | 5,29,232               | 22,075    | ...       |
| Total                              | 6,01,410               | 6,87,834               | 86,424    | ...       |

The chief cause of the increase under Jagir Pensions is due to arrears paid to the relations of the Rajah of Shorapur hitherto withheld, as their claims were under dispute.

The increase of Rs. 22,075 under Other Pensions and Gratuities is in the grant, during the year, of service pensions, Rs. 10,090, and on account of gratuities of Rs. 12,279.

## 25.—Special Allowances.

This head shows an increase of Rs. 1,50,798 as compared with 1302 Fash which is largely due to disbursement of arrears of pay to certain officials. There was also an increase of Rs. 47,594 in the amount paid to officials brought under reduction, and in new allowances sanctioned during the year.

## 26.—Religious and Charitable Grants.

|                     | Accounts<br>1302 Fash. | Accounts<br>1303 Fash. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                     | Rs.                    | Rs.                    | Rs.       | Rs.       |
| 1 Religious Grants  | 1,55,081               | 1,29,820               | ...       | 5,861     |
| 2 Charitable Grants | 5,03,362               | 4,76,133               | ...       | 27,229    |
| 3 Refunds           | 2,530                  | 155                    | ...       | 2,375     |
| Total               | 6,41,573               | 6,06,108               | ...       | 35,465    |

The decrease is chiefly noticeable in the charges on account of pilgrims to Mecca, Rs. 7,200; Yemisdars and Saliandars Rs. 16,000; Mamuldars Rs. 18,000; Unes allowances Rs. 13,831, and in other minor items Rs. 11,334, making a total decrease of Rs. 66,465; on the other hand, there is an increase of Rs. 31,000 in the charge for repairs to Mosques, thus leaving a net decrease of Rs. 35,465.

## H.—MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.

## 27.—State Receptions and Entertainments.

This head shows a decrease of Rs. 1,01,052 as compared with 1302 Fash.

## 28.—Printing.

|                             | Accounts<br>1302 Fash. | Accounts<br>1303 Fash. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                             | Rs.                    | Rs.                    | Rs.       | Rs.       |
| 1 Jarida Press              | 34,301                 | 29,757                 | ...       | 5,544     |
| 2 Cental Jail Press         | 8,654                  | 5,110                  | ...       | 3,544     |
| 3 Private Secretary's Press | 1,474                  | 1,598                  | 124       | ...       |
| 4 Subandars' Presses        | 3,203                  | 3,471                  | 168       | ...       |
| Total                       | 47,732                 | 38,966                 | ...       | 8,766     |

The decrease against No. 1, is in the purchase of Lithographic stones in 1302 Fash (Rs. 4,200), and Rs. 400 on account of house-rent, and of about Rs. 900 on the salary of the post of Superintendent of the Press, which remained vacant for some time. The decrease of Rs. 3,544 in No. 2, is due to a reduction in the establishment.

## 29.—Miscellaneous.

This, as the head implies, comprises expenditure which cannot be classified under other service heads, and admits of so fair comparison with the previous year's expenditure, as the charges are not similar in any two years. The decrease of Rs. 17,124 may however be attributed to the following expenditure incurred in 1302 Fash, which did not recur in the year under review:—

|   | Decrease.<br>Rs. |
|---|------------------|
| 1 Secret Service fund   | 60,000           |
| 2 Refund of fine imposed on Nawab Sultan Nawaz Jung                       | 1,00,000         |
| 3 Aid given to people who sustained loss during a hail-storm of 1302 Fash | 5,000            |
| 4 Famine Relief works   | 3,255            |
| 5 Paid on other accounts  | 32,378           |
| Total   | 2,02,633         |

On the other hand, there are increases in the following items—

|  | Increase.<br>Rs. |
|--|------------------|
| 1 Amount paid on account of Secunderabad Water-works   | 36,800           |
| 2 Expenses in connection with the prevention of cholera at Bownpully   | 13,320           |
| 3 Arrears of salary to Nawab Pateh Nawaz Jung  | 6,497            |
| 4 Paid to the Trustees of the Guarantee Fund for interest on Railway capital to raise the value of the said Fund | 1,21,430         |
| 5 Other items  | 7,102            |
| Total  | 1,85,209         |

## J.—REDUCTION OF DEBT.

30.—*Reduction of Debt.*

|   | Accounts<br>1302 Fashl. | Accounts<br>1303 Fashl. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|   | Rs.                     | Rs.                     | Rs.       | Rs.       |
| 1 Redemption of Old Railway Shares (Indian Loan) ...      | 1,10,203                | 1,19,601                | 9,398     | ...       |
| 2 Payment towards liquidation of Sir Salar Jung debts ... | ...                     | 8,92,119                | 8,92,119  | ...       |
| Total ...   | 1,10,203                | 10,11,720               | 9,01,517  | ...       |

The payment of so large a sum as nearly 9 lakhs of the Salar Jung debts is a satisfactory feature of the year. These debts were, after a prolonged enquiry by a strong Committee, determined to be Rs. 20,37,812 due to Sahukars and Rs. 3,34,622 due to the Salar Jung estate for sums liquidated by the family subsequent to the death of the first Sir Salar Jung. It was originally proposed to liquidate the debts at the rate of 3 lakhs per annum, but for several years nothing was done, and it was only in the year under report that practical steps were taken for the settlement of the debts. The following shows how the matter stands.

The total amount payable by the Government up to the end of 1303 Fashl, was Rs. 34,29,665 including principal and interest, as shown below.

|  | Rs.       |
|--|-----------|
| A. Principal amount due to Sahukars, for which Treasury Bonds were issued by Government ...  | 20,37,812 |
| B. Principal amount payable to Shirlal Motilal for which a Treasury Bond was erroneously issued to him, and which is to be paid out of the amount of Rs. 3,34,622 due to the Salar Jung Estate from the Government ... | 2,05,188  |
| C. Amount to be paid to the Salar Jung Estate, as part of the amount mentioned under B ...   | 3,29,434  |
| D. Interest on amount A from the date of the execution of the Treasury Bonds to the end of 1303 Fashl ...  | 6,92,758  |
| E. Interest on amount B from the date of the execution of the Treasury Bonds, to the end of Farwardi 1303 Fashl ...  | 1,64,473  |
| Total  | 34,29,665 |

Regarding the amount under E, no final settlement has been yet arrived at. It is doubtful whether the interest should be paid by the Government or by the Estate, and the question has still to be decided; but the amount is shown here as a possible liability.

Of the total amount as shown above, a sum of Rs. 11,50,925 has been already liquidated or adjusted as follows:—

|  | Rs.      |
|--|----------|
| Amount voluntarily given up by nine Sahukars aggregating Rs. 16,594, being one-third of the principal sum due to them, together with the full interest on same, viz., Rs. 2,05,837, from the date of execution of Treasury Bonds to date of settlement ... | 2,22,431 |
| Amount of interest saved on account of payments made to claimants before the 30th Aban 1303 Fashl, the date fixed for the payment of their claims ...  | 1,475    |
| Written off in adjustment of Government land revenue demand of Rs. 32,145 due from one of the claimants, Premshah Bahadral, and of Rs. 18,892 due from another creditor, Kunal Khan Bahadur ...  | 51,038   |
| Adjusted in part payment of Rs. 3,81,570 due to the Government from the Salar Jung Estate on account of advances made ...  | 3,00,000 |

Amounts paid in cash from the Treasury as detailed below.

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Paid in 1301 Fashl ...   | 5,000    |
| Paid in Khurad 1303 Fashl ...  | 13,000   |
| Paid up to the end of Aban 1303 Fashl ...  | 4,68,876 |
| Paid from the Treasury, but held as personal deposit pending settlement of disputes between the Sahukars concerned ... | 67,205   |
|  | 5,46,081 |

The results of these transactions are that debts aggregating Rs. 11,50,925 have been compromised for Rs. 8,97,119, representing a saving to Government of Rs. 2,53,806. And this settlement has been made by paying Rs. 5,40,081 in cash, and by book entry in settlement of *contra* claims, Rs. 3,51,038. At the end of 1303 Fashl, a sum of Rs. 22,78,710 including principal and interest, still remained unliquidated. Of this amount, Rs. 6,17,235 were due to Sahukars against whom there are Government claims aggregating several lakhs of rupees. Detailed accounts of these outstandings together with a report on the subject have been furnished to the Debt Commission by the Accountant General's office for enquiry. The accounts of these claims are extremely complicated and cover many years. But it is hoped that when they are finally dealt with, it will be found that the Government will have to incur no actual pecuniary burden on account of the liquidation of the amount due on behalf of the late Sir Salar Jung to these Sahukars.

Excluding this amount there is a balance of Rs. 16,61,505, to be disposed of, out of which Rs. 2,05,187 have been paid in cash in 1304 Fashl. The remaining claims have still to be dealt with.

## K.—PUBLIC WORKS.

31.—*Public Works.*

The expenditure under this head shows an increase of Rs. 13,298 on Irrigation Works, and a decrease of Rs. 29,823 on Buildings and Roads.

## L.—MILITARY.

## 32.—Military.

|                           | Accounts<br>1902 Fash. | Accounts<br>1903 Fash. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                           | Rs.                    | Rs.                    | Rs.       | Rs.       |
| 1 Administration          | 1,07,528               | 1,26,359               | 18,831    | ...       |
| 2 Regular Troops          | 17,29,549              | 15,25,304              | ...       | 1,95,245  |
| 3 Imperial Service Troops | 13,502                 | 4,09,410               | 1,55,908  | ...       |
| 4 Golconda Brigade        | 5,37,455               | 4,70,527               | ...       | 60,928    |
| 5 Irregular Troops        | 48,30,647              | 44,82,491              | ...       | 3,54,156  |
| 6 Ordnance                | 17,444                 | 38,188                 | 20,744    | ...       |
| Total                     | 72,33,125              | 71,18,279              | ...       | 1,11,846  |

Under administration, the cost has increased by transfer of a portion of the Military Secretary's salary from General Administration to Military, by the appointment of a Joint Secretary, and by an increase in the *Schishtidar's* allowance.

The increases under the head of Regular Troops are mainly arrears of pay to the Commander, Rs. 23,500, equipment for the Artillery and African Cavalry Guards, Rs. 44,251, and Gratuities to discharged men, Rs. 77,725. The decreases are accounted for by a reduction of Rs. 3,39,281 in pay, consequent on the transfer of men and officers to the Imperial Service Troops, and Rs. 11,411 in the purchase of *remounts*.

The expenditure under the head of Imperial Service Troops includes Rs. 83,120 advanced for *remounts* and equipments, and which is being recovered by instalments.

The decrease in the expenditure on the Golconda Brigade is in consequence of the transfer of men and officers to the Imperial Service Troops.

In the Irregular Troops, there is a net decrease of Rs. 3,54,156. A large item of Rs. 3,89,490 appears as a saving in the pay of Troops. But this sum was a mere book adjustment of "payments to account" in preceding years, which were adjusted in 1902 Fash., when the item appeared both on the credit and debit sides of the account.

The cost of the Nizam Makhbub Troops shows an increase of Rs. 50,659; of this, Rs. 22,877 are "payments to account" which were adjusted within the year, and Rs. 15,847 on account of clothing.

The cost of the Sikh force shows an increase of Rs. 44,958 which is due to the transfer of certain items from the Irregular Troops to this head.

The increase of Rs. 20,744 under Ordnance chiefly occurs in the item, "Manufacture of Gun Powder."

## M.—RAILWAYS.

## 33.—State Railways.

|  | Accounts<br>1902 Fash. | Accounts<br>1903 Fash. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|  | Rs.                    | Rs.                    | Rs.       | Rs.       |
| 1 Guaranteed Interest on Capital of the Railway            | 30,48,874              | 32,02,091              | 2,43,217  | ...       |
| 2 Government share of three-tenths of Railway Police force | 41,011                 | 24,562                 | ...       | 16,449    |
| 3 Office of Railway Secretary                              | 21,824                 | 23,431                 | 1,607     | ...       |
| 4 Office of Government Auditor of Railway Accounts         | 27,341                 | 21,746                 | ...       | 5,595     |
| 5 Miscellaneous  | 48,767                 | 90,946                 | 42,179    | ...       |
| Total  | 31,87,817              | 34,82,776              | 2,94,959  | ...       |

Under No. 1, the increase is due to the low rate of exchange prevailing during the year under review, at which the remittances of the half-yearly dividends were made. The decrease under No. 2, Rs. 16,449, is due to the circumstances that in 1902 Fash., three half-years' Government share of the cost of the Railway Police was charged. The decrease in No. 4 is due to the fact that in 1902 Fash., the Government Joint Auditor having applied for three months' leave, was granted his salary in advance for that period. The increase under No. 5, is due to the fact that Rs. 60,290 on account of expenses in connection with the travelling of His Highness and the Prime Minister, were deducted from the half yearly net earnings, pending adjustment.

481. Under all important heads of Revenue, the actuals of the year are better than the Budget estimate. Land Revenue, which was estimated at two crores, and in the revised estimate at Rs. 2,20,50,000, realized Rs. 2,26,31,239. Excepting Forests, which is less by Rs. 14,636, all Revenue departments show an increase over the Budget estimates. The total Budget estimate under "Principal heads of Revenue," was Rs. 3,04,43,000, the revised estimate was Rs. 3,26,76,000, and the actuals Rs. 3,37,14,464. Under all heads of Revenue, the figures are—

| All heads of Revenue. | Rs.         |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Budget Estimate       | 3,50,78,000 |
| Revised Estimate      | 3,81,24,400 |
| Actuals               | 4,03,03,862 |

While the Budget estimate showed a probable deficit of Rs. 8,06,915, and the revised estimate a probable surplus of Rs. 8,08,460, the actual results of the year's administration show a surplus of Rs. 14,55,663.

482. The following is an abstract of the Receipts and Disbursements as contrasted with the figures of the previous year.

Receipts and Disbursements, other than Revenue and Expenditure.

Receipts and Disbursements as contrasted with the figures of the previous year.

| DEBIT HEADS.   | RECEIPTS.   |             | DEBIT DISBURSEMENTS. |             |
|--|-------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|
|  | 1302 Fash.  | 1303 Fash.  | 1302 Fash.           | 1303 Fash.  |
| <b>A.—ADVANCES.</b>  |             |             |                      |             |
| 1 Temporary advances .. ..                                     | ..          | ..          | ..                   | ..          |
| 2 Advances recoverable .. ..                                   | 13,11,961   | 14,44,579   | 21,54,905            | 13,13,450   |
| 3 Advances to be recovered by bills .. ..                      | ..          | ..          | ..                   | ..          |
| Total A.—Advances .. ..  | 13,11,961   | 14,44,579   | 21,54,905            | 13,13,450   |
| <b>B.—SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS.</b>                                   |             |             |                      |             |
| 1 Unsettled Public Works Expenditure held under Suspense .. .. | ..          | ..          | ..                   | 15,04,005   |
| 2 Other Suspense accounts .. ..                                | ..          | ..          | ..                   | 20,550      |
| Total B.—Suspense Accounts .. ..                               | ..          | ..          | ..                   | 14,29,555   |
| <b>C.—LOANS.</b>   |             |             |                      |             |
| 1 Temporary Loans .. ..  | 30,34,262   | 10,18,169   | 42,80,949            | 38,68,160   |
| Total C.—Loans .. ..   | 30,34,262   | 10,18,169   | 42,80,949            | 38,68,160   |
| <b>D.—DEPOSITS OR BANKING ACCOUNTS.</b>                        |             |             |                      |             |
| 1 Local Funds .. ..  | 10,47,735   | 11,55,072   | 10,04,178            | 10,04,398   |
| Total .. ..  | 10,47,735   | 11,55,072   | 10,04,178            | 10,04,398   |
| 2 Municipalities .. ..   | ..          | ..          | ..                   | ..          |
| City .. ..   | ..          | 2,14,483    | 2,91,910             | ..          |
| Chandigarh .. ..   | ..          | 1,99,335    | 2,62,975             | ..          |
| District .. ..   | 4,14,513    | 5,95,004    | 1,47,231             | 11,882      |
| Miscellaneous .. ..  | ..          | ..          | 8,536                | 8,257       |
| Total .. ..  | 4,14,513    | 5,95,004    | 4,14,513             | 5,95,004    |
| 3 Clothing Fund .. ..  | ..          | ..          | ..                   | ..          |
| Regular Troops .. ..   | ..          | ..          | ..                   | ..          |
| City Police .. ..  | ..          | ..          | ..                   | ..          |
| District Police .. ..  | ..          | ..          | ..                   | ..          |
| 4 Personal Temporary Deposits .. ..                            | ..          | ..          | ..                   | ..          |
| 5 Public Works Department, Security Deposits .. ..             | 41,57,127   | 40,31,448   | 36,90,715            | 38,01,189   |
| 6 Court of Wards .. ..   | ..          | ..          | ..                   | ..          |
| 7 Revenue Courts' Deposits .. ..                               | 2,40,405    | 2,52,414    | 4,76,516             | 2,31,868    |
| 8 Civil Courts' Deposits .. ..                                 | 2,60,714    | 3,21,697    | 1,67,945             | 2,58,884    |
| 9 Criminal Courts' Deposits .. ..                              | 13,439      | 1,233       | 11,609               | 19,109      |
| Total .. ..  | 46,71,685   | 46,09,882   | 43,20,214            | 43,70,761   |
| Total D.—Deposits or Banking Accounts .. ..                    | 62,55,925   | 63,39,956   | 57,58,945            | 70,52,161   |
| <b>E.—ACCOUNT HEADS THAT DO NOT AFFECT THE BUDGET.</b>         |             |             |                      |             |
| 1 Remittance between Treasuries .. ..                          | ..          | 2,05,08,955 | ..                   | 2,06,39,093 |
| 2 British Post Office Remittances .. ..                        | ..          | 7,11,494    | ..                   | 8,94,811    |
| 3 Departmental Remittances .. ..                               | ..          | 70,18,259   | ..                   | 79,61,992   |
| 4 Ref-ikhas Remittances .. ..                                  | 9,34,709    | 6,45,292    | 8,13,250             | 6,20,759    |
| 5 Money Order Remittances .. ..                                | 7,20,444    | 8,20,043    | 7,24,863             | 8,20,805    |
| 6 Supply Bills .. ..   | ..          | ..          | ..                   | ..          |
| 7 Remittance Transfer Receipts .. ..                           | ..          | 4,65,700    | ..                   | 4,98,041    |
| 8 Ayapoti .. ..  | 3,01,390    | 3,07,403    | 3,71,035             | 2,01,919    |
| Total E.—Other Account Heads .. ..                             | 19,62,491   | 31,88,225   | 19,12,061            | 31,69,421   |
| GRAND TOTAL .. ..  | 1,04,62,540 | 4,98,07,310 | 1,41,55,894          | 4,42,70,512 |

It will be noticed from the foregoing statement, that under the head "Temporary loans" there is a distinct improvement in the transactions of the year under report, the amount of loans received having been only a little over 16 lakhs, as against about 30½ lakhs in the preceding year, while at the same time the loans repaid during the year were about 38½ lakhs as against a little more than 42½ lakhs in 1302 Fash.

The item held in Suspense Account, and which mainly consists of unutilized expenditure in the Public Works Department, is for the first time shown in this statement under its proper head.

The total receipts in 1303 Fash amount to Rs. 4,08,07,310 as against Rs. 1,24,62,540 in 1302 Fash, the chief difference being accounted for by a new manner of showing remittances under head E.

483. In the following statement, the Receipts and Disbursements and the balances are shown. It will be seen that the closing balance at the end of 1303 Fash, was Rs. 90,48,790 as against Rs. 1,16,55,679 at the end of 1302 Fash. The decrease of Rs. 26,06,889 is mainly due to a different system of treating the Suspense Account, Rs. 14,23,238. The sum in this account has previously been shown as a part of the Cash balance, but as it is mainly composed of unsettled Public Works expenditure (Rs. 13,29,085) awaiting clearance, and represents cash expended, but not yet admitted by the Audit office, it has now been shown as a disbursement held in suspense, and is no longer included in the Cash balance.



*Abstract of Revenue and Receipts, and Expenditure and Disbursements, with the opening and closing Cash balances for the years 1302 and 1303 Fash.*

| Revenue and Receipts.                         | 1302 Fash. | Rs.         | 1303 Fash. | Rs.         | Expenditure and Disbursements.                | 1302 Fash. | Rs.         | 1303 Fash. | Rs.         |
|---|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|---|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 Total Revenue                               | ...        | 4,04,09,066 | ...        | 4,02,03,862 | 1 Total Expenditure                           | ...        | 3,70,95,613 | ...        | 3,87,48,169 |
| 2 Advances                                    | ...        | 13,11,931   | ...        | 14,44,379   | 2 Advances                                    | ...        | 21,94,905   | ...        | 13,13,430   |
| 3 Suspense Accounts                           | ...        | ...         | ...        | ...         | 3 Suspense Accounts                           | ...        | ...         | ...        | 14,23,388   |
| 4 Loans                                       | ...        | 30,34,282   | ...        | 16,18,160   | 4 Loans                                       | ...        | 42,89,940   | ...        | 28,68,166   |
| 5 Deposits, or Banking Accounts               | ...        | 61,53,923   | ...        | 68,59,956   | 5 Deposits, or Banking Accounts               | ...        | 57,58,905   | ...        | 59,72,163   |
| 6 Account Heads that do not affect the Budget | ...        | 19,02,404   | ...        | 3,13,85,235 | 6 Account Heads that do not affect the Budget | ...        | 19,12,054   | ...        | 3,15,93,421 |
| 7 Total                                       | ...        | 5,39,01,600 | ...        | 8,10,11,792 | 7 Total                                       | ...        | 5,12,49,417 | ...        | 8,30,18,681 |
| 8 Opening balance on 1st Aug                  | ...        | 99,43,487   | ...        | 1,16,55,679 | 8 Closing balance on 30th Aug                 | ...        | 1,16,55,679 | ...        | 95,48,799   |
| 9 Grand Total                                 | ...        | 6,39,05,086 | ...        | 9,26,67,471 | 9 Grand Total                                 | ...        | 6,29,05,096 | ...        | 9,25,67,471 |

### His Highness the Nizam's Government.

#### STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR

1303 Fash.

(On OCTOBER 1894.)

( 245 )

454. The following statement shows the Assets and Liabilities of the

Assets and Liabilities.

Government at the end of 1303 Fash.

*Statement of Assets and Liabilities of His Highness the Nizam's*

| Particulars— <i>Particulars</i>   | Amount.       | Total.      |
|---|---------------|-------------|
|   | Rs. 8 Rs.     | Rs. 8 Rs.   |
| <b>Cash Balance</b>   |               |             |
| 1. Balance forward ... ..   | 7,51,594      |             |
| 2. Cash Payments ... ..   | 22,91,825     |             |
| 3. Cash Receipts ... ..   | (a) 31,09,983 |             |
| 4. Cash Balance ... ..  | 11,59,752     |             |
| 5. Cash ... ..  | 2,088         |             |
| 6. Cash ... ..  | 2,11,280      |             |
| 7. Cash ... ..  | 31,280        |             |
| 8. The National Provincial Bank, Calcutta 2,28,47,119   |               |             |
| Rs. 114, per rupee—Gort. Rs. 9,200 Rs. 129 Rs. 8 Rs. per  |               |             |
| 100 Gort. Rs. 11 & 8 Rs. ... ..   | 9,249         |             |
| <b>Total Cash Balance</b>   |               | 36,95,750   |
| <b>Amounts Recoverable of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in favour of the Hyderabad Government on 24th March 1954, as the funds of the British Government reserved as a working balance—</b>  |               |             |
| Gort. Rs. 9,061,100 Rs. 129 Rs. 8 Rs. per 100 Gort. Rs. 11 & 8 Rs.  |               | 45,75,720   |
| <b>Amounts Recoverable given by Government to support of Loans to Bahadurs and other Private Individuals.</b>   |               |             |
| 1. Amount paid by Government in liquidation of Loans advanced to Bahadurs and other Private Individuals on the Guarantees given by it, now recoverable ... ..   |               | 42,31,021   |
| <b>Advances Recoverable.</b>  |               |             |
| 11. Amount of Miscellaneous Advances Recoverable ... ..   |               | 21,09,000   |
| <b>Balance Paid—Railway Funds to Government of India, P.W.D. Road and Sewerage.</b>   |               |             |
| 12. Amount of the Guarantee Fund in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts—Government of State Railway Company, (Limited), 4,200,000, as provided as Government of India Provisionary Note & Bank, Government Rs. 25,00,000 Rs. 14 per cent. Premium Rs. 200 Rs. 26,25,000 Rs. 122 Rs. 8 Rs. per 100 Gort. Rs. 11 & 8 Rs. |               | 72,19,865   |
| 13. Additional amount paid from accrued interest in the Treasury of the Government Fund (No. 12 above) in satisfaction of the depreciation in the value of the Rupee paper in which the Fund is invested (A) ... ..   | 60,61,592     |             |
| <b>Current acc't</b>  | 34,26,117     | 4,10,96,383 |

14. *Edo no senri* is the Government of Tokyo's temporary Naka of the common sense of individualism.

[illegible]

## Government at the close of 1263 Parli.

| No. | Particulars of Liabilities.   | Amount.    | Total.      |
|-----|---|------------|-------------|
|     |   | Rs. B. Ps. | Rs. B. Ps.  |
|     | <i>Local Funds.</i>   |            |             |
| 1   | Balance at Credit of Local Funds ... ..   | —          | 16,37,292   |
|     | <i>Deposits.</i>  |            |             |
| 2   | Deposits payable — { Central Treasury ... ..  | 27,11,583  |             |
|     | { District Treasuries ... ..  | 6,72,712   | 28,11,560   |
|     | <i>Loans.</i>   |            |             |
| 3   | Cure of Temporary Loans (Salaries) ... ..   | 11,20,000  |             |
| 4   | The first Sir Sahar Jung's Debt ... ..  | 22,57,740  | 23,57,740   |
|     | <i>Outstanding Liabilities.</i>   |            |             |
| 5   | Uncumulated ... ..  | —          | 11,67,067   |
| 6   | Yemumdar ... ..   | —          | 5,00,000    |
| 7   | Mumdar ... ..   | —          | —           |
| 8   | The account of Confidential villages ... ..   | —          | 28,20,000   |
|     | <b>Total Contingent Liability</b>   |            |             |
|     | <i>transmitted Separately given by Government in support of Advances to Private Individuals.</i>                |            |             |
| 9   | On account of Nawab Salim Nurat Jung, Bahadur ... ..  | —          | 11,29,800   |
|     | <i>Deposits payable for the Redemption of Railway 81 tons and Treasury Bonds.</i>                               |            |             |
| 10  | On account of Shares held in India in the late State Railway (Wells to Hyderabad) at 6 per cent. premium ... .. | —          | 13,10,250   |
| 11  | Do. do. at 5 per cent. premium ... ..   | —          | 26,16,250   |
| 12  | On account of Treasury Bonds held in India (Shankabuldar Wells to Hyderabad) at 6 per cent. premium ... ..      | —          | 3,75,000    |
|     | <b>Total</b>  |            | 1,81,70,000 |
|     | <i>Estimated</i>  |            |             |

<sup>a</sup>  $100 \pm 3$  g; determined by refilling of 120 g 100% Lys.

*De. Statement of Assets and Liabilities of His Highness the Nizam's*

| No. | Particulars of Assets.  | Amount.      | Total.      |
|-----|---|--------------|-------------|
|     |   | R. S. Rs.    |             |
|     | <i>Assets—Continued and brought forward</i> ... ..  |              | 2,10,98,442 |
|     | <i>Reserve Fund—Railway Assets in Government of India Paper, Stock and Securities—Continued and brought forward</i> ...   | 38,24,847    |             |
| 11  | Shares in His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company Limited, held by Government (par value) £500,000 at 12 1/4 per rupee = Government Rs. 90,50,000-12-4 at 122 H. S. Rs. per 100 Govt. Rs. = H. S. Rs. ... ..  | *1,10,48,656 |             |
| 15  | Shares in His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company Limited, held by Messrs. Watson and Co., London to the credit of Government (par value) £5,000 at 12 1/4 per rupee = Govt. Rs. 1,02,091-41-2 at 122 H. S. Rs. per 100 Govt. Rs. = H. S. Rs. ... ..  | *1,55,659    |             |
| 16  | Debentures of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company Limited, to hold by Government (par value) £121,000 at 12 1/4 per rupee = Govt. Rs. 22,21,185-10-10 at 122 H. S. Rs. per 100 Govt. Rs. = H. S. Rs. ... ..   | *27,11,069   |             |
| 17  | Contingent Liability of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company Limited, to the Government for the Government interest paid on Capital, less amount of net savings under Clause 31 of the railway agreement to Nizam Alauddin Fakhri, £1,000,000, at 12 1/4 per rupee = Govt. Rs. 1,84,77,171 at 122 H. S. Rs. per 100 Govt. Rs. = H. S. Rs. ... .. | 2,25,93,540  |             |
| 18  | Balance due by <i>Securities Dealer &amp; Co.</i> on account of 12,500 Government Shares, Govt. Rs. 12,50,000 at 122 H. S. Rs. per 100 Govt. Rs. = H. S. Rs. ... ..   | 15,41,800    |             |
| 19  | 7,500 shares in the <i>Deccan Company</i> held by Government valued at 17-10-0 per share = £5,250 at 12 1/4 per rupee = Govt. Rs. 16,88,750 at 122 H. S. Rs. per 100 Govt. Rs. = H. S. Rs. ... ..   | 17,43,019    |             |
|     | <b>Total Reserve Fund, Railway Assets, &amp;c.</b> ... ..   |              | 4,40,20,481 |
| 20  | Arrears of Total Revenue to be recovered, Rs. 16,62,578; probable amount recoverable, taken at 1/4 of the above sum is set down at Rs. ... ..   | **           | 0,20,579    |
|     | <b>Grand Total</b> ... ..   |              | 6,57,88,501 |

\* These shares and debentures are quoted to the market at a high price, but the par value only is shown in this account.

N. B.—The Account Department has fixed local exchange at 20 per cent, while the Railway Department has taken it at 22 per cent, for 1903 Fushl.

*Government at the close of 1903 Fushl—(Concluded.)*

*Cr.*

| No. | Particulars of Liabilities.                             | Amount.   | Total.      |
|-----|---|-----------|-------------|
|     |   | H. S. Rs. | H. S. Rs.   |
|     | <i>Liabilities—Continued and brought forward</i> ... .. |           | 1,64,98,472 |
|     | <b>Total</b> ... ..                                     |           | 1,64,98,472 |
|     | <b>Balance in favour of Government</b> ... ..           |           | 4,92,90,029 |
|     | <b>Grand Total</b> ... ..                               |           | 6,57,88,501 |

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
|   | <b>Rs.</b>  |
| 10 shares of Govt. 5% bonded loan, purchased before the 31st March 1904 amounted to | 9,07,79,151 |
| Notes deposited of—   |             |
| 1) claims were claimed by the Government as receivable                              | 2,50,000    |
| 2) claims were claimed by the Government as not proved                              | 2,30,000    |
| 3) claims were not paid on before—  |             |
| (a) 100 shares of 10% loan, purchased by a cash payment of Rs. 1,00,000             | 1,00,000    |
| (b) 100 shares of 10% loan, purchased by a cash payment of Rs. 1,00,000             | 1,00,000    |
| (c) 100 shares of 10% loan, purchased by a cash payment of Rs. 1,00,000             | 1,00,000    |
| <b>Total claims deposited of</b> ... ..   | 4,80,000    |
| <b>Balance—</b>   |             |
| There are now 6 claims under investigation, to which the following amounts to       | 9,07,79,151 |
| And interest amounts to   | 2,50,000    |

If the preceding statement is compared with the corresponding one for 1923-24, it will be found that several changes have been introduced, the particulars of which are as follows:—

- (1) On the side of assets, the amount held in "Suspense Account" is no longer shown as a Cash balance.
- (2) The shares and debentures in His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway are quoted at their par value. The actual value of these investments, according to latest quotations, is 23 to 24 per cent premium on the shares, and 12 to 13 per cent premium on the debentures. It would be quite legitimate in making up an account of assets to show these investments at a reasonable premium, but, as this amount is likely to fluctuate, it has been considered advisable to frame the estimate, for the present purpose, on the basis of the par value.
- (3) The shares of the Deccan Company Limited, have greatly risen in value since the last balance sheet was issued, and it is now considered safe to quote their value at £7 10s. as against £4 10s. in the last balance sheet, the nominal value being £10 per share.
- (4) In taking credit for arrears of revenue, it is estimated that about one-third of the total sum is likely to be collected, and not the whole sum as previously shown in the balance sheet of 1902 Fash.
- (5) On the liability side, the interest on Treasury Bonds, for the full term of maturity has been struck out, as this is an annual charge, which is regularly budgeted for, in the same way as the sum required for the payment of interest on the Old Railway Shares that have not been converted into Bonds.

With these changes, and other fluctuations in the accounts which do not call for special remark here, except that a further fall in exchange has increased the rupee value of the investments in London, the balance in favour of Government is found to be Rs. 4,93,30,331 as against Rs. 4,47,43,863 at the end of the preceding year.

No provision has been made in this estimate for the payment of the old outstanding claims against the Government, which are now pending before the I.A. Commission. These claims are very doubtful and cannot be recognised as debts until they are actually found to be so.

## Section II. Accounts.

495. The following are the chief alterations in the Accounts, introduced at the suggestion of the Comptroller General.

**Government Income.**—The Land Revenue bonds have been reconstituted and simplified, and an explanatory Circular has been issued. The Excise head has been simplified.

Under Interest is now taken the interest on Shares and Debentures received in part payment money for the Old Railway, which has in connection with the existing Railway Accounts. On the other hand, interest on arrears of Land Revenue has been removed from this head.

Various minor improvements have been made under Stamps, Opium, Forest, and under the heads from Post Office to Railway.

Under the head, Public Works, it has hitherto been the practice to include as revenue, the security deposits of employes and contractors. This has now been discontinued and those deposits are now classified under the head "Deposits".

**Government Expenditure.**—Refunds have been differentiated according to the nature of the revenue refunded. Compensations have been more clearly classified. Under interest is now taken the interest on shares of the Old Railway Indian loan not redeemed. Minor improvements have been made under numerous heads covering establishment charges and contingencies. A new head (No. 20) has been opened to represent the cost to Government of the Chadarhat and City Municipalities.

**D.M. and Remittance heads.**—These heads have been greatly expanded, and now stand as follows:—

### LOANS.

#### Advances:

- Permanent Advances.
- Advances Recoverable.
- Advances to be cleared by Bills.
- Deposits or Banking Accounts:
- Local Funds.
- Municipalities, City and Chadarhat.
- Clothing Funds.
- Personal and Temporary Deposits.
- Public Works Security Deposits.
- Court of Wards.
- Revenue Deposits.
- Civil Court Deposits.
- Criminal Court Deposits.

### Remittance Accounts:

- Cash Remittances between Treasuries.
- Departmental Remittances.
- a. Customs.
- b. Forest.
- c. Postal.
- British Postal Remittances.
- Hyderabad Contingent Account.
- Sar-i-Khas Remittances.
- Money Orders.
- Supply Bills.
- Remittance Transfer Receipts.

The Accountant General used to rely on district treasuries to supply him with annual accounts. This imposed upon the Treasuries a great deal of unnecessary work and gave rise to much correspondence. The system has now been discontinued, as the monthly accounts received and compiled by the Accountant General serve all necessary purposes.

A system of supplementing the treasury accounts by cash balance certificates has been introduced.

A large number of unnecessary documents used to accompany the treasury and other accounts. Many of these have been discontinued.

A number of forms have been simplified, among which may be instanced the Establishment Pay Bills, and numerous statements which were supposed to support the charges for the food of prisoners.

Advances used to be repayable only at the treasury whence they were drawn. They are now repayable at any treasury.

The system of issuing cheques in payment of Treasury Receipts has been abandoned.

The procedure for the issue of Supply Bills has been simplified, and the Supply Bills can now be issued on the very day the money is received.

An elaborate Exchange Account for transactions in British Government Rupees has been discontinued, and a simple method adopted, whereby both the transactions are separately shown, those in British Government Rupees being expressed in Halli Sica Rupees at a fixed rate.

An important reform has been effected in the Central Treasury. This Treasury used to render monthly accounts to the Accountant General, and these accounts were often from two to four months in arrears. The Central Treasury now renders daily accounts. This system possesses many advantages, notably in this respect, that all payments made by the Accountant General by means of cheques are classified and brought to account at once by the Accountant General who issues the cheques, and that the Central Treasury is now little more than a Government Cash Chest, and has, as a rule, no concern with the nature of the payment ordered by the Accountant General.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## ARCHÆOLOGY.

486. Under an arrangement with the Government of India, the services of Mr. Cousens, of the Bombay Archaeological Survey,

Archæological Survey.  
were lent in the year under report, for the purpose of conducting an archaeological survey of the dominions.

Mr. Cousens has made a preliminary tour over a number of districts, and is compiling lists of archaeological remains; but no report has yet been submitted.

# CHAPTER IX. ECCLESIASTICAL.

437. The Government of His Highness the Nizam has always been noted for its observance of enlightened principles of religious toleration as well as for the liberal spirit

in which it has, from time to time, provided for the spiritual needs of its subjects,

without making any distinction between Hindus and Mohammedans. It has been shown in the Census section of this report that the great mass of the population of His Highness' Dominions are Hindus, and naturally the number of Hindu temples and *maths*, supported by the State, is comparatively much larger than that of Mohammedan mosques and shrines throughout the country, *viz.*, 15,355 Hindu temples against 1,567 mosques and 5,316 shrines and *ashurkhanas*. Many of the Christian Churches and Schools, and Parsi institutions also, are in receipt of grants-in-aid from the Government, and a salary is paid to the Clergyman of the Church of England in Chadsarghat.

438. A separate department is maintained for the control and management of religious endowments, which deals with questions relating to the succession, appointment and removal

of Quazis, Imanus, Khateebas and other hereditary religious office-bearers.

The subjoined statement shows the approximate number of mosques, shrines, temples, *maths*, &c., supported by the State in each division.

| Divisions.        | Mosques. | Shrines and Ashur-Mathas. | Temples and Maths. | Dargahs and Sema. | Remarks.  |
|-------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---|
| Hyderabad City... | 254      | 280                       | 93                 | 7                 | The expenses of all of these are defrayed by the Government in the shape of Jagir, Mukts or Inam grants, or by fixed cash payments. |
| Aurangabad ...    | 214      | 626                       | 2,041              | 51                |   |
| Gulbargah ...     | 510      | 1,278                     | 6,204              | 9                 |   |
| Bidar ...         | 395      | 1,823                     | 3,153              | 9                 |   |
| Warangal ...      | 114      | 1,303                     | 3,264              | 28                |   |
| Total ...         | 1,567    | 5,316                     | 15,355             | 104               |   |

This statement does not include a large number of private mosques, temples, &c., which receive no aid from the Government.

The total cost of the above endowments to the State, in round figures, is calculated at Rs. 5,31,250 per annum, which includes grants of lands of the value of about 3 lakhs, but the figures are only approximate. The State also defrays the expenses of a large number of pilgrims to Mecca, amounting to about Rs. 30,000 per annum, and spends about Rs. 48,213 on religious festivals and Rs. 23,270 on charities.

END OF THE REPORT.

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CHAPTER I.

Physical and Political Geography.

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## A—Physical Geography.

## 1.—Rainfall.

| District.                    | 1902 Fall. |        | 1903 Fall. |        | Difference. |        |           |        |
|------------------------------|------------|--------|------------|--------|-------------|--------|-----------|--------|
|                              |            |        |            |        | Decrease.   |        | Increase. |        |
|                              | Inches.    | Cents. | Inches.    | Cents. | Inches.     | Cents. | Inches.   | Cents. |
| Aurangabad ... ..            | 44         | 59½    | 33         | 39½    | 21          | 36     | ...       | ...    |
| Bir ... ..                   | 46         | 14½    | 39         | 44½    | 17          | 0½     | ...       | ...    |
| Parbhani ... ..              | 52         | 82½    | 48         | 57½    | 4           | 24½    | ...       | ...    |
| Nander ... ..                | 57         | 67½    | 57         | 48     | ...         | 19½    | ...       | ...    |
| Average of the Division. ... | 50         | 38½    | 39         | 68½    | 10          | 70     | ...       | ...    |
| Gulbargah ... ..             | 54         | 34     | 41         | 83     | 12          | 51     | ...       | ...    |
| Raichur ... ..               | 45         | 27     | 29         | 42     | 15          | 85     | ...       | ...    |
| Lingsagar ... ..             | 35         | 42     | 19         | 93     | 15          | 49     | ...       | ...    |
| Naldurg ... ..               | 35         | 37     | 31         | 3      | 4           | 34     | ...       | ...    |
| Average of the Division. ... | 42         | 60     | 30         | 55     | 12          | 5      | ...       | ...    |
| Bidar ... ..                 | 53         | 30     | 32         | 20     | 1           | 10     | ...       | ...    |
| Latur ... ..                 | 60         | 16     | 90         | 57     | ...         | ...    | 41        | ...    |
| Medak ... ..                 | 53         | 90     | 52         | 62     | 1           | 38     | ...       | ...    |
| Rigundal ... ..              | 44         | 91     | 50         | 48     | ...         | ...    | 5         | 57     |
| Sarpar Tandar ... ..         | 64         | 46     | 46         | 17     | 18          | 29     | ...       | ...    |
| Average of the Division. ... | 55         | 35     | 52         | 41     | 2           | 94     | ...       | ...    |
| Warangal ... ..              | 39         | 24     | 43         | 6      | ...         | 3      | 82        | ...    |
| Nalgundah ... ..             | 46         | 29     | 34         | 25     | 10          | 4      | ...       | ...    |
| Mahabab Nagar ... ..         | 50         | 61     | 33         | 81     | 16          | 80     | ...       | ...    |
| Average of the Division. ... | 44         | 81½    | 37         | 4      | 7           | 77½    | ...       | ...    |
| Average for Province ... ..  | 48         | 26     | 39         | 92     | 8           | 34     | ...       | ...    |

## B—Civil Divisions.

## 2.—Civil Divisions.

| District.  | Area in square miles. | Population. | Towns and Districts.   |   | Density.  | Number of<br>Towns.   | Name.  | Popula-<br>tion.  | Number of<br>all towns.   | No.   |            |        |            |        |       |   |
|------------|-----------------------|-------------|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|------------|--------|------------|--------|-------|---|
|            |                       |             | Name.  | District.   |   |   |  |   |   |   |            |        |            |        |       |   |
| Aurangabad | 18                    | 5,885       | 1 Aurangabad<br>2 Aurangabad<br>3 Aurangabad<br>4 Aurangabad<br>5 Aurangabad<br>6 Aurangabad<br>7 Aurangabad<br>8 Aurangabad | ...   | 115   | 1   | Aurangabad   | 38,857  | 1   | 1   |            |        |            |        |       |   |
|            | Bir                   | 14          | 4,130  | 1 Bir<br>2 Bir<br>3 Bir<br>4 Bir<br>5 Bir<br>6 Bir<br>7 Bir<br>8 Bir<br>9 Bir<br>10 Bir<br>11 Bir<br>12 Bir<br>13 Bir<br>14 Bir<br>15 Bir<br>16 Bir<br>17 Bir<br>18 Bir<br>19 Bir<br>20 Bir | ...   | 111   | 1  | ...   | 1,863   | 1   | 1          |        |            |        |       |   |
|            |                       | Parbhani    | 13   | 4,640   | 1 Parbhani<br>2 Parbhani<br>3 Parbhani<br>4 Parbhani<br>5 Parbhani<br>6 Parbhani<br>7 Parbhani<br>8 Parbhani<br>9 Parbhani<br>10 Parbhani<br>11 Parbhani<br>12 Parbhani<br>13 Parbhani<br>14 Parbhani<br>15 Parbhani<br>16 Parbhani<br>17 Parbhani<br>18 Parbhani<br>19 Parbhani<br>20 Parbhani | ...   | 112  | 1   | ...   | 1,890   | 1          | 1      |            |        |       |   |
|            |                       |             | Nander   | 14  | 3,397   | 1 Nander<br>2 Nander<br>3 Nander<br>4 Nander<br>5 Nander<br>6 Nander<br>7 Nander<br>8 Nander<br>9 Nander<br>10 Nander<br>11 Nander<br>12 Nander<br>13 Nander<br>14 Nander<br>15 Nander<br>16 Nander<br>17 Nander<br>18 Nander<br>19 Nander<br>20 Nander | ...  | 113   | 1   | ...   | 1,118      | 1      | 1          |        |       |   |
|            |                       |             |  | Aurangabad  | 18  | 5,885   | 1 Aurangabad<br>2 Aurangabad<br>3 Aurangabad<br>4 Aurangabad<br>5 Aurangabad<br>6 Aurangabad<br>7 Aurangabad<br>8 Aurangabad | ...   | 115   | 1   | Aurangabad | 38,857 | 1          | 1      |       |   |
|            |                       |             |  |   | Bir   | 14  | 4,130  | 1 Bir<br>2 Bir<br>3 Bir<br>4 Bir<br>5 Bir<br>6 Bir<br>7 Bir<br>8 Bir<br>9 Bir<br>10 Bir<br>11 Bir<br>12 Bir<br>13 Bir<br>14 Bir<br>15 Bir<br>16 Bir<br>17 Bir<br>18 Bir<br>19 Bir<br>20 Bir | ...   | 111   | 1          | ...    | 1,863      | 1      | 1     |   |
|            |                       |             |  |   |   | Parbhani  | 13   | 4,640   | 1 Parbhani<br>2 Parbhani<br>3 Parbhani<br>4 Parbhani<br>5 Parbhani<br>6 Parbhani<br>7 Parbhani<br>8 Parbhani<br>9 Parbhani<br>10 Parbhani<br>11 Parbhani<br>12 Parbhani<br>13 Parbhani<br>14 Parbhani<br>15 Parbhani<br>16 Parbhani<br>17 Parbhani<br>18 Parbhani<br>19 Parbhani<br>20 Parbhani | ...   | 112        | 1      | ...        | 1,890  | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       |             |  |   |   |   | Nander   | 14  | 3,397   | 1 Nander<br>2 Nander<br>3 Nander<br>4 Nander<br>5 Nander<br>6 Nander<br>7 Nander<br>8 Nander<br>9 Nander<br>10 Nander<br>11 Nander<br>12 Nander<br>13 Nander<br>14 Nander<br>15 Nander<br>16 Nander<br>17 Nander<br>18 Nander<br>19 Nander<br>20 Nander | ...        | 113    | 1          | ...    | 1,118 | 1 |
| Aurangabad | 18                    |             |  |   |   |   |  | 5,885   | 1 Aurangabad<br>2 Aurangabad<br>3 Aurangabad<br>4 Aurangabad<br>5 Aurangabad<br>6 Aurangabad<br>7 Aurangabad<br>8 Aurangabad  | ...   | 115        | 1      | Aurangabad | 38,857 | 1     | 1 |
|            | Bir                   | 14          |  |   |   |   |  | 4,130   | 1 Bir<br>2 Bir<br>3 Bir<br>4 Bir<br>5 Bir<br>6 Bir<br>7 Bir<br>8 Bir<br>9 Bir<br>10 Bir<br>11 Bir<br>12 Bir<br>13 Bir<br>14 Bir<br>15 Bir<br>16 Bir<br>17 Bir<br>18 Bir<br>19 Bir<br>20 Bir   | ...   | 111        | 1      | ...        | 1,863  | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       | Parbhani    | 13   |   |   |   |  | 4,640   | 1 Parbhani<br>2 Parbhani<br>3 Parbhani<br>4 Parbhani<br>5 Parbhani<br>6 Parbhani<br>7 Parbhani<br>8 Parbhani<br>9 Parbhani<br>10 Parbhani<br>11 Parbhani<br>12 Parbhani<br>13 Parbhani<br>14 Parbhani<br>15 Parbhani<br>16 Parbhani<br>17 Parbhani<br>18 Parbhani<br>19 Parbhani<br>20 Parbhani | ...   | 112        | 1      | ...        | 1,890  | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       |             | Nander   | 14  |   |   |  | 3,397   | 1 Nander<br>2 Nander<br>3 Nander<br>4 Nander<br>5 Nander<br>6 Nander<br>7 Nander<br>8 Nander<br>9 Nander<br>10 Nander<br>11 Nander<br>12 Nander<br>13 Nander<br>14 Nander<br>15 Nander<br>16 Nander<br>17 Nander<br>18 Nander<br>19 Nander<br>20 Nander   | ...   | 113        | 1      | ...        | 1,118  | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       |             |  | Aurangabad  | 18  |   |  | 5,885   | 1 Aurangabad<br>2 Aurangabad<br>3 Aurangabad<br>4 Aurangabad<br>5 Aurangabad<br>6 Aurangabad<br>7 Aurangabad<br>8 Aurangabad  | ...   | 115        | 1      | Aurangabad | 38,857 | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       |             |  |   | Bir   | 14  |  | 4,130   | 1 Bir<br>2 Bir<br>3 Bir<br>4 Bir<br>5 Bir<br>6 Bir<br>7 Bir<br>8 Bir<br>9 Bir<br>10 Bir<br>11 Bir<br>12 Bir<br>13 Bir<br>14 Bir<br>15 Bir<br>16 Bir<br>17 Bir<br>18 Bir<br>19 Bir<br>20 Bir   | ...   | 111        | 1      | ...        | 1,863  | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       |             |  |   |   | Parbhani  | 13   | 4,640   | 1 Parbhani<br>2 Parbhani<br>3 Parbhani<br>4 Parbhani<br>5 Parbhani<br>6 Parbhani<br>7 Parbhani<br>8 Parbhani<br>9 Parbhani<br>10 Parbhani<br>11 Parbhani<br>12 Parbhani<br>13 Parbhani<br>14 Parbhani<br>15 Parbhani<br>16 Parbhani<br>17 Parbhani<br>18 Parbhani<br>19 Parbhani<br>20 Parbhani | ...   | 112        | 1      | ...        | 1,890  | 1     | 1 |
| Nander     |                       |             |  |   |   |   | 14   | 3,397   | 1 Nander<br>2 Nander<br>3 Nander<br>4 Nander<br>5 Nander<br>6 Nander<br>7 Nander<br>8 Nander<br>9 Nander<br>10 Nander<br>11 Nander<br>12 Nander<br>13 Nander<br>14 Nander<br>15 Nander<br>16 Nander<br>17 Nander<br>18 Nander<br>19 Nander<br>20 Nander   | ...   | 113        | 1      | ...        | 1,118  | 1     | 1 |
|            | Aurangabad            |             |  |   |   |   | 18   | 5,885   | 1 Aurangabad<br>2 Aurangabad<br>3 Aurangabad<br>4 Aurangabad<br>5 Aurangabad<br>6 Aurangabad<br>7 Aurangabad<br>8 Aurangabad  | ...   | 115        | 1      | Aurangabad | 38,857 | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       | Bir         |  |   |   |   | 14   | 4,130   | 1 Bir<br>2 Bir<br>3 Bir<br>4 Bir<br>5 Bir<br>6 Bir<br>7 Bir<br>8 Bir<br>9 Bir<br>10 Bir<br>11 Bir<br>12 Bir<br>13 Bir<br>14 Bir<br>15 Bir<br>16 Bir<br>17 Bir<br>18 Bir<br>19 Bir<br>20 Bir   | ...   | 111        | 1      | ...        | 1,863  | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       |             | Parbhani   |   |   |   | 13   | 4,640   | 1 Parbhani<br>2 Parbhani<br>3 Parbhani<br>4 Parbhani<br>5 Parbhani<br>6 Parbhani<br>7 Parbhani<br>8 Parbhani<br>9 Parbhani<br>10 Parbhani<br>11 Parbhani<br>12 Parbhani<br>13 Parbhani<br>14 Parbhani<br>15 Parbhani<br>16 Parbhani<br>17 Parbhani<br>18 Parbhani<br>19 Parbhani<br>20 Parbhani | ...   | 112        | 1      | ...        | 1,890  | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       |             |  | Nander  |   |   | 14   | 3,397   | 1 Nander<br>2 Nander<br>3 Nander<br>4 Nander<br>5 Nander<br>6 Nander<br>7 Nander<br>8 Nander<br>9 Nander<br>10 Nander<br>11 Nander<br>12 Nander<br>13 Nander<br>14 Nander<br>15 Nander<br>16 Nander<br>17 Nander<br>18 Nander<br>19 Nander<br>20 Nander   | ...   | 113        | 1      | ...        | 1,118  | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       |             |  |   | Aurangabad  |   | 18   | 5,885   | 1 Aurangabad<br>2 Aurangabad<br>3 Aurangabad<br>4 Aurangabad<br>5 Aurangabad<br>6 Aurangabad<br>7 Aurangabad<br>8 Aurangabad  | ...   | 115        | 1      | Aurangabad | 38,857 | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       |             |  |   |   | Bir   | 14   | 4,130   | 1 Bir<br>2 Bir<br>3 Bir<br>4 Bir<br>5 Bir<br>6 Bir<br>7 Bir<br>8 Bir<br>9 Bir<br>10 Bir<br>11 Bir<br>12 Bir<br>13 Bir<br>14 Bir<br>15 Bir<br>16 Bir<br>17 Bir<br>18 Bir<br>19 Bir<br>20 Bir   | ...   | 111        | 1      | ...        | 1,863  | 1     | 1 |
| Parbhani   |                       |             |  |   |   |   | 13   | 4,640   | 1 Parbhani<br>2 Parbhani<br>3 Parbhani<br>4 Parbhani<br>5 Parbhani<br>6 Parbhani<br>7 Parbhani<br>8 Parbhani<br>9 Parbhani<br>10 Parbhani<br>11 Parbhani<br>12 Parbhani<br>13 Parbhani<br>14 Parbhani<br>15 Parbhani<br>16 Parbhani<br>17 Parbhani<br>18 Parbhani<br>19 Parbhani<br>20 Parbhani | ...   | 112        | 1      | ...        | 1,890  | 1     | 1 |
|            | Nander                |             |  |   |   |   | 14   | 3,397   | 1 Nander<br>2 Nander<br>3 Nander<br>4 Nander<br>5 Nander<br>6 Nander<br>7 Nander<br>8 Nander<br>9 Nander<br>10 Nander<br>11 Nander<br>12 Nander<br>13 Nander<br>14 Nander<br>15 Nander<br>16 Nander<br>17 Nander<br>18 Nander<br>19 Nander<br>20 Nander   | ...   | 113        | 1      | ...        | 1,118  | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       | Aurangabad  |  |   |   |   | 18   | 5,885   | 1 Aurangabad<br>2 Aurangabad<br>3 Aurangabad<br>4 Aurangabad<br>5 Aurangabad<br>6 Aurangabad<br>7 Aurangabad<br>8 Aurangabad  | ...   | 115        | 1      | Aurangabad | 38,857 | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       |             | Bir  |   |   |   | 14   | 4,130   | 1 Bir<br>2 Bir<br>3 Bir<br>4 Bir<br>5 Bir<br>6 Bir<br>7 Bir<br>8 Bir<br>9 Bir<br>10 Bir<br>11 Bir<br>12 Bir<br>13 Bir<br>14 Bir<br>15 Bir<br>16 Bir<br>17 Bir<br>18 Bir<br>19 Bir<br>20 Bir   | ...   | 111        | 1      | ...        | 1,863  | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       |             |  | Parbhani  |   |   | 13   | 4,640   | 1 Parbhani<br>2 Parbhani<br>3 Parbhani<br>4 Parbhani<br>5 Parbhani<br>6 Parbhani<br>7 Parbhani<br>8 Parbhani<br>9 Parbhani<br>10 Parbhani<br>11 Parbhani<br>12 Parbhani<br>13 Parbhani<br>14 Parbhani<br>15 Parbhani<br>16 Parbhani<br>17 Parbhani<br>18 Parbhani<br>19 Parbhani<br>20 Parbhani | ...   | 112        | 1      | ...        | 1,890  | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       |             |  |   | Nander  |   | 14   | 3,397   | 1 Nander<br>2 Nander<br>3 Nander<br>4 Nander<br>5 Nander<br>6 Nander<br>7 Nander<br>8 Nander<br>9 Nander<br>10 Nander<br>11 Nander<br>12 Nander<br>13 Nander<br>14 Nander<br>15 Nander<br>16 Nander<br>17 Nander<br>18 Nander<br>19 Nander<br>20 Nander   | ...   | 113        | 1      | ...        | 1,118  | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       |             |  |   |   | Aurangabad  | 18   | 5,885   | 1 Aurangabad<br>2 Aurangabad<br>3 Aurangabad<br>4 Aurangabad<br>5 Aurangabad<br>6 Aurangabad<br>7 Aurangabad<br>8 Aurangabad  | ...   | 115        | 1      | Aurangabad | 38,857 | 1     | 1 |
| Bir        |                       |             |  |   |   |   | 14   | 4,130   | 1 Bir<br>2 Bir<br>3 Bir<br>4 Bir<br>5 Bir<br>6 Bir<br>7 Bir<br>8 Bir<br>9 Bir<br>10 Bir<br>11 Bir<br>12 Bir<br>13 Bir<br>14 Bir<br>15 Bir<br>16 Bir<br>17 Bir<br>18 Bir<br>19 Bir<br>20 Bir   | ...   | 111        | 1      | ...        | 1,863  | 1     | 1 |
|            | Parbhani              |             |  |   |   |   | 13   | 4,640   | 1 Parbhani<br>2 Parbhani<br>3 Parbhani<br>4 Parbhani<br>5 Parbhani<br>6 Parbhani<br>7 Parbhani<br>8 Parbhani<br>9 Parbhani<br>10 Parbhani<br>11 Parbhani<br>12 Parbhani<br>13 Parbhani<br>14 Parbhani<br>15 Parbhani<br>16 Parbhani<br>17 Parbhani<br>18 Parbhani<br>19 Parbhani<br>20 Parbhani | ...   | 112        | 1      | ...        | 1,890  | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       | Nander      |  |   |   |   | 14   | 3,397   | 1 Nander<br>2 Nander<br>3 Nander<br>4 Nander<br>5 Nander<br>6 Nander<br>7 Nander<br>8 Nander<br>9 Nander<br>10 Nander<br>11 Nander<br>12 Nander<br>13 Nander<br>14 Nander<br>15 Nander<br>16 Nander<br>17 Nander<br>18 Nander<br>19 Nander<br>20 Nander   | ...   | 113        | 1      | ...        | 1,118  | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       |             | Aurangabad   |   |   |   | 18   | 5,885   | 1 Aurangabad<br>2 Aurangabad<br>3 Aurangabad<br>4 Aurangabad<br>5 Aurangabad<br>6 Aurangabad<br>7 Aurangabad<br>8 Aurangabad  | ...   | 115        | 1      | Aurangabad | 38,857 | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       |             |  | Bir   |   |   | 14   | 4,130   | 1 Bir<br>2 Bir<br>3 Bir<br>4 Bir<br>5 Bir<br>6 Bir<br>7 Bir<br>8 Bir<br>9 Bir<br>10 Bir<br>11 Bir<br>12 Bir<br>13 Bir<br>14 Bir<br>15 Bir<br>16 Bir<br>17 Bir<br>18 Bir<br>19 Bir<br>20 Bir   | ...   | 111        | 1      | ...        | 1,863  | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       |             |  |   | Parbhani  |   | 13   | 4,640   | 1 Parbhani<br>2 Parbhani<br>3 Parbhani<br>4 Parbhani<br>5 Parbhani<br>6 Parbhani<br>7 Parbhani<br>8 Parbhani<br>9 Parbhani<br>10 Parbhani<br>11 Parbhani<br>12 Parbhani<br>13 Parbhani<br>14 Parbhani<br>15 Parbhani<br>16 Parbhani<br>17 Parbhani<br>18 Parbhani<br>19 Parbhani<br>20 Parbhani | ...   | 112        | 1      | ...        | 1,890  | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       |             |  |   |   | Nander  | 14   | 3,397   | 1 Nander<br>2 Nander<br>3 Nander<br>4 Nander<br>5 Nander<br>6 Nander<br>7 Nander<br>8 Nander<br>9 Nander<br>10 Nander<br>11 Nander<br>12 Nander<br>13 Nander<br>14 Nander<br>15 Nander<br>16 Nander<br>17 Nander<br>18 Nander<br>19 Nander<br>20 Nander   | ...   | 113        | 1      | ...        | 1,118  | 1     | 1 |
| Aurangabad |                       |             |  |   |   |   | 18   | 5,885   | 1 Aurangabad<br>2 Aurangabad<br>3 Aurangabad<br>4 Aurangabad<br>5 Aurangabad<br>6 Aurangabad<br>7 Aurangabad<br>8 Aurangabad  | ...   | 115        | 1      | Aurangabad | 38,857 | 1     | 1 |
|            | Bir                   |             |  |   |   |   | 14   | 4,130   | 1 Bir<br>2 Bir<br>3 Bir<br>4 Bir<br>5 Bir<br>6 Bir<br>7 Bir<br>8 Bir<br>9 Bir<br>10 Bir<br>11 Bir<br>12 Bir<br>13 Bir<br>14 Bir<br>15 Bir<br>16 Bir<br>17 Bir<br>18 Bir<br>19 Bir<br>20 Bir   | ...   | 111        | 1      | ...        | 1,863  | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       | Parbhani    |  |   |   |   | 13   | 4,640   | 1 Parbhani<br>2 Parbhani<br>3 Parbhani<br>4 Parbhani<br>5 Parbhani<br>6 Parbhani<br>7 Parbhani<br>8 Parbhani<br>9 Parbhani<br>10 Parbhani<br>11 Parbhani<br>12 Parbhani<br>13 Parbhani<br>14 Parbhani<br>15 Parbhani<br>16 Parbhani<br>17 Parbhani<br>18 Parbhani<br>19 Parbhani<br>20 Parbhani | ...   | 112        | 1      | ...        | 1,890  | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       |             | Nander   |   |   |   | 14   | 3,397   | 1 Nander<br>2 Nander<br>3 Nander<br>4 Nander<br>5 Nander<br>6 Nander<br>7 Nander<br>8 Nander<br>9 Nander<br>10 Nander<br>11 Nander<br>12 Nander<br>13 Nander<br>14 Nander<br>15 Nander<br>16 Nander<br>17 Nander<br>18 Nander<br>19 Nander<br>20 Nander   | ...   | 113        | 1      | ...        | 1,118  | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       |             |  | Aurangabad  |   |   | 18   | 5,885   | 1 Aurangabad<br>2 Aurangabad<br>3 Aurangabad<br>4 Aurangabad<br>5 Aurangabad<br>6 Aurangabad<br>7 Aurangabad<br>8 Aurangabad  | ...   | 115        | 1      | Aurangabad | 38,857 | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       |             |  |   | Bir   |   | 14   | 4,130   | 1 Bir<br>2 Bir<br>3 Bir<br>4 Bir<br>5 Bir<br>6 Bir<br>7 Bir<br>8 Bir<br>9 Bir<br>10 Bir<br>11 Bir<br>12 Bir<br>13 Bir<br>14 Bir<br>15 Bir<br>16 Bir<br>17 Bir<br>18 Bir<br>19 Bir<br>20 Bir   | ...   | 111        | 1      | ...        | 1,863  | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       |             |  |   |   | Parbhani  | 13   | 4,640   | 1 Parbhani<br>2 Parbhani<br>3 Parbhani<br>4 Parbhani<br>5 Parbhani<br>6 Parbhani<br>7 Parbhani<br>8 Parbhani<br>9 Parbhani<br>10 Parbhani<br>11 Parbhani<br>12 Parbhani<br>13 Parbhani<br>14 Parbhani<br>15 Parbhani<br>16 Parbhani<br>17 Parbhani<br>18 Parbhani<br>19 Parbhani<br>20 Parbhani | ...   | 112        | 1      | ...        | 1,890  | 1     | 1 |
| Nander     |                       |             |  |   |   |   | 14   | 3,397   | 1 Nander<br>2 Nander<br>3 Nander<br>4 Nander<br>5 Nander<br>6 Nander<br>7 Nander<br>8 Nander<br>9 Nander<br>10 Nander<br>11 Nander<br>12 Nander<br>13 Nander<br>14 Nander<br>15 Nander<br>16 Nander<br>17 Nander<br>18 Nander<br>19 Nander<br>20 Nander   | ...   | 113        | 1      | ...        | 1,118  | 1     | 1 |
|            | Aurangabad            |             |  |   |   |   | 18   | 5,885   | 1 Aurangabad<br>2 Aurangabad<br>3 Aurangabad<br>4 Aurangabad<br>5 Aurangabad<br>6 Aurangabad<br>7 Aurangabad<br>8 Aurangabad  | ...   | 115        | 1      | Aurangabad | 38,857 | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       | Bir         |  |   |   |   | 14   | 4,130   | 1 Bir<br>2 Bir<br>3 Bir<br>4 Bir<br>5 Bir<br>6 Bir<br>7 Bir<br>8 Bir<br>9 Bir<br>10 Bir<br>11 Bir<br>12 Bir<br>13 Bir<br>14 Bir<br>15 Bir<br>16 Bir<br>17 Bir<br>18 Bir<br>19 Bir<br>20 Bir   | ...   | 111        | 1      | ...        | 1,863  | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       |             | Parbhani   |   |   |   | 13   | 4,640   | 1 Parbhani<br>2 Parbhani<br>3 Parbhani<br>4 Parbhani<br>5 Parbhani<br>6 Parbhani<br>7 Parbhani<br>8 Parbhani<br>9 Parbhani<br>10 Parbhani<br>11 Parbhani<br>12 Parbhani<br>13 Parbhani<br>14 Parbhani<br>15 Parbhani<br>16 Parbhani<br>17 Parbhani<br>18 Parbhani<br>19 Parbhani<br>20 Parbhani | ...   | 112        | 1      | ...        | 1,890  | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       |             |  | Nander  |   |   | 14   | 3,397   | 1 Nander<br>2 Nander<br>3 Nander<br>4 Nander<br>5 Nander<br>6 Nander<br>7 Nander<br>8 Nander<br>9 Nander<br>10 Nander<br>11 Nander<br>12 Nander<br>13 Nander<br>14 Nander<br>15 Nander<br>16 Nander<br>17 Nander<br>18 Nander<br>19 Nander<br>20 Nander   | ...   | 113        | 1      | ...        | 1,118  | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       |             |  |   | Aurangabad  |   | 18   | 5,885   | 1 Aurangabad<br>2 Aurangabad<br>3 Aurangabad<br>4 Aurangabad<br>5 Aurangabad<br>6 Aurangabad<br>7 Aurangabad<br>8 Aurangabad  | ...   | 115        | 1      | Aurangabad | 38,857 | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       |             |  |   |   | Bir   | 14   | 4,130   | 1 Bir<br>2 Bir<br>3 Bir<br>4 Bir<br>5 Bir<br>6 Bir<br>7 Bir<br>8 Bir<br>9 Bir<br>10 Bir<br>11 Bir<br>12 Bir<br>13 Bir<br>14 Bir<br>15 Bir<br>16 Bir<br>17 Bir<br>18 Bir<br>19 Bir<br>20 Bir   | ...   | 111        | 1      | ...        | 1,863  | 1     | 1 |
| Parbhani   |                       |             |  |   |   |   | 13   | 4,640   | 1 Parbhani<br>2 Parbhani<br>3 Parbhani<br>4 Parbhani<br>5 Parbhani<br>6 Parbhani<br>7 Parbhani<br>8 Parbhani<br>9 Parbhani<br>10 Parbhani<br>11 Parbhani<br>12 Parbhani<br>13 Parbhani<br>14 Parbhani<br>15 Parbhani<br>16 Parbhani<br>17 Parbhani<br>18 Parbhani<br>19 Parbhani<br>20 Parbhani | ...   | 112        | 1      | ...        | 1,890  | 1     | 1 |
|            | Nander                |             |  |   |   |   | 14   | 3,397   | 1 Nander<br>2 Nander<br>3 Nander<br>4 Nander<br>5 Nander<br>6 Nander<br>7 Nander<br>8 Nander<br>9 Nander<br>10 Nander<br>11 Nander<br>12 Nander<br>13 Nander<br>14 Nander<br>15 Nander<br>16 Nander<br>17 Nander<br>18 Nander<br>19 Nander<br>20 Nander   | ...   | 113        | 1      | ...        | 1,118  | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       | Aurangabad  |  |   |   |   | 18   | 5,885   | 1 Aurangabad<br>2 Aurangabad<br>3 Aurangabad<br>4 Aurangabad<br>5 Aurangabad<br>6 Aurangabad<br>7 Aurangabad<br>8 Aurangabad  | ...   | 115        | 1      | Aurangabad | 38,857 | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       |             | Bir  |   |   |   | 14   | 4,130   | 1 Bir<br>2 Bir<br>3 Bir<br>4 Bir<br>5 Bir<br>6 Bir<br>7 Bir<br>8 Bir<br>9 Bir<br>10 Bir<br>11 Bir<br>12 Bir<br>13 Bir<br>14 Bir<br>15 Bir<br>16 Bir<br>17 Bir<br>18 Bir<br>19 Bir<br>20 Bir   | ...   | 111        | 1      | ...        | 1,863  | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       |             |  | Parbhani  |   |   | 13   | 4,640   | 1 Parbhani<br>2 Parbhani<br>3 Parbhani<br>4 Parbhani<br>5 Parbhani<br>6 Parbhani<br>7 Parbhani<br>8 Parbhani<br>9 Parbhani<br>10 Parbhani<br>11 Parbhani<br>12 Parbhani<br>13 Parbhani<br>14 Parbhani<br>15 Parbhani<br>16 Parbhani<br>17 Parbhani<br>18 Parbhani<br>19 Parbhani<br>20 Parbhani | ...   | 112        | 1      | ...        | 1,890  | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       |             |  |   | Nander  |   | 14   | 3,397   | 1 Nander<br>2 Nander<br>3 Nander<br>4 Nander<br>5 Nander<br>6 Nander<br>7 Nander<br>8 Nander<br>9 Nander<br>10 Nander<br>11 Nander<br>12 Nander<br>13 Nander<br>14 Nander<br>15 Nander<br>16 Nander<br>17 Nander<br>18 Nander<br>19 Nander<br>20 Nander   | ...   | 113        | 1      | ...        | 1,118  | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       |             |  |   |   | Aurangabad  | 18   | 5,885   | 1 Aurangabad<br>2 Aurangabad<br>3 Aurangabad<br>4 Aurangabad<br>5 Aurangabad<br>6 Aurangabad<br>7 Aurangabad<br>8 Aurangabad  | ...   | 115        | 1      | Aurangabad | 38,857 | 1     | 1 |
| Bir        |                       |             |  |   |   |   | 14   | 4,130   | 1 Bir<br>2 Bir<br>3 Bir<br>4 Bir<br>5 Bir<br>6 Bir<br>7 Bir<br>8 Bir<br>9 Bir<br>10 Bir<br>11 Bir<br>12 Bir<br>13 Bir<br>14 Bir<br>15 Bir<br>16 Bir<br>17 Bir<br>18 Bir<br>19 Bir<br>20 Bir   | ...   | 111        | 1      | ...        | 1,863  | 1     | 1 |
|            | Parbhani              |             |  |   |   |   | 13   | 4,640   | 1 Parbhani<br>2 Parbhani<br>3 Parbhani<br>4 Parbhani<br>5 Parbhani<br>6 Parbhani<br>7 Parbhani<br>8 Parbhani<br>9 Parbhani<br>10 Parbhani<br>11 Parbhani<br>12 Parbhani<br>13 Parbhani<br>14 Parbhani<br>15 Parbhani<br>16 Parbhani<br>17 Parbhani<br>18 Parbhani<br>19 Parbhani<br>20 Parbhani | ...   | 112        | 1      | ...        | 1,890  | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       | Nander      |  |   |   |   | 14   | 3,397   | 1 Nander<br>2 Nander<br>3 Nander<br>4 Nander<br>5 Nander<br>6 Nander<br>7 Nander<br>8 Nander<br>9 Nander<br>10 Nander<br>11 Nander<br>12 Nander<br>13 Nander<br>14 Nander<br>15 Nander<br>16 Nander<br>17 Nander<br>18 Nander<br>19 Nander<br>20 Nander   | ...   | 113        | 1      | ...        | 1,118  | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       |             | Aurangabad   |   |   |   | 18   | 5,885   | 1 Aurangabad<br>2 Aurangabad<br>3 Aurangabad<br>4 Aurangabad<br>5 Aurangabad<br>6 Aurangabad<br>7 Aurangabad<br>8 Aurangabad  | ...   | 115        | 1      | Aurangabad | 38,857 | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       |             |  | Bir   |   |   | 14   | 4,130   | 1 Bir<br>2 Bir<br>3 Bir<br>4 Bir<br>5 Bir<br>6 Bir<br>7 Bir<br>8 Bir<br>9 Bir<br>10 Bir<br>11 Bir<br>12 Bir<br>13 Bir<br>14 Bir<br>15 Bir<br>16 Bir<br>17 Bir<br>18 Bir<br>19 Bir<br>20 Bir   | ...   | 111        | 1      | ...        | 1,863  | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       |             |  |   | Parbhani  |   | 13   | 4,640   | 1 Parbhani<br>2 Parbhani<br>3 Parbhani<br>4 Parbhani<br>5 Parbhani<br>6 Parbhani<br>7 Parbhani<br>8 Parbhani<br>9 Parbhani<br>10 Parbhani<br>11 Parbhani<br>12 Parbhani<br>13 Parbhani<br>14 Parbhani<br>15 Parbhani<br>16 Parbhani<br>17 Parbhani<br>18 Parbhani<br>19 Parbhani<br>20 Parbhani | ...   | 112        | 1      | ...        | 1,890  | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       |             |  |   |   | Nander  | 14   | 3,397   | 1 Nander<br>2 Nander<br>3 Nander<br>4 Nander<br>5 Nander<br>6 Nander<br>7 Nander<br>8 Nander<br>9 Nander<br>10 Nander<br>11 Nander<br>12 Nander<br>13 Nander<br>14 Nander<br>15 Nander<br>16 Nander<br>17 Nander<br>18 Nander<br>19 Nander<br>20 Nander   | ...   | 113        | 1      | ...        | 1,118  | 1     | 1 |
| Aurangabad |                       |             |  |   |   |   | 18   | 5,885   | 1 Aurangabad<br>2 Aurangabad<br>3 Aurangabad<br>4 Aurangabad<br>5 Aurangabad<br>6 Aurangabad<br>7 Aurangabad<br>8 Aurangabad  | ...   | 115        | 1      | Aurangabad | 38,857 | 1     | 1 |
|            | Bir                   |             |  |   |   |   | 14   | 4,130   | 1 Bir<br>2 Bir<br>3 Bir<br>4 Bir<br>5 Bir<br>6 Bir<br>7 Bir<br>8 Bir<br>9 Bir<br>10 Bir<br>11 Bir<br>12 Bir<br>13 Bir<br>14 Bir<br>15 Bir<br>16 Bir<br>17 Bir<br>18 Bir<br>19 Bir<br>20 Bir   | ...   | 111        | 1      | ...        | 1,863  | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       | Parbhani    |  |   |   |   | 13   | 4,640   | 1 Parbhani<br>2 Parbhani<br>3 Parbhani<br>4 Parbhani<br>5 Parbhani<br>6 Parbhani<br>7 Parbhani<br>8 Parbhani<br>9 Parbhani<br>10 Parbhani<br>11 Parbhani<br>12 Parbhani<br>13 Parbhani<br>14 Parbhani<br>15 Parbhani<br>16 Parbhani<br>17 Parbhani<br>18 Parbhani<br>19 Parbhani<br>20 Parbhani | ...   | 112        | 1      | ...        | 1,890  | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       |             | Nander   |   |   |   | 14   | 3,397   | 1 Nander<br>2 Nander<br>3 Nander<br>4 Nander<br>5 Nander<br>6 Nander<br>7 Nander<br>8 Nander<br>9 Nander<br>10 Nander<br>11 Nander<br>12 Nander<br>13 Nander<br>14 Nander<br>15 Nander<br>16 Nander<br>17 Nander<br>18 Nander<br>19 Nander<br>20 Nander   | ...   | 113        | 1      | ...        | 1,118  | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       |             |  | Aurangabad  |   |   | 18   | 5,885   | 1 Aurangabad<br>2 Aurangabad<br>3 Aurangabad<br>4 Aurangabad<br>5 Aurangabad<br>6 Aurangabad<br>7 Aurangabad<br>8 Aurangabad  | ...   | 115        | 1      | Aurangabad | 38,857 | 1     | 1 |
|            |                       |             |  |   | Bir   |   | 14   | 4,130   | 1 Bir<br>2 Bir<br>3 Bir<br>4 Bir<br>5 Bir<br>6 Bir<br>7 Bir<br>8 Bir<br>9 Bir<br>10 Bir<br>11 Bir<br>12 Bir<br>13 Bir<br>14 Bir<br>15 Bir<br>16 Bir<br>17 Bir<br>18 Bir<br>19 Bir<br>20 Bir   | ...   | 111</      |        |            |        |       |   |



# E.—Civil Divisions.

2.—Civil Divisions—(continued.)

| District. | Number of Sub-districts. | Area in square miles. | Population. | Towns, with District.  |   | Districts. | Native Towns.  | Native Towns.  |          | Native Towns. | Native Towns. | Native Towns. | Native Towns. | Native Towns. |
|-----------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|--|---|------------|--|--|----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|           |                          |                       |             | Name.  | Revenue.                                      |            |  | Name.  | Revenue. |               |               |               |               |               |
| Gulbarga  | ...                      | 12 3,998              | 6,42,447    | 1 Anolda<br>2 Chandoli<br>3 Gulbarga<br>4 Gulbarga<br>5 Khatola<br>6 Mahangal<br>7 Senu  | 77<br>54<br>166<br>110<br>77<br>107           | 1,650      | Gulbarga<br>Khatola<br>Khatola<br>Khatola<br>Khatola<br>Khatola<br>Khatola | 28,200<br>8,418<br>6,420<br>5,248<br>5,173<br>7,217<br>7,217 | 10       | 14            | 11,74,322     | 11            | 11,74,322     |               |
| Bachur    | ...                      | 10 3,661              | 312,485     | 1 Alampur<br>2 Bachur<br>3 Bachur<br>4 Bachur<br>5 Bachur<br>6 Bachur<br>7 Bachur        | 131<br>131<br>131<br>131<br>131<br>131<br>131 | 97         | Bachur<br>Bachur<br>Bachur<br>Bachur<br>Bachur<br>Bachur<br>Bachur         | 10,173<br>7,217<br>7,217<br>7,217<br>7,217<br>7,217<br>7,217 | 7        | 11            | 11,74,322     | 11            | 11,74,322     |               |
| Lingapur  | ...                      | 10 4,907              | 420,014     | 1 Gulbarga<br>2 Khatola<br>3 Khatola<br>4 Khatola<br>5 Khatola<br>6 Khatola<br>7 Khatola | 121<br>131<br>131<br>131<br>131<br>131<br>131 | 1,100      | Lingapur<br>Khatola<br>Khatola<br>Khatola<br>Khatola<br>Khatola<br>Khatola | 10,511<br>7,217<br>6,044<br>6,138<br>5,962<br>5,962<br>5,962 | 4        | 10            | 11,03,256     | 10            | 11,03,256     |               |
| Naldurg   | ...                      | 13 2,475              | 378,706     | 1 Naldurg<br>2 Naldurg<br>3 Naldurg<br>4 Naldurg<br>5 Naldurg<br>6 Naldurg<br>7 Naldurg  | 200<br>200<br>200<br>200<br>200<br>200<br>200 | 58         | Naldurg<br>Naldurg<br>Naldurg<br>Naldurg<br>Naldurg<br>Naldurg<br>Naldurg  | 10,511<br>9,083<br>8,015<br>7,217<br>6,091<br>5,874<br>5,874 | 13       | 13            | 4,67,287      | 13            | 4,67,287      |               |

# B.—Civil Divisions.

2.—Civil Divisions—(continued.)

| District. | Population. | Area in square miles. | Towns with District.   |   | No. of villages. | Native Towns. |          | No. of villages. | No. of persons. | No. of persons. | No. of persons. | No. of persons. |
|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|--|---|------------------|---------------|----------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|           |             |                       | Name.  | Revenue.  |                  | Name.         | Revenue. |                  |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| Bidar     | 848,087     | 11 3,865              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Bidar</li> <li>2 Bidar</li> <li>3 Bidar</li> <li>4 Bidar</li> <li>5 Bidar</li> <li>6 Bidar</li> <li>7 Bidar</li> <li>8 Bidar</li> <li>9 Bidar</li> <li>10 Bidar</li> <li>11 Bidar</li> <li>12 Bidar</li> <li>13 Bidar</li> <li>14 Bidar</li> <li>15 Bidar</li> <li>16 Bidar</li> <li>17 Bidar</li> <li>18 Bidar</li> <li>19 Bidar</li> <li>20 Bidar</li> <li>21 Bidar</li> <li>22 Bidar</li> <li>23 Bidar</li> <li>24 Bidar</li> <li>25 Bidar</li> <li>26 Bidar</li> <li>27 Bidar</li> <li>28 Bidar</li> <li>29 Bidar</li> <li>30 Bidar</li> <li>31 Bidar</li> <li>32 Bidar</li> <li>33 Bidar</li> <li>34 Bidar</li> <li>35 Bidar</li> <li>36 Bidar</li> <li>37 Bidar</li> <li>38 Bidar</li> <li>39 Bidar</li> <li>40 Bidar</li> <li>41 Bidar</li> <li>42 Bidar</li> <li>43 Bidar</li> <li>44 Bidar</li> <li>45 Bidar</li> <li>46 Bidar</li> <li>47 Bidar</li> <li>48 Bidar</li> <li>49 Bidar</li> <li>50 Bidar</li> <li>51 Bidar</li> <li>52 Bidar</li> <li>53 Bidar</li> <li>54 Bidar</li> <li>55 Bidar</li> <li>56 Bidar</li> <li>57 Bidar</li> <li>58 Bidar</li> <li>59 Bidar</li> <li>60 Bidar</li> <li>61 Bidar</li> <li>62 Bidar</li> <li>63 Bidar</li> <li>64 Bidar</li> <li>65 Bidar</li> <li>66 Bidar</li> <li>67 Bidar</li> <li>68 Bidar</li> <li>69 Bidar</li> <li>70 Bidar</li> <li>71 Bidar</li> <li>72 Bidar</li> <li>73 Bidar</li> <li>74 Bidar</li> <li>75 Bidar</li> <li>76 Bidar</li> <li>77 Bidar</li> <li>78 Bidar</li> <li>79 Bidar</li> <li>80 Bidar</li> <li>81 Bidar</li> <li>82 Bidar</li> <li>83 Bidar</li> <li>84 Bidar</li> <li>85 Bidar</li> <li>86 Bidar</li> <li>87 Bidar</li> <li>88 Bidar</li> <li>89 Bidar</li> <li>90 Bidar</li> <li>91 Bidar</li> <li>92 Bidar</li> <li>93 Bidar</li> <li>94 Bidar</li> <li>95 Bidar</li> <li>96 Bidar</li> <li>97 Bidar</li> <li>98 Bidar</li> <li>99 Bidar</li> <li>100 Bidar</li> </ul> | 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|                  |               |          |                  |                 |                 |                 |                 |



# C.—Population.

3.—Population, according to the census of 1881, — (continued.)

| Districts, &c. | Sub-districts | (including<br>Railways) | CENSUSES.                    |                                  | Particular Languages.   |
|----------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
|                |               |                         | Agricultural<br>territories. | Non-Agricultural<br>territories. |   |
| Afrasi-Balakh  | ...           | ...                     | 10,492                       | 411,137                          | Urdu 174,939; Telugu 138,889; Marathi 16,387; Tamil 15,436; Hindi 6,393; English 7,776; Assie 6,901;<br>Telugu 387,654; Urdu 54,132.                      |
|                | ...           | ...                     | 124,136                      | 225,638                          |   |
|                | ...           | ...                     | 134,628                      | 976,765                          |   |
|                | Total         | ...                     | 418,048                      | 410,227                          |   |
| Arwagabud      | ...           | ...                     | 316,513                      | 325,600                          | Mahratti 683,713; Urdu 125,029; Hindi 167,077; Hindig-pyay 8,897; Telugu 8,896;<br>Urdu 84,391; Hindi 8,770; English 13,091; Hindi 19,345; Telugu 10,974. |
|                | ...           | ...                     | 320,171                      | 325,600                          |   |
|                | ...           | ...                     | 320,171                      | 325,600                          |   |
|                | Total         | ...                     | 320,171                      | 325,600                          | Mahratti 135,174; Telugu 96,231; Urdu 50,573; Kannase 21,734; Hindig-pyay 8,817.  |
| Gullargah      | ...           | ...                     | 290,214                      | 350,044                          | Kannase 340,834; Telugu 179,478; Urdu 68,353; Mahratti 33,229; Hindig-pyay 8,812.   |
|                | ...           | ...                     | 300,172                      | 212,283                          | Telugu 269,136; Kannase 181,829; Urdu 62,513; Mahratti 6,153.   |
|                | ...           | ...                     | 300,172                      | 212,283                          | Kannase 313,186; Urdu 57,784; Telugu 24,933; Mahratti 3,667; Hindi 67,916.  |
|                | Total         | ...                     | 300,172                      | 212,283                          | Mahratti 569,399; Urdu 67,849; Kannase 26,898; Telugu 9,842; Hindi 6,236.   |
| Biler          | ...           | ...                     | 407,411                      | 494,578                          | Mahratti 342,729; Kannase 263,324; Telugu 143,044; Urdu 118,277; Hindig-pyay 5,162.   |
|                | ...           | ...                     | 125,208                      | 299,657                          | Telugu 341,036; Urdu 33,304.  |
|                | ...           | ...                     | 227,848                      | 322,014                          | Telugu 406,033; Urdu 31,647; Mahratti 51,196; Kannase 29,620; Hindig-pyay 10,029.   |
|                | Total         | ...                     | 125,208                      | 322,014                          | Telugu 1,018,779; Urdu 40,443; Mahratti 15,396; Hindig-pyay 9,919.  |
| Bilawal        | ...           | ...                     | 125,208                      | 189,097                          | Telugu 16,234; Mahratti 70,113; Hindi 13,810; Urdu 16,889; Hindig-pyay 5,492.   |
|                | ...           | ...                     | 125,208                      | 189,097                          |   |
|                | ...           | ...                     | 125,208                      | 189,097                          |   |
|                | Total         | ...                     | 125,208                      | 189,097                          |   |
| Werngal        | ...           | ...                     | 375,683                      | 477,440                          | Telugu 751,825; Urdu 35,325; Hindig-pyay 29,110; Mahratti 12,069; English 12,557.   |
|                | ...           | ...                     | 229,200                      | 325,217                          | Telugu 367,563; Urdu 27,049; Hindig-pyay 25,948.  |
|                | ...           | ...                     | 277,096                      | 305,034                          | Telugu 370,382; Urdu 37,064; Kannase 25,510; Hindig-pyay 8,217; Mahratti 6,572.   |
|                | Total         | ...                     | 277,096                      | 305,034                          |   |
| Makhab Nogar   | ...           | ...                     | 912,609                      | 1,239,727                        |   |
|                | Grand Total   | ...                     | 5,175,229                    | 6,395,711                        |   |

## CHAPTER II.

### Administration of the Revenue Departments.

## A.—Land

4.—Total Ryotwari area and Assessment of land for 1303 Fash.

| District.        | Total area of last year. | Deducted. | Taxes paid. | Fund-amount of current year. | Deduct on Account of     |          |           |
|------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|-----------|
|                  |                          |           |             |                              | Cultivation, also waste. | Income.  | Total.    |
|                  | Acres.                   | Acres.    | Acres.      | Acres.                       | Acres.                   | Acres.   | Acres.    |
| Amalgamated ...  | 27,94,100                | 17,700    | 2,200       | 27,15,800                    | 4,31,600                 | 70,200   | 5,05,800  |
| Ba ...           | 19,55,500                | 8,300     | 700         | 18,55,200                    | 2,13,300                 | 70,800   | 2,85,500  |
| Prithvi ...      | 25,10,400                | —         | 5,400       | 25,14,800                    | 2,74,000                 | 28,700   | 2,99,500  |
| Nasir ...        | 10,05,800                | 5,000     | 300         | 10,00,200                    | 2,82,000                 | 40,100   | 2,89,500  |
| Total ...        | 86,75,100                | 25,000    | 8,600       | 86,17,100                    | 11,03,700                | 2,10,500 | 13,74,200 |
| Gulabgarh ...    | 13,34,200                | 65,700    | 2,94,700    | 15,03,300                    | 2,67,100                 | 1,11,200 | 3,78,300  |
| Bikaner ...      | 35,61,500                | 1,22,900  | 38,400      | 14,77,200                    | 2,46,500                 | 94,300   | 3,41,300  |
| Lingsgarh ...    | 19,86,500                | 2,37,700  | 2,20,200    | 19,28,400                    | 2,59,300                 | 1,05,900 | 4,03,400  |
| Nabha ...        | 7,87,600                 | —         | 2,500       | 7,10,900                     | 62,400                   | 15,300   | 78,200    |
| Total ...        | 55,70,000                | 4,79,400  | 5,74,500    | 16,74,500                    | 8,45,900                 | 3,27,300 | 11,83,700 |
| Bihar ...        | 11,17,300                | 13,300    | 13,100      | 11,16,700                    | 1,60,000                 | 34,200   | 1,94,200  |
| Indra ...        | 11,20,200                | 4,800     | 64,200      | 12,79,600                    | 4,50,000                 | 32,400   | 4,82,400  |
| Mehak ...        | 8,05,000                 | 300       | 300         | 8,04,600                     | 4,64,600                 | 21,500   | 4,86,100  |
| Elphard ...      | 15,82,000                | 5,100     | 500         | 15,82,400                    | 4,87,400                 | 19,600   | 4,27,000  |
| Shree Tander ... | 10,38,400                | —         | —           | 10,38,400                    | 2,03,200                 | 13,200   | 3,77,000  |
| Total ...        | 57,25,200                | 23,700    | 78,100      | 57,03,200                    | 16,02,800                | 1,25,900 | 17,89,700 |
| Warangal ...     | 39,00,800                | 38,300    | —           | 38,62,500                    | 5,05,000                 | 68,400   | 5,74,200  |
| Balaguda ...     | 14,75,000                | 5,200     | 14,000      | 14,65,200                    | 2,13,300                 | 54,100   | 2,69,800  |
| Mahab Nagra ...  | 15,02,300                | 8,800     | 1,21,500    | 16,37,200                    | 7,50,000                 | 56,100   | 8,06,100  |
| Total ...        | 49,78,100                | 47,300    | 1,38,700    | 49,92,100                    | 15,11,300                | 1,79,600 | 16,89,900 |
| Grand Total ...  | 2,68,13,100              | 5,70,000  | 8,90,900    | 2,59,43,600                  | 51,94,000                | 8,30,700 | 60,50,700 |

## Revenue.

ment of land for 1303 Fash.

| REVENUE.    |           |             |             |             |             |                |           |                |             |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|
| CULTIVATED. |           |             |             |             |             |                |           | Uncultivated.  |             |
| Wet.        |           | Dry.        |             | Total.      |             | Major (waste). |           | Minor (waste). |             |
| Acres.      | Amount.   | Acres.      | Amount.     | Acres.      | Amount.     | Acres.         | Amount.   | Acres.         | Amount.     |
| 74,900      | 2,15,700  | 21,60,300   | 17,61,700   | 22,35,200   | 2,97,800    | —              | —         | 4,700          | 22,42,500   |
| 49,500      | 1,79,800  | 16,16,700   | 11,00,200   | 16,66,200   | 12,74,300   | —              | —         | 1,300          | 16,67,300   |
| 42,000      | 1,20,300  | 10,65,000   | 14,21,400   | 20,07,600   | 15,45,700   | 1,300          | 6,800     | 2,015,100      | 2,015,100   |
| 30,200      | 1,15,100  | 12,59,600   | 12,16,100   | 12,30,300   | 12,21,200   | 16,100         | 11,800    | 11,100         | 11,100      |
| 1,90,800    | 7,48,400  | 79,94,000   | 5,89,100    | 72,05,400   | 62,47,600   | 17,900         | 24,300    | 72,42,200      | 72,42,200   |
| 29,000      | 5,23,700  | 10,61,100   | 8,87,800    | 10,90,700   | 11,11,200   | —              | —         | 93,900         | 11,94,800   |
| 22,300      | 1,56,700  | 16,17,500   | 9,00,900    | 10,46,200   | 9,65,600    | —              | —         | 86,200         | 11,36,700   |
| 12,600      | 90,200    | 14,64,300   | 9,14,400    | 14,15,300   | 9,94,600    | —              | —         | 96,900         | 15,19,000   |
| 20,600      | 37,800    | 6,31,100    | 4,07,600    | 6,31,700    | 4,85,200    | —              | —         | —              | 6,31,700    |
| 85,300      | 5,18,200  | 41,16,600   | 30,16,700   | 42,00,700   | 35,34,300   | —              | —         | 2,69,200       | 44,01,600   |
| 19,200      | 80,100    | 3,20,000    | 7,58,100    | 9,48,200    | 9,47,200    | 8,300          | 25,000    | 2,82,300       | 2,82,300    |
| 18,000      | 13,11,000 | 2,75,000    | 8,45,900    | 4,36,900    | 16,79,200   | 1,62,600       | 1,41,200  | 7,77,200       | 7,77,200    |
| 47,000      | 9,08,300  | 1,20,000    | 4,65,900    | 1,56,000    | 12,31,100   | 62,100         | 78,100    | 7,60,500       | 7,60,500    |
| 1,34,300    | 18,51,200 | 5,52,000    | 13,50,700   | 6,07,200    | 30,32,200   | 99,000         | 3,07,200  | 1,15,400       | 1,15,400    |
| 4,300       | 12,700    | 3,26,800    | 2,00,700    | 2,00,100    | 2,23,000    | 2,24,800       | 1,60,200  | 7,41,400       | 7,41,400    |
| 1,03,500    | 41,64,900 | 23,21,500   | 23,89,800   | 46,13,200   | 74,83,800   | 4,50,000       | 7,25,000  | 3,93,000       | 3,93,000    |
| 1,14,200    | 11,25,300 | 4,06,400    | 10,09,200   | 7,77,000    | 22,13,200   | 2,62,800       | 2,55,800  | 12,91,200      | 12,91,200   |
| 1,17,200    | 8,78,000  | 6,00,400    | 4,25,600    | 8,10,000    | 10,02,400   | 50,200         | 2,74,200  | 11,75,200      | 11,75,200   |
| 77,100      | 9,40,100  | 4,68,900    | 4,50,100    | 3,40,000    | 10,00,000   | 70,700         | 1,55,100  | 8,11,800       | 8,11,800    |
| 1,05,200    | 30,17,200 | 18,18,500   | 20,35,100   | 21,27,400   | 31,32,200   | 4,85,200       | 7,10,800  | 3,25,600       | 3,25,600    |
| 8,74,300    | 63,00,000 | 1,70,91,000 | 1,20,69,700 | 1,63,45,700 | 2,25,00,000 | 11,00,000      | 17,05,200 | 1,80,00,000    | 1,80,00,000 |

## A. --Land Revenue.

[illegible]

## A.—Land Revenue.

vi.—Total Land under cultivation during 1903 Fyad.

## A.—Land Revenue.

7.—Area of Wet land under cultivation during 1991. (Contd.)

[illegible]

A.—Land Revenue.

8 — Areas of Dry lands under cultivation during 1903 Feeds.

[illegible]

## A.—Land Revenue.

9.—Decrease in the Land Revenue during 1902 Fudli.

| District.     | DECREASE OWING TO  |           |              |               |  |                     |                  |                |           |           |
|---------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|--|---------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|
|               | Death of mortgage. | Disputes. | Backlogs &c. | Resignations. | Transfer from one category to another. | Decrease in income. | Change of crops. | Miscellaneous. | Total.    |           |
|               | Rs.                | Rs.       | Rs.          | Rs.           | Rs.                                    | Rs.                 | Rs.              | Rs.            | Rs.       | Rs.       |
| Aurangabad    | ...                | ...       | ...          | 88            | 54,381                                 | ...                 | ...              | 178            | 55,237    | ...       |
| Bir           | ...                | ...       | ...          | 17            | 10,250                                 | ...                 | ...              | 33             | 10,300    | ...       |
| Parbhani      | ...                | 14        | ...          | ...           | 13,028                                 | 15                  | ...              | 101            | 13,154    | ...       |
| Nasik         | ...                | 20        | 50           | 1,543         | 5,352                                  | 500                 | 60               | 23,327         | 30,782    | ...       |
| Total         | ...                | 34        | 50           | 1,631         | 83,000                                 | 515                 | 60               | 24,239         | 1,12,804  | ...       |
| Gulbarga      | ...                | 10        | ...          | 7,117         | 13,842                                 | 1,200               | 1,03,820         | ...            | 1,26,994  | ...       |
| Bidhar        | ...                | 6         | 70           | 10,080        | 284                                    | 2,537               | 489              | 239            | 13,491    | ...       |
| Lingapur      | ...                | 40        | 17           | ...           | 774                                    | 4,748               | 6,003            | 7,644          | 19,199    | ...       |
| Naldurg       | ...                | ...       | ...          | ...           | 1,744                                  | ...                 | 21               | ...            | 1,765     | ...       |
| Total         | ...                | 46        | 62           | 17,907        | 16,942                                 | 8,500               | 1,10,294         | 7,863          | 1,61,555  | ...       |
| Bihar         | ...                | ...       | ...          | 600           | 4,253                                  | 497                 | ...              | 101            | 6,051     | ...       |
| Indur         | ...                | 290       | 880          | 81,218        | 24,100                                 | 20,486              | 20,299           | 50,791         | 2,13,753  | ...       |
| Mach          | ...                | 257       | 340          | 20,565        | 4,418                                  | 4,532               | 2,300            | 2,852          | 34,007    | ...       |
| Elkadai       | ...                | 202       | 1,471        | 1,20,235      | 20,569                                 | 97                  | 12,311           | 93,312         | 2,77,419  | ...       |
| Singur Tandar | ...                | 08        | 108          | 7,071         | 4,084                                  | 3,125               | ...              | ...            | 15,282    | ...       |
| Total         | ...                | 957       | 2,400        | 1,00,893      | 70,422                                 | 37,657              | 34,714           | 1,17,657       | 5,17,598  | ...       |
| Warangal      | ...                | 382       | 480          | 254           | 1,07,320                               | 21,522              | 719              | 15,719         | 1,30,719  | ...       |
| Nalgundah     | ...                | 430       | 1,001        | 67            | 68,020                                 | 37,493              | 450              | 10,212         | 1,09,464  | ...       |
| Mahabub Nagar | ...                | 870       | 212          | 7             | 44,614                                 | 20,350              | 940              | 87,025         | 1,10,200  | ...       |
| Total         | ...                | 1,682     | 2,566        | 328           | 2,09,954                               | 69,365              | 2,202            | 74,950         | 4,09,893  | ...       |
| Grand Total   | ...                | 2,939     | 5,171        | 380           | 6,60,268                               | 5,04,505            | 44,025           | 1,45,718       | 22,09,415 | 32,55,523 |

## A.—Land Revenue.

10.—Increase in the Land Revenue during 1902 Fudli.

| District.     | INCREASE DUE TO     |                  |                  |                   |                       |                 |                 |                 |                 |        |
|---------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------|
|               | New lands taken up. | Change of lands. | Change of crops. | Change of income. | Quantity of the soil. | Change of soil. | Change of soil. | Change of soil. | Change of soil. | Total. |
|               | Rs.                 | Rs.              | Rs.              | Rs.               | Rs.                   | Rs.             | Rs.             | Rs.             | Rs.             | Rs.    |
| Aurangabad    | 3,135               | 54,501           | ...              | ...               | 70                    | 115             | 3,715           | ...             | 61,409          | ...    |
| Bir           | 1,417               | 10,255           | ...              | ...               | ...                   | ...             | 130             | ...             | 11,825          | ...    |
| Parbhani      | 503                 | 13,057           | ...              | ...               | ...                   | ...             | 701             | ...             | 14,258          | ...    |
| Nasik         | 3,098               | 7,202            | 17               | 280               | ...                   | ...             | 24,160          | ...             | 34,558          | ...    |
| Total         | 8,253               | 85,015           | 17               | 280               | 70                    | 120             | 28,735          | ...             | 1,29,185        | ...    |
| Gulbarga      | 9,577               | 13,942           | ...              | 140               | ...                   | 71              | 1,20,383        | ...             | 1,43,800        | ...    |
| Bidhar        | 11,114              | 192              | ...              | 2,800             | ...                   | 50              | 10,557          | ...             | 25,294          | ...    |
| Lingapur      | 9,784               | 110              | ...              | 5,794             | ...                   | ...             | 8,057           | ...             | 25,914          | ...    |
| Naldurg       | 20                  | 1,744            | ...              | ...               | ...                   | ...             | 645             | ...             | 2,439           | ...    |
| Total         | 30,311              | 15,902           | ...              | 9,004             | ...                   | 100             | 1,40,193        | ...             | 1,55,649        | ...    |
| Bihar         | 1,010               | 4,000            | ...              | ...               | 1,200                 | ...             | 31,401          | ...             | 36,611          | ...    |
| Indur         | 56,111              | 20,160           | ...              | ...               | 80,753                | ...             | 48,774          | ...             | 2,65,799        | ...    |
| Mach          | 35,829              | 4,418            | ...              | ...               | 12,618                | ...             | 11,677          | ...             | 1,12,593        | ...    |
| Elkadai       | 1,95,405            | 30,300           | ...              | ...               | 1,88,407              | ...             | 5,687           | ...             | 2,68,488        | ...    |
| Singur Tandar | 9,199               | 1,481            | ...              | ...               | 1,602                 | ...             | 95              | ...             | 16,417          | ...    |
| Total         | 2,08,555            | 70,422           | ...              | ...               | 2,05,670              | ...             | 89,116          | ...             | 3,09,209        | ...    |
| Warangal      | 55,972              | 21,522           | ...              | ...               | 625                   | 2,497           | 1,50,995        | ...             | 2,50,086        | ...    |
| Nalgundah     | 31,825              | 37,493           | 19,471           | ...               | 4,070                 | 2,741           | 71,901          | ...             | 1,60,990        | ...    |
| Mahabub Nagar | 14,367              | 20,560           | 12,100           | ...               | 2,238                 | 602             | 1,67,600        | ...             | 1,94,612        | ...    |
| Total         | 1,01,664            | 89,515           | 32,200           | ...               | 7,933                 | 5,441           | 3,10,596        | ...             | 5,08,528        | ...    |
| Grand Total   | 3,25,027            | 2,60,578         | 54,270           | 9,018             | 2,11,681              | 5,672           | 5,07,970        | ...             | 17,06,051       | ...    |

## A.—Land Revenue.

11.—*Revisions granted during 1903 Fash.*

| District.       | REVENUE QUANTITIES.                 |   |   |   |   |   |   |        |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------|
|                 | On account of<br>irrevocable areas. | On account of<br>revenue of<br>revenue of<br>revenue of | On account of<br>revenue of<br>revenue of<br>revenue of | On account of<br>revenue of<br>revenue of<br>revenue of | On account of<br>revenue of<br>revenue of<br>revenue of | On account of<br>revenue of<br>revenue of<br>revenue of | On account of<br>revenue of<br>revenue of<br>revenue of | Total. |
| Anangabad ...   | ...                                 | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...    |
| Bir ...         | ...                                 | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...    |
| Parbhani ...    | ...                                 | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...    |
| Nasir ...       | ...                                 | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...    |
| Total ...       | ...                                 | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...    |
| Gulbarga ...    | 2,556                               | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | 15,706  | 16,262  | ...    |
| Baichar ...     | ...                                 | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | 10,171  | 10,171  | ...    |
| Lingapur ...    | ...                                 | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | 275   | 275   | ...    |
| Naharg ...      | ...                                 | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | 2,620   | 2,620   | ...    |
| Total ...       | 2,556                               | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | 28,772  | 30,828  | ...    |
| Baichar ...     | ...                                 | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...    |
| Baichar ...     | 1,01,080                            | 500   | 16,092  | 6,883   | 1,12  | 1,21,293  | 2,51,198  | ...    |
| Naharg ...      | ...                                 | 21,048  | 90,710  | 32  | 3,800   | 1,11,745  | 2,90,283  | ...    |
| Elgarh ...      | 1,57,832                            | 50,000  | 47,862  | 30,230  | 5,822   | 24,135  | 6,15,929  | ...    |
| Parbhani ...    | 2,458                               | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | 1,11  | 37,291  | 2,470  |
| Total ...       | 5,21,454                            | 52,217  | 1,64,417  | 37,021  | 10,795  | 2,26,131  | 11,54,280   | ...    |
| Wanapur ...     | 4,329                               | ...   | 22,241  | ...   | 6,256   | 2,46,478  | 3,16,311  | ...    |
| Naharg ...      | ...                                 | 3,700   | 10,745  | ...   | 3,687   | 1,25,549  | 1,35,113  | ...    |
| Mahab Nagra ... | 30,460                              | 2,000   | 29,500  | 31,308  | 1,657   | 1,35,271  | 2,51,184  | ...    |
| Total ...       | 72,105                              | 5,700   | 62,086  | 31,308  | 11,220  | 1,67,298  | 6,91,821  | ...    |
| Grand Total ... | 6,93,215                            | 77,776  | 2,27,705  | 6,291   | 22,725  | 8,52,969  | 19,74,039   | ...    |

## A.—Land Revenue.

12.—*Number of cultivators, and area and assessment of land under cultivation during 1903 Fash.*

| District.             | Number of<br>cultivators. | CULTIVATED AREA. |             |             | Net<br>revenue<br>(including<br>cesses). | Average<br>area<br>cultivated by<br>each cultivator. | Average<br>assessment<br>per cultivator. | Average<br>revenue<br>per acre. |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|--|--|--|---------------------------------|
|                       |                           | Wet.             | Dry.        | Total.      |  |  |  |                                 |
|                       |                           | Acres.           | Acres.      | Acres.      | Rs.                                      | A.   | G.                                       | Rs. & p.                        |
| Anangabad ...         | 6,732                     | 73,500           | 23,61,200   | 24,34,700   | 2,07,390                                 | 31   | 1  | 11 5                            |
| Bir ...               | 40,082                    | 49,600           | 16,16,700   | 16,66,300   | 15,71,700                                | 73   | 37                                       | 26                              |
| Parbhani ...          | 62,049                    | 42,000           | 17,65,900   | 18,07,900   | 18,15,300                                | 29   | 2  | 22                              |
| Nasir ...             | 36,404                    | 36,500           | 15,20,000   | 15,56,500   | 15,31,250                                | 27   | 28                                       | 28                              |
| Gulbarga ...          | 47,688                    | 29,000           | 10,61,100   | 10,90,100   | 10,61,350                                | 23   | 28                                       | 25                              |
| Baichar ...           | 46,719                    | 22,500           | 10,17,500   | 10,40,000   | 9,58,400                                 | 22   | 36                                       | 34                              |
| Lingapur ...          | 61,638                    | 32,800           | 14,81,200   | 15,14,000   | 9,94,240                                 | 31   | 35                                       | 35                              |
| Naharg ...            | 16,574                    | 10,600           | 6,31,100    | 6,41,700    | 1,60,300                                 | 39   | 12                                       | 47                              |
| Bir ...               | 27,038                    | 19,500           | 9,20,000    | 9,39,500    | 8,17,100                                 | 35   | 3  | 31                              |
| Total Maharashtra ... | 1,29,186                  | 2,44,000         | 1,29,50,000 | 1,32,14,000 | 1,15,98,980                              | 28   | 31                                       | 28                              |
| Baichar ...           | 34,221                    | 36,000           | 9,92,000    | 10,28,000   | 17,68,115                                | 8  | 12                                       | 31                              |
| Mahab ...             | 31,321                    | 47,000           | 1,52,000    | 1,59,000    | 11,45,700                                | 6  | 31                                       | 34                              |
| Elgarh ...            | 80,027                    | 1,24,300         | 5,42,200    | 6,66,500    | 2,58,188                                 | 8  | 18                                       | 29                              |
| Parbhani ...          | 69,027                    | 4,300            | 1,65,800    | 1,70,100    | 2,12,282                                 | 8  | 18                                       | 25                              |
| Wanapur ...           | 1,67,000                  | 1,14,500         | 6,20,400    | 7,34,900    | 1,99,239                                 | 7  | 10                                       | 17                              |
| Naharg ...            | 55,271                    | 1,17,200         | 6,29,000    | 6,46,200    | 1,38,223                                 | 11   | 35                                       | 38                              |
| Mahab Nagra ...       | 37,924                    | 77,100           | 4,98,800    | 5,75,900    | 11,29,319                                | 14   | 16                                       | 30                              |
| Total Maharashtra ... | 4,66,929                  | 1,32,000         | 72,41,800   | 73,73,800   | 66,84,629                                | 9  | 13                                       | 24                              |
| Grand Total ...       | 8,56,812                  | 5,54,300         | 1,62,91,600 | 1,68,45,900 | 2,08,32,240                              | 36   | 14                                       | 29                              |



## A.—Land Revenue.

14.—*Demand, collections and balance under all heads of Revenue for 1893 Fash.*

(By Districts.)

## A.—Land Revenue.

13.—*Demand, collections and balance under all heads of Revenue, for 1893 Fash.*  
(By Heads of Revenue.)

| HEAD OF REVENUE. | DEMAND.  |             | COLLECTIONS. |          | BALANCE.    |             | Total.   | Per cent. on total demand. | Per cent. on total collections. | Per cent. on total balance. |
|------------------|----------|-------------|--------------|----------|-------------|-------------|----------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|                  | Rs.      | Paisa.      | Rs.          | Paisa.   | Rs.         | Paisa.      |          |                            |                                 |                             |
| Land Revenue     | 6,25,429 | 2,14,83,320 | 2,11,08,948  | 7,07,146 | 1,49,465    | 3,40,838    | 1,42,639 | 1,18,992                   | 4,11,693                        | 3,59,187                    |
| Mukas            | 96,087   | 7,00,439    | 1,49,465     | 3,40,838 | 1,42,639    | 1,18,992    | 4,11,693 | 3,59,187                   | 1,42,639                        | 1,18,992                    |
| Peashuh          | ...      | ...         | ...          | ...      | ...         | ...         | ...      | ...                        | ...                             | ...                         |
| Fruit trees      | ...      | ...         | ...          | ...      | ...         | ...         | ...      | ...                        | ...                             | ...                         |
| Grazing          | ...      | ...         | ...          | ...      | ...         | ...         | ...      | ...                        | ...                             | ...                         |
| Miscellaneous    | ...      | ...         | ...          | ...      | ...         | ...         | ...      | ...                        | ...                             | ...                         |
| Total            | 8,82,931 | 2,21,90,673 | 2,30,73,694  | 8,82,931 | 2,21,90,673 | 2,30,73,694 | 8,82,931 | 2,21,90,673                | 2,30,73,694                     | 8,82,931                    |

| DISTRICT.     | Demand for 1893 Fash. | COLLECTIONS. |             |          |
|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------|----------|
|               |                       | Amount.      | Percentage. | Balance. |
|               | Rs.                   | Rs.          |             | Rs.      |
| Aurangabad    | 21,99,779             | 21,08,756    | 96.07       | 1,023    |
| Bir           | 13,04,131             | 13,02,912    | 99.90       | 1,219    |
| Parbhani      | 13,91,670             | 15,88,771    | 99.82       | 2,889    |
| Nander        | 14,02,996             | 14,00,492    | 99.82       | 2,504    |
| Gulbarga      | 11,74,223             | 11,71,849    | 99.79       | 2,374    |
| Raichur       | 11,31,503             | 11,30,888    | 99.93       | 615      |
| Lingsugur     | 11,01,524             | 10,91,389    | 98.93       | 12,135   |
| Naldurg       | 4,67,787              | 4,67,787     | 100.00      | ...      |
| Bidar         | 8,92,398              | 8,91,969     | 99.98       | 429      |
| Indur         | 10,04,569             | 18,86,850    | 90.07       | 17,719   |
| Medak         | 12,41,075             | 11,75,705    | 94.73       | 65,370   |
| Elgaudal      | 24,57,802             | 24,44,092    | 99.85       | 3,710    |
| Sirpur Tandur | 2,57,573              | 2,54,303     | 98.73       | 3,270    |
| Warangal      | 21,89,170             | 20,78,413    | 97.20       | 59,757   |
| Nalgundah     | 14,06,222             | 14,21,366    | 98.96       | 14,856   |
| Mahbub Nagar  | 14,85,251             | 14,63,785    | 98.55       | 21,466   |
| Total         | 2,21,90,673           | 2,19,80,327  | 99.05       | 2,10,346 |

## A.—Land Revenue.

15.—*Rajstani Land Revenue Demand, collections and balance.*

| District.         | For 1901 Fata. |              |          |             | For 1902 Fata. |              |          |             |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|----------|-------------|----------------|--------------|----------|-------------|
|                   | Demand.        | Collections. | Balance. | Percentage. | Demand.        | Collections. | Balance. | Percentage. |
| Aurangabad ...    | 20,97,000      | 20,86,000    | 45       | 99.99       | 21,16,980      | 21,10,880    | 5        | 99.99       |
| Bir ...           | 12,74,100      | 12,70,420    | 688      | 99.99       | 12,74,734      | 12,74,880    | 350      | 99.99       |
| Parbhani ...      | 15,45,335      | 15,45,185    | 170      | 99.99       | 15,41,637      | 15,41,151    | 104      | 99.99       |
| Nasir ...         | 13,01,225      | 13,00,900    | 2,225    | 99.99       | 13,07,285      | 13,02,100    | 4,185    | 99.83       |
| Total ...         | 62,47,670      | 62,44,410    | 3,260    | 99.99       | 62,70,681      | 62,68,000    | 2,681    | 99.92       |
| Gulbarga ...      | 10,95,215      | 10,91,790    | 3,425    | 99.99       | 10,17,820      | 10,16,800    | 100      | 99.99       |
| Baichar ...       | 9,54,442       | 9,53,800     | 642      | 99.99       | 10,27,738      | 10,27,110    | 628      | 99.99       |
| Lingapur ...      | 9,94,730       | 9,90,500     | 4,230    | 99.99       | 10,01,760      | 9,99,475     | 2,285    | 99.77       |
| Naldurg ...       | 1,63,125       | 1,63,125     | —        | 100.00      | 1,62,224       | 1,62,224     | —        | 100.00      |
| Total ...         | 32,04,122      | 32,06,890    | 5,232    | 99.99       | 32,08,542      | 32,06,710    | 1,832    | 99.94       |
| Bitar ...         | 8,47,180       | 8,46,800     | 380      | 99.99       | 8,48,200       | 8,47,680     | 520      | 99.99       |
| Indur ...         | 17,08,312      | 16,99,441    | 8,871    | 99.99       | 17,01,162      | 16,91,230    | 9,932    | 99.85       |
| Modak ...         | 11,47,650      | 11,46,200    | 1,450    | 99.99       | 11,27,600      | 11,27,320    | 280      | 99.99       |
| Elumdal ...       | 20,00,166      | 20,00,000    | 166      | 99.99       | 20,01,220      | 20,00,275    | 945      | 99.99       |
| Sirpur Tandur ... | 2,12,282       | 2,11,340     | 942      | 99.99       | 2,11,380       | 2,11,194     | 186      | 99.91       |
| Total ...         | 41,11,410      | 41,08,240    | 3,170    | 99.99       | 41,04,290      | 41,00,800    | 3,490    | 99.92       |
| Warangal ...      | 10,00,200      | 10,00,000    | 200      | 99.99       | 10,01,000      | 10,00,000    | 1,000    | 99.99       |
| Nalgandah ...     | 13,24,920      | 13,24,000    | 920      | 99.99       | 13,24,980      | 13,24,000    | 980      | 99.99       |
| Mahabub Nagar ... | 11,50,100      | 11,47,800    | 2,300    | 99.99       | 10,89,210      | 10,81,710    | 7,500    | 99.91       |
| Total ...         | 44,75,320      | 44,70,800    | 4,520    | 99.99       | 42,95,190      | 42,96,710    | 1,520    | 99.99       |
| Grand Total ...   | 2,00,83,880    | 2,00,82,000  | 1,880    | 99.99       | 2,00,83,880    | 2,00,82,000  | 1,880    | 99.99       |

## A.—Land Revenue.

16.—*Multan and Serbarsat Demand, collections and balance.*

| District.         | For 1901 Fata. |              |          |             | For 1902 Fata. |              |          |             |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|----------|-------------|----------------|--------------|----------|-------------|
|                   | Demand.        | Collections. | Balance. | Percentage. | Demand.        | Collections. | Balance. | Percentage. |
| Aurangabad ...    | ...            | ...          | ...      | ...         | ...            | ...          | ...      | ...         |
| Bir ...           | 7,778          | 7,778        | —        | 100.00      | 7,778          | 7,778        | —        | 100.00      |
| Parbhani ...      | 15,028         | 15,028       | —        | 100.00      | 15,017         | 15,017       | —        | 100.00      |
| Nasir ...         | 46,897         | 46,897       | —        | 100.00      | 46,898         | 46,898       | —        | 100.00      |
| Total ...         | 69,703         | 69,703       | —        | 100.00      | 69,693         | 69,693       | —        | 100.00      |
| Gulbarga ...      | 25,822         | 25,822       | —        | 100.00      | 25,822         | 25,822       | —        | 100.00      |
| Indur ...         | 67,844         | 67,844       | —        | 100.00      | 67,269         | 67,269       | —        | 100.00      |
| Lingapur ...      | 48,900         | 48,900       | —        | 100.00      | 47,291         | 47,291       | —        | 100.00      |
| Naldurg ...       | ...            | ...          | ...      | ...         | ...            | ...          | ...      | ...         |
| Total ...         | 1,42,049       | 1,42,049     | —        | 100.00      | 1,40,382       | 1,40,382     | —        | 100.00      |
| Indur ...         | 12,708         | 12,708       | —        | 100.00      | 12,614         | 12,614       | —        | 100.00      |
| Indur ...         | 82,000         | 82,000       | —        | 100.00      | 82,000         | 82,000       | —        | 100.00      |
| Modak ...         | 35,000         | 35,000       | —        | 100.00      | 35,000         | 35,000       | —        | 100.00      |
| Elumdal ...       | 20,000         | 20,000       | —        | 100.00      | 20,000         | 20,000       | —        | 100.00      |
| Sirpur Tandur ... | 22,261         | 22,261       | —        | 100.00      | 22,261         | 22,261       | —        | 100.00      |
| Total ...         | 1,79,200       | 1,79,200     | —        | 100.00      | 1,79,200       | 1,79,200     | —        | 100.00      |
| Warangal ...      | 42,000         | 42,000       | —        | 100.00      | 42,000         | 42,000       | —        | 100.00      |
| Nalgandah ...     | 13,272         | 13,272       | —        | 100.00      | 13,272         | 13,272       | —        | 100.00      |
| Mahabub Nagar ... | 2,51,460       | 2,51,460     | —        | 100.00      | 2,51,460       | 2,51,460     | —        | 100.00      |
| Total ...         | 3,08,828       | 3,08,828     | —        | 100.00      | 3,08,828       | 3,08,828     | —        | 100.00      |
| Grand Total ...   | 7,00,150       | 7,00,150     | —        | 100.00      | 7,00,150       | 7,00,150     | —        | 100.00      |

## A—Land Revenue.

17.—*Peckah Demand, collections and balance.*

| District.        | For 1901 F.A.S.D. |              |          |             | For 1902 F.A.S.D. |              |          |             |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|----------|-------------|
|                  | Demand.           | Collections. | Balance. | Percentage. | Demand.           | Collections. | Balance. | Percentage. |
| Jarungabad ...   | ...               | ...          | ...      | ...         | ...               | ...          | ...      | ...         |
| Bir ...          | ...               | ...          | ...      | ...         | ...               | ...          | ...      | ...         |
| Parbhani ...     | ...               | ...          | ...      | ...         | ...               | ...          | ...      | ...         |
| Nandur ...       | ...               | ...          | ...      | ...         | ...               | ...          | ...      | ...         |
| Total ...        | ...               | ...          | ...      | ...         | ...               | ...          | ...      | ...         |
| Gulbarga ...     | ...               | ...          | ...      | ...         | ...               | ...          | ...      | ...         |
| Bidhar ...       | 86,540            | 86,540       | ...      | 100.0       | 86,540            | 86,540       | ...      | 100.0       |
| Lingsgur ...     | 17,000            | 17,000       | ...      | 100.0       | 17,000            | 17,000       | ...      | 100.0       |
| Naldurg ...      | ...               | ...          | ...      | ...         | ...               | ...          | ...      | ...         |
| Total ...        | 1,04,500          | 1,04,500     | ...      | 100.0       | 1,04,500          | 1,04,500     | ...      | 100.0       |
| Bidar ...        | ...               | ...          | ...      | ...         | ...               | ...          | ...      | ...         |
| Bidar ...        | ...               | ...          | ...      | ...         | ...               | ...          | ...      | ...         |
| Malik ...        | ...               | ...          | ...      | ...         | ...               | ...          | ...      | ...         |
| Elgaon ...       | ...               | ...          | ...      | ...         | ...               | ...          | ...      | ...         |
| Sirpur Tadar ... | ...               | ...          | ...      | ...         | ...               | ...          | ...      | ...         |
| Total ...        | ...               | ...          | ...      | ...         | ...               | ...          | ...      | ...         |
| Warangal ...     | 15,875            | 30,700       | 15,875   | 60.0        | ...               | ...          | ...      | ...         |
| Nalgonda ...     | ...               | ...          | ...      | ...         | ...               | ...          | ...      | ...         |
| Malhah Nager ... | ...               | ...          | ...      | ...         | ...               | ...          | ...      | ...         |
| Total ...        | 15,875            | 30,700       | 15,875   | 60.0        | ...               | ...          | ...      | ...         |
| Grand Total ...  | 1,49,165          | 1,44,738     | 5,427    | 87.4        | 1,49,165          | 1,44,738     | 5,427    | 87.4        |

## A—Land Revenue.

18.—*Fixed Taxes Demand, collections and balance.*

| District.        | For 1901 F.A.S.D. |              |          |             | For 1902 F.A.S.D. |              |          |             |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|----------|-------------|
|                  | Demand.           | Collections. | Balance. | Percentage. | Demand.           | Collections. | Balance. | Percentage. |
| Jarungabad ...   | 13,644            | 13,644       | ...      | 100.0       | 13,644            | 13,644       | ...      | 100.0       |
| Bir ...          | 1,345             | 1,345        | ...      | 100.0       | 1,345             | 1,345        | ...      | 100.0       |
| Parbhani ...     | 20,473            | 17,443       | 3,030    | 85.2        | 19,754            | 17,706       | 2,048    | 89.6        |
| Nandur ...       | 2,736             | 2,736        | ...      | 100.0       | 1,476             | 1,476        | ...      | 100.0       |
| Total ...        | 38,204            | 35,204       | 3,000    | 92.4        | 36,230            | 34,230       | 2,000    | 93.3        |
| Gulbarga ...     | 9,324             | 9,324        | ...      | 100.0       | 9,324             | 9,324        | ...      | 100.0       |
| Bidar ...        | 4,218             | 4,218        | ...      | 100.0       | 4,218             | 4,218        | ...      | 100.0       |
| Lingsgur ...     | 2,678             | 2,678        | ...      | 100.0       | 2,678             | 2,678        | ...      | 100.0       |
| Naldurg ...      | 420               | 420          | ...      | 100.0       | 420               | 420          | ...      | 100.0       |
| Total ...        | 16,640            | 16,640       | ...      | 100.0       | 16,640            | 16,640       | ...      | 100.0       |
| Bidar ...        | 13,611            | 13,611       | ...      | 100.0       | 13,611            | 13,611       | ...      | 100.0       |
| Bidar ...        | 1,202             | 1,202        | ...      | 100.0       | 1,202             | 1,202        | ...      | 100.0       |
| Malik ...        | 2,400             | 2,400        | ...      | 100.0       | 2,400             | 2,400        | ...      | 100.0       |
| Elgaon ...       | 2,287             | 2,287        | ...      | 100.0       | 2,287             | 2,287        | ...      | 100.0       |
| Sirpur Tadar ... | 2,130             | 2,130        | ...      | 100.0       | 2,130             | 2,130        | ...      | 100.0       |
| Total ...        | 19,630            | 19,630       | ...      | 100.0       | 19,630            | 19,630       | ...      | 100.0       |
| Warangal ...     | 16,375            | 16,375       | ...      | 100.0       | 16,375            | 16,375       | ...      | 100.0       |
| Nalgonda ...     | 27,000            | 27,000       | ...      | 100.0       | 27,000            | 27,000       | ...      | 100.0       |
| Malhah Nager ... | 21,125            | 21,125       | ...      | 100.0       | 21,125            | 21,125       | ...      | 100.0       |
| Total ...        | 64,500            | 64,500       | ...      | 100.0       | 64,500            | 64,500       | ...      | 100.0       |
| Grand Total ...  | 1,49,165          | 1,44,738     | 5,427    | 87.4        | 1,49,165          | 1,44,738     | 5,427    | 87.4        |

## A.—Land Revenue.

10.—Grating Downward, collections and balance.

| District.     | For 1902 Fall. |              |          |             | For 1902 Fall. |              |          |             |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|----------|-------------|----------------|--------------|----------|-------------|
|               | Demand.        | Collections. | Balance. | Percentage. | Demand.        | Collections. | Balance. | Percentage. |
|               | Rs.            | Rs.          | Rs.      |             | Rs.            | Rs.          | Rs.      |             |
| Aurangabad    | 37,740         | 37,736       | 4        | 99.99       | 39,911         | 39,900       | 11       | 99.98       |
| Bir           | 4,275          | 4,164        | 1,111    | 97.70       | 4,942          | 6,911        | 11       | 100.00      |
| Parbhani      | 7,712          | 7,712        | ...      | 100.00      | 7,923          | 7,923        | ...      | 100.00      |
| Nasik         | 8,002          | 7,821        | 181      | 97.73       | 8,270          | 8,067        | 203      | 97.30       |
| Total         | 57,729         | 57,433       | 296      | 99.51       | 59,056         | 56,807       | 2,249    | 96.20       |
| Gulbarga      | 8,942          | 8,942        | ...      | 100.00      | 7,455          | 7,455        | ...      | 100.00      |
| Bidhar        | 7              | 7            | ...      | 100.00      | 6              | 6            | ...      | 100.00      |
| Lingapur      | 1,924          | 1,924        | ...      | 100.00      | 1,742          | 1,742        | ...      | 100.00      |
| Nalgonda      | 84             | 84           | ...      | 100.00      | 82             | 82           | ...      | 100.00      |
| Total         | 10,957         | 10,957       | ...      | 100.00      | 9,285          | 9,285        | ...      | 100.00      |
| Bidhar        | 7,596          | 7,596        | ...      | 100.00      | 7,138          | 7,138        | ...      | 100.00      |
| Tadga         | 5,540          | 5,540        | ...      | 100.00      | 4,499          | 4,499        | ...      | 100.00      |
| Medak         | 8,791          | 8,654        | 1,137    | 98.45       | 8,947          | 7,114        | 1,833    | 78.94       |
| Lingapur      | 5,892          | 5,892        | ...      | 100.00      | 5,437          | 5,437        | ...      | 100.00      |
| Sirpur-Tandur | 321            | 321          | ...      | 100.00      | 427            | 427          | ...      | 100.00      |
| Total         | 27,546         | 27,442       | 1,104    | 99.20       | 26,049         | 21,118       | 4,931    | 80.70       |
| Warangal      | 2,781          | 1,985        | 796      | 71.38       | 2,777          | 2,297        | 480      | 82.73       |
| Nalgonda      | 8,479          | 8,725        | 246      | 102.99      | 7,416          | 7,863        | 403      | 106.03      |
| Medak-Nagar   | 10,271         | 9,286        | 985      | 90.27       | 9,883          | 8,499        | 1,384    | 85.90       |
| Total         | 21,531         | 19,996       | 1,535    | 92.89       | 20,076         | 17,660       | 2,416    | 87.96       |
| Grand Total   | 1,18,793       | 1,14,192     | 4,601    | 96.11       | 1,20,800       | 1,09,360     | 11,440   | 90.54       |

## A.—Land Revenue.

20.—Miscellaneous Demand, collections and balance.

| District.     | 1902 Fall. |              |          |             | 1902 Fall. |              |          |             |
|---------------|------------|--------------|----------|-------------|------------|--------------|----------|-------------|
|               | Demand.    | Collections. | Balance. | Percentage. | Demand.    | Collections. | Balance. | Percentage. |
|               | Rs.        | Rs.          | Rs.      |             | Rs.        | Rs.          | Rs.      |             |
| Aurangabad    | 51,381     | 50,408       | 973      | 98.80       | 32,700     | 32,692       | 8        | 99.94       |
| Bir           | 14,434     | 14,010       | 424      | 97.00       | 13,026     | 12,949       | 77       | 99.34       |
| Parbhani      | 2,923      | 2,923        | ...      | 100.00      | 1,658      | 1,658        | ...      | 100.00      |
| Nasik         | 14,473     | 14,473       | ...      | 100.00      | 16,658     | 16,658       | ...      | 100.00      |
| Gulbarga      | 37,809     | 37,809       | ...      | 100.00      | 36,534     | 36,534       | ...      | 100.00      |
| Bidhar        | 19,452     | 18,867       | 585      | 96.93       | 20,025     | 20,025       | ...      | 100.00      |
| Lingapur      | 39,476     | 39,349       | 127      | 99.68       | 39,031     | 39,031       | ...      | 100.00      |
| Nalgonda      | 6,711      | 6,711        | ...      | 100.00      | 6,563      | 6,563        | ...      | 100.00      |
| Bidhar        | 7,927      | 7,916        | 11       | 99.84       | 8,028      | 7,836        | 1,192    | 97.59       |
| Medak         | 9,635      | 9,166        | 469      | 95.11       | 7,390      | 6,650        | 740      | 90.00       |
| Elmadra       | 666        | 5,242        | 3,703    | 38.10       | 7,174      | 3,499        | 3,675    | 48.77       |
| Sirpur-Tandur | 666        | 666          | ...      | 100.00      | 1,000      | 1,000        | ...      | 100.00      |
| Warangal      | 1,27,720   | 1,22,840     | 4,880    | 96.20       | 1,00,374   | 96,374       | 4,000    | 96.00       |
| Nalgonda      | 26,014     | 25,039       | 975      | 96.24       | 24,489     | 24,489       | ...      | 100.00      |
| Medak-Nagar   | 38,827     | 37,571       | 1,256    | 96.76       | 20,640     | 20,241       | 399      | 98.50       |
| Total         | 4,11,083   | 3,97,202     | 14,881   | 96.49       | 3,66,152   | 3,53,105     | 13,047   | 96.42       |

# A—Land Revenue.

21.—Corrected Process for 1903 Fash.

| District.     | CASH FOR REVENUE. |                    |        | Disburse or    |        | REVENUE.       |        | DETAILS OF TOTAL PROVIDED BY. |                    | DETAILS OF TOTAL RECEIVED. |                  |       |       |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-------|-------|
|               | Paid for year.    | Filed during year. | Total. | Paid for year. | Total. | Paid for year. | Total. | Disburse for year.            | Filed during year. | Strick off.                | Amount received. |       |       |
| Aurangabad    | ...               | ...                | ...    | ...            | ...    | ...            | ...    | ...                           | ...                | ...                        | ...              |       |       |
| Bir           | ...               | ...                | ...    | ...            | ...    | ...            | ...    | ...                           | ...                | ...                        | ...              |       |       |
| Parbhani      | ...               | ...                | ...    | ...            | ...    | ...            | ...    | ...                           | ...                | ...                        | ...              |       |       |
| Nander        | ...               | ...                | ...    | ...            | ...    | ...            | ...    | ...                           | ...                | ...                        | ...              |       |       |
| Gulbarga      | ...               | ...                | ...    | ...            | ...    | ...            | ...    | ...                           | ...                | ...                        | ...              |       |       |
| Ratnagar      | ...               | ...                | ...    | ...            | ...    | ...            | ...    | ...                           | ...                | ...                        | ...              |       |       |
| Nasik         | ...               | ...                | ...    | ...            | ...    | ...            | ...    | ...                           | ...                | ...                        | ...              |       |       |
| Bihar         | ...               | ...                | ...    | ...            | ...    | ...            | ...    | ...                           | ...                | ...                        | ...              |       |       |
| Indur         | ...               | ...                | ...    | ...            | ...    | ...            | ...    | ...                           | ...                | ...                        | ...              |       |       |
| Melghat       | ...               | ...                | ...    | ...            | ...    | ...            | ...    | ...                           | ...                | ...                        | ...              |       |       |
| Melakh        | ...               | ...                | ...    | ...            | ...    | ...            | ...    | ...                           | ...                | ...                        | ...              |       |       |
| Sirpur Tandur | ...               | ...                | ...    | ...            | ...    | ...            | ...    | ...                           | ...                | ...                        | ...              |       |       |
| Wargal        | ...               | ...                | ...    | ...            | ...    | ...            | ...    | ...                           | ...                | ...                        | ...              |       |       |
| Kalgundah     | ...               | ...                | ...    | ...            | ...    | ...            | ...    | ...                           | ...                | ...                        | ...              |       |       |
| Anahab Nagar  | ...               | ...                | ...    | ...            | ...    | ...            | ...    | ...                           | ...                | ...                        | ...              |       |       |
| Total         | 84                | 959                | 1,943  | 25             | 911    | 909            | 56     | 43                            | 104                | 111                        | 828              | 5,449 | 5,481 |

# A—Land Revenue.

22.—Details of arrears of Revenue, under all heads, up to the end of 1902, after deducting the amounts recovered in 1903 Fash.

| District.     | HEADS OF REVENUE. |               |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |                | DETAILS OF TOTAL ARREARS. |               |                |                |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
|               | Bye<br>law.       | Rate<br>land. | Rate<br>house. | Rate<br>other. | Rate<br>other. | Rate<br>other. | Rate<br>other. | Rate<br>other. | Rate<br>other. | Rate<br>other. | Bye<br>law.               | Rate<br>land. | Rate<br>house. | Rate<br>other. |
| Aurangabad    | ...               | ...           | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...                       | ...           | ...            | ...            |
| Bir           | ...               | ...           | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...                       | ...           | ...            | ...            |
| Parthani      | ...               | ...           | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...                       | ...           | ...            | ...            |
| Nander        | ...               | ...           | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...                       | ...           | ...            | ...            |
| Gulbarga      | ...               | ...           | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...                       | ...           | ...            | ...            |
| Ratnagar      | ...               | ...           | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...                       | ...           | ...            | ...            |
| Nasik         | ...               | ...           | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...                       | ...           | ...            | ...            |
| Bihar         | ...               | ...           | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...                       | ...           | ...            | ...            |
| Indur         | ...               | ...           | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...                       | ...           | ...            | ...            |
| Melakh        | ...               | ...           | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...                       | ...           | ...            | ...            |
| Sirgur-Tandur | ...               | ...           | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...                       | ...           | ...            | ...            |
| Wargal        | ...               | ...           | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...                       | ...           | ...            | ...            |
| Kalgundah     | ...               | ...           | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...                       | ...           | ...            | ...            |
| Anahab Nagar  | ...               | ...           | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...            | ...                       | ...           | ...            | ...            |
| Total         | 3,407             | 1,407         | 1,407          | 1,407          | 1,407          | 1,407          | 1,407          | 1,407          | 1,407          | 1,407          | 3,407                     | 1,407         | 1,407          | 1,407          |

### B--Survey and Settlement.

23.—Original Measurement work done during 1903 Field.

| VILLAGE WITH DISTRICT. | Number of villages. | Average number of houses. | CULTIVATED.       |        |             |       |                         |                   | UNCULTIVATED. |                   | Total. | ESTABLISHMENT. |                   |                             |                | COST PER ACRE. |                       |                |        |        |    |    |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------|-------------|-------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------|--------|----|----|
|                        |                     |                           | Number of fields. |        | Total Area. |       | Average area per field. | Number of fields. | Total Area.   | Number of fields. |        | Acres.         | Measures of land. | Acres in the establishment. | Borough lands. | Total.         | No. Measures of land. | Cost per acre. |        |        |    |    |
|                        |                     |                           | Number of fields. | Area.  | Area.       | Area. |                         |                   |               |                   |        |                |                   |                             |                |                |                       |                | Acres. | Acres. |    |    |
| ALLENDALE.             |                     |                           |                   |        |             |       |                         |                   |               |                   |        |                |                   |                             |                |                |                       |                |        |        |    |    |
| Pargana ..             | 1                   | 120                       | 625               | 57     | 227         | 3.10  | 4                       | 13                | 51            | 200               | ...    | 21             | ...               | ...                         | Rs.            | 97             | 0                     | 1              | 24     | 0      | 4  | 4  |
| BARASA.                |                     |                           |                   |        |             |       |                         |                   |               |                   |        |                |                   |                             |                |                |                       |                |        |        |    |    |
| Karimganj ..           | 25                  | 23.00                     | 1,71,476          | 15,667 | 56,321      | 3.24  | 868                     | 16,112            | 16,522        | 72,423            | 6,197  | ...            | ...               | ...                         | Rs.            | 28,497         | 0                     | 1              | 0      | 0      | 6  | 34 |
| Total ..               | 26                  | 23.00                     | 1,71,476          | 15,667 | 56,321      | 3.24  | 868                     | 16,112            | 16,522        | 72,423            | 6,197  | ...            | ...               | ...                         | Rs.            | 28,497         | 0                     | 1              | 0      | 0      | 6  | 34 |
| MAHAR.                 |                     |                           |                   |        |             |       |                         |                   |               |                   |        |                |                   |                             |                |                |                       |                |        |        |    |    |
| Asahle ..              | 1                   | 0.30                      | 3,421             | 309    | 408         | 1.00  | 11                      | 207               | 405           | 609               | 32     | ...            | ...               | ...                         | Rs.            | 207            | 0                     | 0              | 10     | 0      | 5  | 53 |
| W. MAHAR.              |                     |                           |                   |        |             |       |                         |                   |               |                   |        |                |                   |                             |                |                |                       |                |        |        |    |    |
| Mulla ..               | 46                  | 24.00                     | 90,356            | 9,585  | 75,973      | 7.55  | 232                     | 25,941            | 9,824         | 1,01,814          | 4,706  | ...            | ...               | ...                         | Rs.            | 20,907         | 0                     | 0              | 9      | 0      | 3  | 31 |
| MAHAR MAHAR.           |                     |                           |                   |        |             |       |                         |                   |               |                   |        |                |                   |                             |                |                |                       |                |        |        |    |    |
| Kabirpatti ..          | 2                   | 1.20                      | 5,211             | 394    | 3,238       | 3.80  | 17                      | 2,852             | 411           | 5,766             | 125    | ...            | ...               | ...                         | Rs.            | 735            | 0                     | 0              | 4      | 0      | 2  | 04 |
| Grand Total 1303 P.    | 89                  | 58.70                     | 9,71,307          | 26,101 | 1,36,111    | 4.90  | 1,138                   | 44,822            | 97,254        | 1,80,090          | 11,171 | ...            | ...               | ...                         | Rs.            | 50,446         | 0                     | 0              | 11     | 0      | 4  | 53 |
| Do. 1302 P.            | 324                 | 137.45                    | 6,89,257          | 68,720 | 4,41,493    | 6.17  | 4,567                   | 5,84,886          | 73,297        | 9,76,331          | 28,941 | 47.01          | 29,211            | 1,04,762                    | 0              | 0              | 57                    | 0              | 1      | 1      | 14 |    |

### B.—Survey and Settlement.

24—Original Classification work done in 7363 Fasti.

| Taluk, and District. | Number of villages included. | Average number of households. | Cultivated.       |          |                           | Uncultivated.     |          |                   | Total.   |              |                              | Revenue.                   |        |                 | Other taxes.    |                   |        |
|----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|--------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------|
|                      |                              |                               | Number of fields. | Area.    | Average number of fields. | Number of fields. | Area.    | Number of fields. | Acres.   | Chowdar pay. | Assessment and other levies. | Superintendents' salaries. | Total. | On Chowdar pay. | On p. Ra. a. p. | On Total revenue. |        |
|                      |                              |                               |                   |          |                           |                   |          |                   |          |              |                              |                            |        |                 |                 |                   | Acres. |
| ATANKOTTA.           |                              |                               |                   |          |                           |                   |          |                   |          |              |                              |                            |        |                 |                 |                   |        |
| Atankotta.           | 1                            | 0.62                          | 385               | 1,796    | 5.07                      | 33                | 496      | 386               | 2,291    | 157          | ...                          | ...                        | ...    | ...             | 711.0           | 1                 | 0      |
| BRANHAL.             |                              |                               |                   |          |                           |                   |          |                   |          |              |                              |                            |        |                 |                 |                   |        |
| Brannhal.            | 42                           | 22.75                         | 18,618            | 31,603   | 2.32                      | 725               | 26,804   | 19,855            | 78,407   | 5,717        | ...                          | ...                        | ...    | ...             | 28,427.0        | 1                 | 8      |
| MIRAZ.               |                              |                               |                   |          |                           |                   |          |                   |          |              |                              |                            |        |                 |                 |                   |        |
| Miraz.               | 48                           | 28.50                         | 14,039            | 35,618   | 2.73                      | 795               | 35,545   | 14,854            | 77,166   | 3,987        | ...                          | ...                        | ...    | ...             | 25,783.0        | 1                 | 8      |
| WARANGAL.            |                              |                               |                   |          |                           |                   |          |                   |          |              |                              |                            |        |                 |                 |                   |        |
| Kandukonda, &c.      | 116                          | 20.27                         | 39,660            | 84,900   | 2.99                      | 2,608             | 38,698   | 38,698            | 92,598   | 8,312        | ...                          | ...                        | ...    | ...             | 29,430.0        | 1                 | 0      |
| Yellandipal, &c.     | 83                           | 20.00                         | 32,681            | 133,921  | 5.05                      | 6,031             | 30,953   | 30,953            | 1,38,052 | 5,387        | ...                          | ...                        | ...    | ...             | 21,040.0        | 0                 | 2      |
| Total.               | 227                          | 60.25                         | 78,456            | 2,46,217 | 4.40                      | 36,228            | 78,456   | 3,76,445          | 1,67,557 | ...          | ...                          | ...                        | ...    | ...             | 67,927.0        | 0                 | 0      |
| MARRA NAGAR.         |                              |                               |                   |          |                           |                   |          |                   |          |              |                              |                            |        |                 |                 |                   |        |
| Kalmandur.           | 4                            | 1.00                          | 661               | 5,095    | 7.79                      | 25                | 5,140    | 666               | 10,235   | 55           | ...                          | ...                        | ...    | ...             | 393.0           | 0                 | 2      |
| Grand Total 1903 F.  | 232                          | 111.00                        | 1,12,846          | 4,93,385 | 8.93                      | 1,649             | 1,12,951 | 3,44,601          | 2,66,493 | ...          | ...                          | ...                        | ...    | ...             | 1,24,233.0      | 0                 | 11     |
| Do. 1902 F.          | 236                          | 71.25                         | 65,159            | 2,63,975 | 4.32                      | 431               | 1,93,047 | 61,471            | 4,07,026 | 21,488       | ...                          | ...                        | ...    | ...             | 74,092.0        | 0                 | 10     |

## B.—Survey

25.—Revision never done

| TALUKA WITH DISTRICT. | Number of villages revised. | Average Number of Survey, one and Classes. | TOTAL AREA REVISIED. |             |             |               |          |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--|----------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|----------|
|                       |                             |  | FIELDS.              |             | AREAS.      |               |          |
|                       |                             |  | Number.              | Sub-Number. | Culturable. | Unculturable. | Total.   |
| <b>NALBORG.</b>       |                             |  |                      |             |             |               |          |
| Pandola               | 28                          | 2200                                       | 5,771                | 3,416       | 10,088      | 21,854        | 31,942   |
| <b>INDUR.</b>         |                             |  |                      |             |             |               |          |
| Arisee                | 78                          | 3825                                       | 24,123               | 14,816      | 38,939      | 80,998        | 1,49,937 |
| Indur                 | 55                          | 3075                                       | 14,707               | 10,575      | 41,704      | 40,112        | 1,31,916 |
| Total                 | 153                         | 7200                                       | 38,821               | 25,391      | 1,30,192    | 1,13,022      | 2,71,215 |
| <b>EDDAGDAL.</b>      |                             |  |                      |             |             |               |          |
| * Sirailh             |                             |  | 1,243                | 900         | 4,527       |               | 4,527    |
| <b>MESSE.</b>         |                             |  |                      |             |             |               |          |
| * Tokmal              |                             |  |                      |             |             |               |          |
| <b>WARANGAL.</b>      |                             |  |                      |             |             |               |          |
| Chiryal               | 94                          | 2525                                       | 16,384               | 1,113       | 11,462      | 9,419         | 50,181   |
| * Kandikonda          |                             |  |                      |             |             |               |          |
| * Khammam             |                             |  |                      |             |             |               |          |
| * Yellandelpad        |                             |  |                      |             |             |               |          |
| * Chiryal             |                             |  |                      |             |             |               |          |
| Total                 | 94                          | 2525                                       | 16,384               | 1,113       | 11,462      | 9,419         | 50,181   |
| <b>MAHBER NADAR.</b>  |                             |  |                      |             |             |               |          |
| Kabakurri             | 37                          | 2029                                       | 8,923                |             | 66,531      | 76,781        | 1,35,104 |
| Jorcherla             | 36                          | 2291                                       | 8,333                |             | 44,310      | 41,156        | 88,236   |
| Total                 | 73                          | 4316                                       | 17,256               |             | 1,10,841    | 1,17,937      | 2,21,370 |
| Grand Total 1303 P.   | 328                         | 16241                                      | 79,277               | 39,494      | 2,05,145    | 2,02,200      | 5,06,345 |
| Do. 1902 P.           | 419                         | 11250                                      | 50,698               | 12,327      | 2,03,894    | 2,21,631      | 5,04,525 |

\* Extra work done.

CHAPTER II.]  
and Settlement.  
during 1903 Padi.

| FIELD WORK.                                     |          |             |               |          |                                   |             |               |          |  | EXPENDITURE.                   |        | COST PER ACRE.                    |                                       |
|---|----------|-------------|---------------|----------|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|----------|--|--------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| PART OF TOTAL AREA RE-SEARCHED AND SUB-DIVIDED. |          |             |               |          | PART OF TOTAL AREA RE-CLASSIFIED. |             |               |          |  | Pay of Measurers and Classers. | Total. | On Pay of Measurers and Classers. | On Miscellaneous expenses and others. |
| Number of fields sub-divided.                   | Fields.  | Area.       |               |          | Number of fields.                 | Area.       |               |          | Number of fields of which boundary marks were inspected. |                                |        |                                   |                                       |
|   |          | Culturable. | Unculturable. | Total.   |                                   | Culturable. | Unculturable. | Total.   |  |                                |        |                                   |                                       |
| 1,092   | 25,330   | 19,211      | 88            | 19,299   | 6,676                             | 13,965      | 60            | 14,025   | 8,817  | 6,710                          | 20,898 | 2 7 1/2                           | 6 1/2                                 |
| 18,678  | 81,446   | 24,004      | ...           | 24,004   | 5,161                             | 16,811      | ...           | 16,811   | 39,270   | 4,093                          | 28,698 | 0 5 1/2                           | 2 1/2                                 |
| 12,258  | 71,003   | 16,893      | ...           | 16,893   | 2,842                             | 8,595       | ...           | 8,595    | 22,027   | 5,480                          | 27,354 | 0 10                              | 1 8                                   |
| 30,836  | 1,33,440 | 49,957      | ...           | 49,957   | 8,011                             | 29,373      | ...           | 29,373   | 61,297   | 10,153                         | 55,852 | 0 7 1/2                           | 5 1/2                                 |
| 250   | ...      | 440         | ...           | 440      | ...                               | ...         | ...           | ...      | 2,143  | ...                            | ...    | ...                               | ...                                   |
| 2,508   | 19,477   | 5,298       | ...           | 5,298    | ...                               | ...         | ...           | ...      | 7,744  | ...                            | ...    | ...                               | ...                                   |
| 9,870   | 38,270   | 28,815      | 9,419         | 38,234   | 7,613                             | 18,246      | ...           | 18,246   | 15,980   | 7,707                          | 34,691 | 2 4 1/2                           | 7 1/2                                 |
| 4,491   | 19,872   | 13,280      | ...           | 13,280   | ...                               | ...         | ...           | ...      | ...  | ...                            | ...    | ...                               | ...                                   |
| 4,295   | 16,920   | 9,028       | 9,419         | 18,447   | ...                               | ...         | ...           | ...      | ...  | ...                            | ...    | ...                               | ...                                   |
| 5,830   | 16,476   | 11,901      | 17,431        | 29,332   | ...                               | ...         | ...           | ...      | ...  | ...                            | ...    | ...                               | ...                                   |
| 18,463  | 60,699   | 38,991      | 16,870        | 55,861   | ...                               | ...         | ...           | ...      | ...  | ...                            | ...    | ...                               | ...                                   |
| 41,747  | 1,52,189 | 94,371      | 38,170        | 1,32,541 | 7,438                             | 18,246      | ...           | 18,246   | 13,989   | 7,707                          | 24,011 | 2 4 1/2                           | 7 1/2                                 |
| 2,340   | 27,888   | 14,602      | ...           | 14,602   | 2,004                             | 11,230      | ...           | 11,230   | 7,704  | 4,401                          | 20,005 | 0 6 1/2                           | 3 1/2                                 |
| 3,073   | 23,310   | 17,707      | ...           | 17,707   | 2,872                             | 13,505      | ...           | 13,505   | 8,205  | 4,701                          | 24,210 | 0 10 1/2                          | 1 1/2                                 |
| 7,019   | 51,695   | 32,269      | ...           | 32,269   | 5,028                             | 24,761      | ...           | 24,761   | 16,400   | 8,902                          | 34,315 | 0 7 1/2                           | 3 1/2                                 |
| 39,276  | 1,49,848 | 1,05,180    | 66,217        | 1,71,397 | 24,823                            | 37,363      | 6,371         | 43,736   | 35,400   | 1,10,294                       | 31,115 | 1,00,000                          | 0 11 1/2                              |
| 23,374  | 1,01,294 | 74,409      | ...           | 74,409   | 11,400                            | 1,00,294    | ...           | 1,00,294 | 39,902   | 19,069                         | 25,910 | 1,25,130                          | 0 10 1/2                              |

# B—Survey and Settlement.

26.—Budget Allocated, Expenditure and Savings during 1903 Fyad.

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[CHAPTER II.]

| Drainage.                    | Budget Allocated.           |     |       |        |           |                 |     |       |        |           | Expenditure.        |     |       |        |           |                     |     |       |        |           | Savings.            |     |       |        |           |                 |     |       |        |           |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|-------|--------|-----------|-----------------|-----|-------|--------|-----------|---------------------|-----|-------|--------|-----------|---------------------|-----|-------|--------|-----------|---------------------|-----|-------|--------|-----------|-----------------|-----|-------|--------|-----------|
|                              | For Amalgamated Accounts of |     |       |        |           | Consistent with |     |       |        |           | Pay and Settlements |     |       |        |           | Pay and Settlements |     |       |        |           | Pay and Settlements |     |       |        |           | Consistent with |     |       |        |           |
|                              | Rs.                         | As. | Pais. | Annas. | Decimals. | Rs.             | As. | Pais. | Annas. | Decimals. | Rs.                 | As. | Pais. | Annas. | Decimals. | Rs.                 | As. | Pais. | Annas. | Decimals. | Rs.                 | As. | Pais. | Annas. | Decimals. | Rs.             | As. | Pais. | Annas. | Decimals. |
| Hyderabad                    | ...                         | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       | ...             | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       | ...                 | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       | ...                 | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       | ...                 | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       | ...             | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       |
| Indur and Elgund             | ...                         | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       | ...             | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       | ...                 | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       | ...                 | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       | ...                 | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       | ...             | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       |
| Makki                        | ...                         | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       | ...             | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       | ...                 | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       | ...                 | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       | ...                 | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       | ...             | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       |
| Wazirpur and Sulgund         | ...                         | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       | ...             | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       | ...                 | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       | ...                 | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       | ...                 | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       | ...             | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       |
| Solomon Commission's Office. | ...                         | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       | ...             | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       | ...                 | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       | ...                 | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       | ...                 | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       | ...             | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       |
| Central Settlement Office.   | ...                         | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       | ...             | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       | ...                 | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       | ...                 | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       | ...                 | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       | ...             | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       |
| Total                        | ...                         | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       | ...             | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       | ...                 | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       | ...                 | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       | ...                 | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       | ...             | ... | ...   | ...    | ...       |

\* The Settlement Commission's report for the year 1903, Rs. 1,200 for right months, during 1903. The rest not being originally sanctioned in the Budget, it was subsequently sanctioned by the Revenue Board and paid out from the general revenue of the Government.

† Does not include the sum of Rs. 1,100 paid for probable savings.

‡ Includes the sum of Rs. 3,600 provided in the Budget, as explained above.

[CHAPTER II.]

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## B.—Survey and Settlement.

27.—Cost of the Department from the commencement to the end of 1903 Fyad.

| Year.                   | Cost of District survey. | Central Settlement Office. | Settlements Commissioner's office. | Total.        |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|
| To the end of 1256 Fyad | Rs. 28,80,635            | Rs. ...                    | Rs. 1,90,454                       | Rs. 30,80,089 |
| 1296 "                  | 3,00,408                 | ...                        | 21,473                             | 3,21,881      |
| 1297 "                  | 2,96,918                 | ...                        | 7,138                              | 3,04,056      |
| 1298 "                  | 3,26,741                 | ...                        | 8,408                              | 3,35,149      |
| 1299 "                  | 3,72,643                 | ...                        | 16,785                             | 3,89,428      |
| 1300 "                  | 3,66,627                 | 39,799                     | 10,736                             | 4,11,162      |
| 1301 "                  | 3,05,718                 | 46,383                     | 10,035                             | 4,53,054      |
| 1302 "                  | 3,66,379                 | 42,826                     | 8,825                              | 4,18,030      |
| 1303 "                  | 4,58,501                 | 52,228                     | 18,722                             | 5,09,451      |
| Total                   | 57,28,565                | 1,61,236                   | 3,02,490                           | 61,92,290     |



| Districts.   | Total value of Income assessed. | Total value of Income returned. |     |        | Total value of Income assessed. | Total value of Income returned. |        |        | Total value of Income returned. |     |     |
|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----|--------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|--------|---------------------------------|-----|-----|
|              |                                 | For two Divs.                   |     |        |                                 | In population.                  |        |        |                                 |     |     |
|              |                                 | Rs.                             | ... | ...    |                                 | Rs.                             | ...    | ...    |                                 | Rs. | ... |
| Warangal     | ...                             | 15,471                          | ... | 4,563  | 18                              | ...                             | 4,565  | 10,889 | ...                             |     |     |
| Aurangabad   | ...                             | 26,244                          | ... | 11,460 | 2,144                           | 92                              | 9,205  | 14,804 | ...                             |     |     |
| Bidar        | ...                             | 26,728                          | ... | 18,576 | 124                             | ...                             | 16,452 | 12,152 | ...                             |     |     |
| Gulbargah    | ...                             | 19,315                          | ... | 19,006 | ...                             | 203                             | 16,833 | 279    | ...                             |     |     |
| Mahbub Nigar | ...                             | 2,631                           | ... | 2,408  | 92                              | ...                             | 2,316  | 123    | ...                             |     |     |
| Total        | ...                             | 21,846                          | ... | 21,444 | 92                              | 203                             | 21,149 | 402    | ...                             |     |     |
| Grand Total  | ...                             | 94,269                          | ... | 56,043 | 2,378                           | 295                             | 53,370 | 38,846 | ...                             |     |     |

| District.                | Demand.   | Collections. | Balance. | Population of Khalsa villages. | Incidence per head. |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------------|----------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
|                          | Rs.       | Rs.          | Rs.      |                                | R. a. p.            |
| Aurangabad               | 2,35,731  | 2,35,731     | ...      | 5,92,026                       | 0 5 5               |
| Bir                      | 59,608    | 55,757       | 2,846    | 5,01,173                       | 0 1 2               |
| Parbhani                 | 1,16,348  | 1,10,701     | 5,647    | 5,64,873                       | 0 2 9               |
| Nander                   | 90,943    | 80,979       | 9,964    | 4,78,637                       | 0 2 11              |
| Total                    | 5,01,625  | 4,83,168     | 18,457   | 21,36,709                      | 0 3 1               |
| Gulbargah                | 2,25,108  | 2,25,108     | ...      | 3,29,782                       | 0 10 9              |
| Raichur                  | 2,54,603  | 2,54,603     | ...      | 3,40,297                       | 0 11 10             |
| Lingsugur                | 3,17,291  | 3,17,291     | ...      | 3,62,387                       | 0 13 10             |
| Naldurg                  | 21,758    | 21,758       | ...      | 1,89,250                       | 0 1 9               |
| Total                    | 8,18,760  | 8,18,760     | ...      | 12,21,716                      | 0 9 6               |
| Bidar                    | 46,891    | 46,891       | ...      | 3,45,338                       | 0 2 0               |
| Indur                    | 3,33,787  | 3,30,511     | 3,276    | 4,23,422                       | 0 12 5              |
| Medak                    | 2,51,072  | 2,32,362     | 28,710   | 2,89,730                       | 1 0 8               |
| Elgandal                 | 4,07,271  | 4,07,271     | ...      | 3,85,197                       | 0 7 9               |
| Sirpur Tandur            | 42,223    | 42,223       | ...      | 2,07,221                       | 0 2 11              |
| Total                    | 10,81,244 | 10,49,258    | 31,986   | 20,50,908                      | 0 8 4               |
| Warangal                 | 3,34,744  | 2,92,441     | 42,303   | 7,83,372                       | 0 7 1               |
| Nalgundah                | 2,13,971  | 2,00,081     | 4,940    | 4,72,447                       | 0 7 1               |
| Mahbub Nagar             | 3,46,808  | 3,42,974     | 3,834    | 4,07,570                       | 0 13 5              |
| Total                    | 8,95,523  | 8,44,446     | 51,077   | 16,13,289                      | 0 9 2               |
| Total Districts          | 32,07,152 | 31,05,632    | 1,01,520 | 70,22,622                      | 0 7 6               |
| City                     | 6,14,769  | 5,97,990     | 16,779   | ...                            | ...                 |
| Secunderabad and Bolnrum | 4,31,121  | 4,31,092     | 29       | ...                            | ...                 |
| Opium &c., of do.        | 3,50,100  | 3,50,100     | ...      | ...                            | ...                 |
| Total                    | 13,95,990 | 13,79,182    | 16,808   | 4,13,039                       | 3 5 10              |
| Grand Total              | 46,93,142 | 45,74,814    | 1,18,328 | 74,37,061                      | 0 10 1              |



## E.—For

32.—Total Revenue collected by the

| Items.                                 | DIBROOJ DISTRICT. |            |             | WARANGAL DIVISION. |            |             | BIRAP DISTRICT. |            |             |
|--|-------------------|------------|-------------|--------------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|
|  | 1892 Padi.        | 1893 Padi. | Difference. | 1892 Padi.         | 1893 Padi. | Difference. | 1892 Padi.      | 1893 Padi. | Difference. |
|  | Rs.               | Rs.        | Rs.         | Rs.                | Rs.        | Rs.         | Rs.             | Rs.        | Rs.         |
| Teak                                   | ...               | ...        | ...         | 10,882             | 11,355     | 473         | 35,823          | 37,334     | 1,511       |
| Ebony                                  | ...               | ...        | ...         | 205                | 273        | 68          | 84              | 119        | 35          |
| Satinwood                              | ...               | ...        | ...         | 478                | 357        | 121         | 17              | 9          | 8           |
| Sheeshum                               | ...               | ...        | ...         | 96                 | 283        | 187         | 8               | 8          | 0           |
| Nalla maldi                            | ...               | ...        | ...         | 547                | 1,300      | 753         | 1,351           | 2,524      | 1,173       |
| Eppa                                   | ...               | ...        | ...         | 5,223              | 0,066      | 3,844       | ...             | 43         | 43          |
| Bipal                                  | ...               | ...        | ...         | 4,880              | 2,094      | 2,195       | 28              | 288        | 260         |
| Bhatankas                              | ...               | ...        | ...         | ...                | ...        | ...         | 4               | 1          | 3           |
| Gyrowood (inferior timber)             | ...               | ...        | ...         | 10,879             | 3,211      | 11,668      | 26              | ...        | 26          |
| Bamboos                                | ...               | ...        | ...         | ...                | ...        | ...         | ...             | ...        | ...         |
| Sekos stone                            | ...               | ...        | ...         | ...                | ...        | ...         | ...             | ...        | ...         |
| Iron Ores                              | ...               | ...        | ...         | ...                | ...        | ...         | 253             | ...        | 253         |
| Sumbl wood                             | ...               | ...        | ...         | ...                | ...        | ...         | ...             | ...        | ...         |
| Total                                  | ...               | ...        | ...         | 30,198             | 30,532     | 8,650       | 37,820          | 40,320     | 2,500       |
| CONTRACTS.                             |                   |            |             |                    |            |             |                 |            |             |
| Bamboos                                | ...               | ...        | ...         | 11,502             | 15,038     | 3,136       | 14,148          | 12,604     | 1,545       |
| Cane                                   | ...               | ...        | ...         | 22                 | ...        | ...         | 22              | ...        | ...         |
| Coal                                   | ...               | ...        | ...         | ...                | ...        | ...         | ...             | ...        | ...         |
| Ebony leaves                           | ...               | ...        | ...         | ...                | ...        | ...         | ...             | ...        | ...         |
| Limestone                              | ...               | ...        | ...         | ...                | ...        | ...         | ...             | ...        | ...         |
| Flint                                  | ...               | ...        | ...         | ...                | ...        | ...         | ...             | ...        | ...         |
| Iron Ores                              | ...               | ...        | ...         | 344                | 318        | 26          | 2,296           | 3,320      | 1,024       |
| Balfam                                 | ...               | ...        | ...         | 88                 | 35         | 53          | 30              | 42         | 12          |
| Selstone                               | ...               | ...        | ...         | ...                | 20         | 20          | ...             | ...        | ...         |
| Korand stones                          | ...               | ...        | ...         | ...                | ...        | ...         | ...             | ...        | ...         |
| Blue stones                            | ...               | ...        | ...         | ...                | ...        | ...         | ...             | ...        | ...         |
| Red Ochre                              | ...               | ...        | ...         | 28                 | 28         | ...         | ...             | ...        | ...         |
| Red stones                             | ...               | ...        | ...         | 11                 | ...        | ...         | 11              | ...        | ...         |
| Total                                  | ...               | ...        | ...         | 12,395             | 15,439     | 3,044       | 16,475          | 15,960     | 509         |
| MISCELLANEOUS.                         |                   |            |             |                    |            |             |                 |            |             |
| Double Tax                             | ...               | ...        | ...         | 1,139              | 1,193      | 54          | 1,956           | 734        | 1,222       |
| Sale by auction of confiscated produce | ...               | ...        | ...         | 330                | 711        | 378         | 486             | 52         | 434         |
| Interest                               | ...               | ...        | ...         | 136                | 301        | 165         | 415             | 312        | 103         |
| Miscellaneous                          | ...               | ...        | ...         | 785                | 785        | ...         | 533             | 57         | 56          |
| Advances                               | ...               | ...        | ...         | 2,638              | 4,851      | 2,213       | ...             | ...        | ...         |
| Total                                  | ...               | ...        | ...         | 785                | 785        | 4,277       | 7,640           | 3,363      | 2,911       |
| Grand Total                            | ...               | ...        | ...         | 785                | 785        | 35,870      | 53,618          | 2,252      | 57,211      |

## ests.

Forest Department in 1893 Padi.

| GULBARGA DISTRICT. |            |             | AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT. |            |             | TOTAL.     |            |             |
|--------------------|------------|-------------|----------------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1892 Padi.         | 1893 Padi. | Difference. | 1892 Padi.           | 1893 Padi. | Difference. | 1892 Padi. | 1893 Padi. | Difference. |
| Rs.                | Rs.        | Rs.         | Rs.                  | Rs.        | Rs.         | Rs.        | Rs.        | Rs.         |
| 1,553              | 1,448      | 105         | 5,718                | 7,312      | 1,594       | 53,976     | 57,449     | 3,473       |
| 25                 | 19         | 6           | ...                  | ...        | ...         | 544        | 411        | 133         |
| 16                 | 40         | 31          | ...                  | ...        | ...         | 510        | 412        | 98          |
| ...                | ...        | ...         | ...                  | ...        | ...         | 104        | 291        | 187         |
| 84                 | 135        | 51          | ...                  | ...        | ...         | 1,982      | 3,959      | 1,977       |
| 1                  | +          | 1           | ...                  | ...        | ...         | 5,231      | 9,138      | 3,907       |
| 1                  | 34         | 33          | ...                  | ...        | ...         | 4,918      | 3,016      | 1,902       |
| ...                | ...        | ...         | ...                  | ...        | ...         | 4          | 1          | 3           |
| 1,237              | 447        | 790         | ...                  | ...        | ...         | 18,142     | 5,658      | 12,484      |
| 7                  | ...        | ...         | ...                  | ...        | ...         | ...        | ...        | ...         |
| ...                | ...        | ...         | ...                  | ...        | ...         | ...        | ...        | ...         |
| ...                | ...        | ...         | ...                  | ...        | ...         | ...        | ...        | ...         |
| ...                | ...        | ...         | ...                  | ...        | ...         | ...        | ...        | ...         |
| 2,023              | 2,129      | 794         | 6,260                | 7,341      | 1,081       | 86,207     | 80,335     | 5,872       |
| 610                | 461        | 149         | 748                  | 1,071      | 323         | 27,409     | 20,174     | 7,235       |
| 45                 | ...        | ...         | ...                  | ...        | ...         | ...        | ...        | ...         |
| 30                 | ...        | ...         | ...                  | ...        | ...         | ...        | ...        | ...         |
| ...                | 61         | 61          | ...                  | ...        | ...         | ...        | 61         | ...         |
| ...                | ...        | ...         | ...                  | ...        | ...         | ...        | ...        | ...         |
| ...                | ...        | ...         | ...                  | ...        | ...         | 2,040      | 8,638      | 998         |
| ...                | ...        | ...         | ...                  | ...        | ...         | 118        | 77         | 41          |
| 3,149              | 4,741      | 1,592       | ...                  | ...        | ...         | 3,149      | 4,761      | 1,612       |
| ...                | ...        | ...         | ...                  | ...        | ...         | ...        | ...        | ...         |
| ...                | ...        | ...         | ...                  | ...        | ...         | ...        | ...        | ...         |
| ...                | ...        | ...         | ...                  | ...        | ...         | ...        | ...        | ...         |
| ...                | ...        | ...         | ...                  | ...        | ...         | 28         | 28         | ...         |
| ...                | ...        | ...         | ...                  | ...        | ...         | 11         | ...        | 11          |
| 3,834              | 5,263      | 1,429       | 748                  | 1,110      | 368         | 33,452     | 37,784     | 4,332       |
| 124                | 170        | 46          | 10                   | 10         | 0           | 3,229      | 2,135      | 1,094       |
| 187                | 226        | 39          | 227                  | 158        | 69          | 1,233      | 1,147      | 86          |
| 31                 | 42         | 11          | 254                  | ...        | 254         | 836        | 653        | 181         |
| 176                | 15         | 161         | 3                    | 22         | 19          | 267        | 1,407      | 1,140       |
| ...                | ...        | ...         | ...                  | ...        | ...         | 2,638      | 4,851      | 2,213       |
| 518                | 453        | 65          | 494                  | 190        | 298         | 8,263      | 10,193     | 1,930       |
| 7,275              | 7,845      | 570         | 7,302                | 8,633      | 1,151       | 1,27,802   | 1,28,312   | 510         |

## E.—Forests.

33.—Total income, collected by the Revenue Officials, in 1303 Fash.

| DISTRICT.           | Tinned<br>Bamboo<br>Bark. | Tribes. | Banians. | Black stone. | Mali bark. | Siam stone. | Taper. | Miscellaneous. | Total. |
|---------------------|---------------------------|---------|----------|--------------|------------|-------------|--------|----------------|--------|
|                     | Rs.                       | Rs.     | Rs.      | Rs.          | Rs.        | Rs.         | Rs.    | Rs.            | Rs.    |
| Amarsat ...         | 10                        | ...     | ...      | ...          | ...        | ...         | ...    | ...            | 10     |
| Bar ...             | 20                        | ...     | ...      | ...          | ...        | ...         | ...    | ...            | 20     |
| Chandi ...          | ...                       | ...     | ...      | ...          | ...        | ...         | ...    | ...            | ...    |
| Chandi ...          | 20                        | ...     | ...      | ...          | ...        | ...         | ...    | ...            | 20     |
| Total ...           | 200                       | ...     | ...      | ...          | ...        | ...         | ...    | 22             | 214    |
| Gulbarga ...        | 1,410                     | ...     | ...      | ...          | ...        | 97          | ...    | 211            | 1,717  |
| Hidra ...           | 4,300                     | ...     | ...      | ...          | ...        | 157         | ...    | 1,455          | 5,812  |
| Lingapur ...        | 7,220                     | ...     | 800      | 712          | 152        | 275         | ...    | 2,950          | 9,109  |
| Nalpur ...          | ...                       | 20      | ...      | ...          | ...        | ...         | ...    | 10             | 30     |
| Total ...           | 13,730                    | 20      | 800      | 712          | 152        | 372         | ...    | 2,486          | 15,572 |
| Bar ...             | 130                       | 2,000   | ...      | ...          | ...        | ...         | ...    | 2              | 2,132  |
| Bar ...             | 130                       | ...     | ...      | ...          | ...        | ...         | ...    | ...            | 130    |
| Bar ...             | 1,170                     | ...     | ...      | ...          | ...        | 170         | ...    | ...            | 1,340  |
| Bar ...             | ...                       | 10      | ...      | ...          | ...        | ...         | ...    | ...            | 10     |
| Total ...           | 1,430                     | 2,010   | ...      | ...          | ...        | 1,042       | ...    | 210            | 5,692  |
| Warangal ...        | 10,100                    | ...     | ...      | ...          | ...        | ...         | ...    | ...            | 10,100 |
| Nandurbar ...       | 2,800                     | ...     | ...      | ...          | ...        | ...         | ...    | ...            | 2,800  |
| Nandurbar ...       | 4,000                     | ...     | ...      | ...          | ...        | ...         | ...    | ...            | 4,000  |
| Total ...           | 16,900                    | ...     | ...      | ...          | ...        | ...         | ...    | ...            | 16,900 |
| Grand Total ...     | 30,630                    | 2,030   | 800      | 712          | 1,412      | 372         | 1,455  | 610            | 42,165 |
| Amount realized ... | ...                       | ...     | ...      | ...          | ...        | ...         | ...    | ...            | 10,810 |

## E.—Forests.

34.—Comparison of Income for the quinquenniums ending 1303 Fash.

| COLLECTOR'S AREA.          | 1299 FASH. |        | 1300 FASH. |          | 1301 FASH. |          | 1302 FASH. |          | 1303 FASH. |          |
|----------------------------|------------|--------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|
|                            | Rs.        | Rs.    | Rs.        | Rs.      | Rs.        | Rs.      | Rs.        | Rs.      | Rs.        | Rs.      |
| Forest Department ...      | 1,82,451   | 95,720 | ...        | 1,24,000 | ...        | 1,24,000 | ...        | 1,24,000 | ...        | 1,24,000 |
| Land Revenue officials ... | ...        | ...    | ...        | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...        | ...      | ...        | ...      |
| Total ...                  | 1,82,451   | 95,720 | ...        | 1,24,000 | ...        | 1,24,000 | ...        | 1,24,000 | ...        | 1,24,000 |

\* Information not available.

## F.—Customs.

35.—Total Income, under all heads, for 1303 Fash.

| PARTICULARS.   | 1300 Fash. |           | 1302 Fash. |     | Difference. |
|--|------------|-----------|------------|-----|-------------|
|  | Rs.        | Rs.       | Rs.        | Rs. |             |
| Import duty ...  | 16,77,831  | 16,19,981 | ...        | ... | + 57,850    |
| Export duty ...  | 20,95,322  | 20,90,808 | ...        | ... | + 25,486    |
| Octroi ...   | 3,18,820   | 2,96,090  | ...        | ... | + 21,830    |
| Salt ...   | 8,47,083   | 8,33,062  | ...        | ... | + 12,021    |
| Excise on Spirits and Wines ...  | 44,361     | 51,595    | ...        | ... | - 7,234     |
| Monthly fees levied on dealers in gold, silver and precious stones ... | 89,825     | 42,384    | ...        | ... | - 2,550     |
| Miscellaneous ...  | 21,381     | 30,482    | ...        | ... | - 9,101     |
| Total ...  | 49,55,223  | 49,07,302 | ...        | ... | + 47,921    |

## F.—Customs.

36.—Total Income, by Customs Divisions, for 1303 Fash.

| CUSTOMS DIVISIONS.       | 1302 FASH.            |                     |              | 1303 FASH.            |                     |              | Difference. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|
|                          | General Customs duty. | Fine on Import, &c. | Total.       | General Customs duty. | Fine on Import, &c. | Total.       |             |
| City ...                 | Rs. 4,06,841          | Rs. 2,472           | Rs. 4,09,313 | Rs. 4,40,073          | Rs. 3,453           | Rs. 4,43,526 | + 34,213    |
| Chadarghat ...           | 6,540                 | 26                  | 6,566        | 7,609                 | 21                  | 7,630        | + 1,064     |
| Naldurg ...              | 9,35,803              | 7,526               | 9,43,329     | 9,85,209              | 3,200               | 9,88,409     | + 45,080    |
| Jalnapur ...             | 8,40,863              | 5,210               | 8,46,073     | 8,95,370              | 3,620               | 8,99,355     | + 43,282    |
| Lingapur ...             | 2,85,119              | 6,120               | 2,91,239     | 3,81,171              | 4,870               | 2,86,044     | - 5,195     |
| Kodul ...                | 1,70,549              | 3,635               | 1,74,184     | 1,49,831              | 2,651               | 1,48,482     | - 25,702    |
| Warangal ...             | 3,96,050              | 202                 | 3,96,252     | 3,14,140              | 336                 | 3,14,476     | - 82,460    |
| Rajura ...               | 86,872                | 1,220               | 88,092       | 63,604                | 671                 | 64,365       | - 23,727    |
| Gulbarga ...             | 7,98,133              | 1,764               | 7,99,897     | 7,72,937              | 1,016               | 7,73,953     | + 24,656    |
| Secunderabad ...         | 5,68,174              | 1,216               | 5,69,390     | 5,92,841              | 1,191               | 5,94,032     | + 20,642    |
| Bolarum ...              | 34,612                | 243                 | 34,855       | 35,273                | 81                  | 35,354       | + 469       |
| Amrabad ...              | 58,070                | 82                  | 58,152       | 62,670                | 59                  | 62,729       | + 4,583     |
| Jalnapur ...             | 80,980                | 256                 | 81,236       | 76,191                | 67                  | 76,258       | - 4,978     |
| Amul Jogan ...           | 18,382                | 21                  | 18,403       | 26,372                | 50                  | 26,422       | + 7,805     |
| Hingoli ...              | 43,012                | 88                  | 43,100       | 42,677                | 30                  | 42,707       | - 354       |
| Raichur ...              | 600                   | 2                   | 602          | 933                   | 1                   | 934          | + 272       |
| Total ...                | 48,76,820             | 30,482              | 49,07,302    | 49,33,812             | 21,381              | 49,55,223    | + 47,921    |
| DETAILS:                 |                       |                     |              |                       |                     |              |             |
| General customs duty ... | 39,76,091             | 25,440              | 40,01,531    | 40,22,264             | 20,322              | 40,42,586    | + 41,052    |
| Salt ...                 | 8,35,062              | 4,935               | 8,39,997     | 8,47,683              | 1,090               | 8,48,773     | + 8,716     |
| Duty on liquor ...       | 63,664                | 107                 | 63,771       | 63,895                | 29                  | 63,924       | + 1,547     |
| Total ...                | 48,76,820             | 30,482              | 49,07,302    | 49,33,812             | 21,381              | 49,55,223    | + 47,921    |

| NAMES OF<br>ARTICLES             | SALDURA         |                 |                 | JALCAPTE        |                 |                | LAVAY         |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
|                                  | 1892 Fash.      | 1893 Fash.      | Difference.     | 1892 Fash.      | 1893 Fash.      | Difference.    |               |
|                                  | Rs.             | Rs.             | Rs.             | Rs.             | Rs.             | Rs.            |               |
| Cloth ...                        | 93,682          | 81,325          | - 11,757        | 53,145          | 49,691          | - 3,454        | 15,465        |
| Salt ...                         | 1,20,900        | 1,29,189        | + 8,289         | 1,03,240        | 1,29,169        | + 25,929       | 2,295         |
| Liquor ...                       | 337             | ...             | 337             | 9,776           | 9,731           | - 45           | 77            |
| Animals ...                      | 6,890           | 4,798           | - 2,092         | 25,578          | 26,288          | - 7,814        | ...           |
| Yarn ...                         | 25,580          | 27,034          | + 1,475         | 12,027          | 11,892          | - 175          | 7,182         |
| Nuts ...                         | 17,074          | 14,706          | - 2,574         | 5,311           | 3,712           | - 1,599        | 3,532         |
| Silk ...                         | 2,140           | 2,536           | + 396           | 4,185           | 2,853           | - 3,332        | 3,057         |
| Fruit ...                        | 16,653          | 15,393          | - 1,260         | 10,784          | 7,853           | - 2,931        | 8,335         |
| Tobacco, &c. ...                 | 1,103           | 1,394           | + 289           | 1,004           | 607             | - 397          | 1,039         |
| Indigo ...                       | 13              | 18              | + 5             | 11              | ...             | 11             | 2,513         |
| Sugar & Jag-<br>gery ...         | 3,506           | 2,987           | - 519           | 5,415           | 5,320           | - 80           | 5,733         |
| Brass & cop-<br>per ware ...     | 8,025           | 6,247           | - 3,378         | 9,863           | 7,940           | - 1,923        | 3,339         |
| Iron ...                         | 7,261           | 6,045           | - 1,216         | 1,197           | 1,243           | + 46           | 3,454         |
| Cutlery, &c. ...                 | 6,378           | 4,036           | - 1,442         | 2,917           | 3,284           | + 367          | 376           |
| Miscellaneous<br>Ground nuts ... | 84,267          | 32,123          | - 2,134         | 31,117          | 32,334          | + 1,317        | 19,649        |
|                                  | ...             | 11              | ...             | ...             | 30              | 30             | ...           |
| <b>Total ...</b>                 | <b>3,46,405</b> | <b>3,28,776</b> | <b>- 16,633</b> | <b>2,75,582</b> | <b>2,83,641</b> | <b>+ 8,059</b> | <b>84,788</b> |

|                                  | UTTARANCHAL     |                 |                 | WARANGAL        |                 |                | CHIT AND        |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
|                                  | Rs.             | Rs.             | Rs.             | Rs.             | Rs.             | Rs.            |                 |
| Cloth ...                        | 55,105          | 63,229          | + 7,818         | 21,657          | 18,941          | - 2,716        | 1,09,767        |
| Salt ...                         | 1,55,472        | 1,70,559        | + 5,074         | 1,70,122        | 1,56,255        | - 13,867       | 70,034          |
| Liquor ...                       | ...             | 1,260           | 1,260           | ...             | 195             | + 165          | 11,117          |
| Animals ...                      | 277             | 150             | - 127           | 33              | ...             | ...            | 9,154           |
| Yarn ...                         | 37,157          | 36,682          | - 475           | 11,901          | 14,174          | + 2,273        | 634             |
| Nuts ...                         | 7,136           | 3,163           | - 2,083         | 1,755           | 1,011           | - 744          | 16,929          |
| Silk ...                         | 15,314          | 14,975          | - 1,239         | 2,933           | 3,611           | + 678          | 1,372           |
| Fruit ...                        | 24,523          | 31,208          | + 2,085         | 7,568           | 8,925           | + 267          | 8,290           |
| Tobacco, &c. ...                 | 1,362           | 1,475           | + 82            | 1,226           | 1,112           | - 114          | 215             |
| Indigo ...                       | 1,934           | 1,699           | - 295           | 691             | 246             | - 445          | 29              |
| Sugar & Jag-<br>gery ...         | 12,785          | 16,931          | + 4,196         | 3,213           | 2,948           | - 267          | 10,698          |
| Brass and cop-<br>per ware ...   | 4,360           | 1,961           | - 2,366         | 3,710           | 2,668           | - 1,042        | 4,463           |
| Iron ...                         | 8,182           | 9,689           | + 5,07          | 5,279           | 4,183           | - 1,096        | 6,569           |
| Cutlery, &c. ...                 | 7,727           | 4,897           | - 2,830         | 1,254           | 1,345           | + 91           | 32,057          |
| Miscellaneous<br>Ground nuts ... | 36,467          | 35,150          | - 948           | 22,453          | 33,436          | + 10,983       | 91,042          |
|                                  | ...             | 8               | 8               | ...             | 1               | 1              | ...             |
| <b>Total ...</b>                 | <b>3,62,261</b> | <b>3,83,305</b> | <b>+ 11,107</b> | <b>2,63,000</b> | <b>2,48,311</b> | <b>- 3,268</b> | <b>3,72,200</b> |

| SUG.       |             | KADAP.   |            |             | RAJUA.     |            |             |
|------------|-------------|--|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1892 Fash. | Difference. | 1892 Fash.                                       | 1893 Fash. | Difference. | 1892 Fash. | 1893 Fash. | Difference. |
| Rs.        | Rs.         | Rs.  | Rs.        | Rs.         | Rs.        | Rs.        | Rs.         |
| 17,043     | + 1,580     | 9,208  | 9,047      | - 261       | 4,685      | 3,690      | - 885       |
| 2,468      | + 173       | 39,941   | 36,467     | - 3,554     | 15,617     | 11,938     | - 3,619     |
| 273        | + 198       | 343  | 39         | - 304       | 3,551      | 3,122      | - 499       |
| 8,135      | + 291       | 2,938  | 2,577      | - 415       | 2,991      | 2,318      | - 673       |
| 9,441      | + 2,259     | 351  | 691        | + 345       | 1,183      | 1,999      | - 84        |
| 3,753      | + 221       | 428  | 264        | - 164       | 827        | 567        | - 260       |
| 4,650      | + 629       | 11   | 8          | - 3         | 101        | 56         | - 45        |
| 9,588      | + 1,253     | 1,742  | 1,661      | - 81        | 1,036      | 620        | - 416       |
| 2,387      | + 1,348     | 561  | 479        | - 82        | 63         | 34         | - 29        |
| 2,145      | - 368       | 122  | 25         | - 97        | ...        | 1          | + 1         |
| 8,732      | + 2,990     | 4,468  | 4,014      | - 454       | 1,225      | 1,068      | - 157       |
| 2,377      | - 962       | 536  | 624        | + 74        | 391        | 286        | - 105       |
| 3,836      | + 382       | 3,432  | 4,038      | + 586       | 354        | 227        | - 127       |
| 446        | + 70        | 166  | 162        | - 4         | 270        | 234        | - 36        |
| 25,169     | + 5,529     | 7,684  | 9,867      | + 2,183     | 3,822      | 3,352      | - 471       |
| 6          | + 6         | ...  | ...        | ...         | ...        | ...        | ...         |
| 1,00,451   | + 13,665    | 72,113   | 69,919     | - 2,196     | 36,097     | 28,802     | - 7,295     |
| CHANDIGAT. |             | CANTONMENTS EXCLUDING BUCKHAR-<br>NAD DE POUJIE. |            |             | TOTAL.     |            |             |
| Rs.        | Rs.         | Rs.  | Rs.        | Rs.         | Rs.        | Rs.        | Rs.         |
| 98,924     | - 10,813    | 2,03,222   | 1,85,921   | - 19,298    | 5,67,136   | 5,27,910   | - 39,226    |
| 67,961     | - 2,970     | 1,47,196   | 1,44,578   | - 3,818     | 8,47,826   | 8,47,409   | - 12,641    |
| 1,041      | - 10,406    | 8,923  | 6,541      | - 2,382     | 24,012     | 22,195     | - 1,809     |
| 6,122      | - 3,032     | 974  | 900        | - 74        | 56,799     | 41,284     | - 15,515    |
| 916        | + 69        | 61,028   | 63,738     | + 1,780     | 1,58,186   | 1,65,653   | + 7,467     |
| 11,277     | - 1,034     | 11,169   | 11,822     | - 2,247     | 67,119     | 55,560     | - 11,584    |
| 2,180      | + 811       | 2,650  | 4,530      | + 1,951     | 55,663     | 55,597     | - 66        |
| 6,098      | - 1,792     | 40,752   | 45,541     | + 4,789     | 1,24,073   | 1,26,341   | + 2,268     |
| 2,893      | + 2,649     | 17,044   | 20,944     | + 9,900     | 25,819     | 37,452     | + 14,533    |
| ...        | 29          | 135  | 182        | + 47        | 5,440      | 4,256      | - 1,184     |
| 13,498     | + 2,770     | 21,423   | 22,454     | + 1,038     | 68,476     | 77,977     | + 9,507     |
| 3,984      | - 479       | 19,629   | 10,310     | - 8,310     | 19,996     | 36,434     | + 13,101    |
| 6,552      | - 208       | 10,638   | 10,121     | - 211       | 36,377     | 43,937     | + 7,410     |
| 39,290     | + 7,212     | 18,689   | 18,901     | + 342       | 69,731     | 73,554     | + 3,829     |
| ...        | ...         | ...  | ...        | ...         | 15         | 15         | + 15        |
| 1,73,167   | + 42,065    | 1,00,839   | 1,35,016   | + 41,167    | 3,67,313   | 4,30,183   | + 1,03,170  |
| 28         | + 98        | ...  | ...        | ...         | 154        | 154        | + 154       |
| 3,96,391   | + 24,191    | 6,67,153   | 6,97,812   | + 30,659    | 24,83,210  | 25,47,495  | + 64,285    |

## F.—Customs.

33.—*Tacome from Experts for 1900 Fash.*

[illegible]

F.—Customs.

3. *Enali — (concluded.)*

[illegible]

F—Customs.

30.—Income from Duties for 1903 Fash.

| KIND OF ARTICLE  | Curr.    |         | CHANGAS. |       | SECRETARIAT. |        | SOURCE. |       | TOTAL.   |          |
|--|----------|---------|----------|-------|--------------|--------|---------|-------|----------|----------|
|  | Rs.      | Paid.   | Rs.      | Paid. | Rs.          | Paid.  | Rs.     | Paid. | Rs.      | Paid.    |
| Cloth  | 2,752    | ...     | 4,004    | ...   | 19,527       | ...    | 6,881   | ...   | 28,700   | ...      |
| Sugar, Jaggery, &c.  | 2,752    | ...     | 4,004    | ...   | 4,726        | ...    | 2,476   | ...   | 15,711   | ...      |
| Cardamoms  | 14,051   | ...     | 17,215   | ...   | 13,386       | ...    | 2,000   | ...   | 48,778   | ...      |
| Silk   | 2,159    | ...     | 2,187    | ...   | 10,524       | ...    | 704     | ...   | 7,423    | ...      |
| Sugar and Jaggery...   | 54,891   | ...     | 57,504   | ...   | 4,346        | ...    | 19      | ...   | 6,574    | ...      |
| Til  | 1,599    | ...     | 1,322    | ...   | 1,750        | ...    | 6       | ...   | 4,361    | ...      |
| Ram Til  | 3,740    | ...     | 7,692    | ...   | 4,714        | ...    | 4       | ...   | 11,250   | ...      |
| Oil  | 62,631   | ...     | 64,936   | ...   | 56,306       | ...    | 22      | ...   | 12,791   | ...      |
| Cattle   | 54,278   | ...     | 54,645   | ...   | 55,393       | ...    | 0       | ...   | 16,581   | ...      |
| Hides  | 7,081    | ...     | 4,783    | ...   | 6,068        | ...    | 0       | ...   | 1,585    | ...      |
| Timber   | 21,649   | ...     | 16,975   | ...   | 16,963       | ...    | 0       | ...   | 1,585    | ...      |
| Liquor   | 3,868    | ...     | 406      | ...   | 204          | ...    | 0       | ...   | 1,585    | ...      |
| Gold and Silver embroidery                                       | 18,029   | ...     | 17,932   | ...   | 16,187       | ...    | 0       | ...   | 1,585    | ...      |
| Catechu  | 4,510    | ...     | 8,546    | ...   | 4,164        | ...    | 0       | ...   | 1,585    | ...      |
| Iron   | 6,808    | ...     | 5,572    | ...   | 5,885        | ...    | 0       | ...   | 1,585    | ...      |
| Miscellaneous  | 1,56,397 | ...     | 1,62,208 | ...   | 1,55,011     | ...    | 0       | ...   | 1,585    | ...      |
| Monthly Fees levied on dealers in gold, silver & precious stones | 20,363   | ...     | 15,377   | ...   | 16,810       | ...    | 0       | ...   | 1,585    | ...      |
| Total  | 212,443  | 220,035 | 7,885    | 6,427 | 90,014       | 90,039 | 14,035  | 9,810 | 2,98,000 | 3,19,850 |

F—Customs.

40.—Income of the City and Suburbs for the quinquennium ending 1903 Fash.

| Articles.  | 1299 Fash. | 1300 Fash. | 1301 Fash. | 1302 Fash. | 1303 Fash. |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|  | Rs.        | Rs.        | Rs.        | Rs.        | Rs.        |
| Cloth  | 1,17,703   | 1,31,094   | 1,20,975   | 1,17,647   | 1,11,797   |
| Salt   | 69,148     | 67,849     | 68,944     | 70,034     | 67,064     |
| Yarn   | 229        | 499        | 552        | 1,010      | 920        |
| European liquor  | 3,746      | 3,892      | 3,374      | 3,492      | 3,797      |
| Cutlery, &c.   | 23,568     | 33,174     | 41,201     | 32,266     | 39,518     |
| Nuts   | 14,051     | 17,215     | 16,118     | 16,235     | 14,273     |
| Cardamoms  | 7,192      | 7,758      | 7,325      | 7,922      | 9,766      |
| Silk   | 2,159      | 2,187      | 1,817      | 1,372      | 2,189      |
| Sugar and Jaggery...   | 54,891     | 57,504     | 47,088     | 36,891     | 35,483     |
| Til  | 1,599      | 1,322      | 1,750      | 1,670      | 1,089      |
| Ram Til  | 3,740      | 7,692      | 4,714      | 6,271      | 8,647      |
| Oil  | 62,631     | 64,936     | 56,306     | 54,939     | 60,064     |
| Cattle   | 54,278     | 54,645     | 55,393     | 54,243     | 51,506     |
| Hides  | 7,081      | 4,783      | 6,068      | 8,377      | 8,857      |
| Timber   | 21,649     | 16,975     | 16,963     | 18,893     | 16,289     |
| Liquor   | 3,868      | 406        | 204        | 11,417     | 1,011      |
| Gold and Silver embroidery                                       | 18,029     | 17,932     | 16,187     | 18,297     | 18,646     |
| Catechu  | 4,510      | 8,546      | 4,164      | 5,491      | 6,000      |
| Iron   | 6,808      | 5,572      | 5,885      | 6,575      | 6,352      |
| Miscellaneous  | 1,56,397   | 1,62,208   | 1,55,011   | 1,25,896   | 1,63,924   |
| Monthly Fees levied on dealers in gold, silver & precious stones | 20,363     | 15,377     | 17,447     | 16,810     | 16,484     |
| Total  | 6,56,540   | 6,79,175   | 6,49,546   | 6,15,878   | 6,51,196   |





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CHAPTER III.

Protection.

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## A.—Judicial (General).

43.—Income and Expenditure of the Civil and Criminal Courts for 1902. *Rs. l. p.*—(continued.)

| Class of Court.                | Income of Criminal Courts. |        |                      |                      |                  | Total Income of Civil and Criminal Courts.       |          |          |          | EXPENDITURE.     |            |            |            | Civil and Criminal Courts. |            |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|--|----------|----------|----------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------------|------------|
|                                | Stamp Duty.                | Fines. | Incidental property. | Furnished suits etc. | Treasury Trials. | License from licensed officers and license fees. | Total.   | Rs.      | P.       | Criminal Courts. |            |            |            | Criminal Courts.           |            |
|                                |                            |        |                      |                      |                  |  |          |          |          | Seditious.       | Murderous. | Seditious. | Murderous. | Seditious.                 | Murderous. |
|                                |                            |        |                      |                      |                  |  |          |          |          |                  |            |            |            |                            |            |
| High Court                     | Rs.                        | Rs.    | Rs.                  | Rs.                  | Rs.              | Rs.  | Rs.      | Rs.      | Rs.      | Rs.              | Rs.        | Rs.        | Rs.        | Rs.                        | Rs.        |
| City Courts                    | 253                        | 171    | 15                   | 15                   | ...              | 438  | 96,343   | 1,54,802 | 59,283   | ...              | ...        | ...        | ...        | 214,087                    | 1,17,544   |
| Divisional Courts              | 3,095                      | 2,358  | 1,431                | 155                  | ...              | 822  | 72,955   | 70,104   | 7,731    | 20,975           | ...        | ...        | ...        | 1,18,607                   | 33,674     |
| District Courts                | 819                        | ...    | 5,105                | ...                  | ...              | 571  | 1,300    | 45,995   | 61,752   | 11,878           | ...        | ...        | ...        | 73,630                     | 28,032     |
| Second Courts                  | 4,140                      | 10,806 | ...                  | ...                  | ...              | 2,918  | 24,900   | 1,06,170 | 1,41,371 | 19,536           | 18,923     | 4,669      | 1,85,201   | ...                        | 79,031     |
| Talukdars                      | 1,863                      | 6,669  | 505                  | 6                    | ...              | 568  | 9,011    | 9,011    | ...      | ...              | ...        | ...        | ...        | 5,124                      | 24,500     |
| Third Courts                   | ...                        | ...    | ...                  | ...                  | ...              | ...  | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...              | ...        | ...        | ...        | ...                        | ...        |
| Talukdars' Courts              | 1,615                      | 5,241  | 899                  | ...                  | 917              | 300  | 8,772    | 8,772    | ...      | ...              | ...        | ...        | ...        | 18,000                     | 82,450     |
| Talukdars' Courts              | 5,419                      | 25,568 | 25,975               | 60,266               | 466              | 11,862   | 1,32,556 | 1,48,711 | 82,432   | 22,964           | 14,821     | 16,437     | 1,39,914   | 48,800                     | 13,678     |
| Nail Talukdars' Courts         | ...                        | ...    | ...                  | ...                  | ...              | ...  | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...              | ...        | ...        | ...        | ...                        | ...        |
| Courts of the Western Division | 68                         | 827    | 188                  | 1,100                | ...              | 35   | 2,225    | 2,457    | 412      | ...              | ...        | ...        | ...        | 2,830                      | 282        |
| ...                            | ...                        | ...    | ...                  | ...                  | ...              | ...  | ...      | 1,57,414 | 60,301   | 17,210           | ...        | ...        | ...        | 78,011                     | 79,403     |
| Total                          | 17,211                     | 48,040 | 90,919               | 70,836               | 2,707            | 16,574   | 1,85,987 | 6,99,803 | 5,83,589 | 1,42,106         | 1,07,771   | 84,784     | 8,68,310   | ...                        | 1,03,538   |

## A.—Judicial (Criminal).

46.—General Results of the trial of persons implicated in Original Criminal Cases in 1902. *Rs. l. p.*

| Class of Court.            | Fines and penalties in cases disposed of 1902. <i>Rs. l. p.</i> |                       |               |                     |                    | Amount Disposed of.               |                      |                           |                      |  |   |   |   |   |  |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--|---|---|---|---|--|
|                            | Fines from 100 to Rs. 1000.                                     | Fines above Rs. 1000. | Compensation. | Take other revenue. | Criminal by Court. | Imprisoned for trial or sentence. | Confined from other. | Total persons implicated. | Implicated in other. | Persons convicted with names being kept on record. | Persons convicted on account of escape, or inability. | Percentage of persons convicted on account of escape, or inability. | Persons convicted on account of escape, or inability. | Persons committed to higher Courts for trial. | Persons committed to lower Courts for trial. |
|                            |   |                       |               |                     |                    |                                   |                      |                           |                      |  |   |   |   |   |  |
|                            |   |                       |               |                     |                    |                                   |                      |                           |                      |  |   |   |   |   |  |
| High Court, Criminal side  | 75  | ...                   | ...           | ...                 | 259                | ...                               | ...                  | 369                       | ...                  | ...  | 4   | ...   | ...   | 25  | 17   |
| High Court, Original Side  | 162   | 25                    | ...           | ...                 | 52                 | 4                                 | 6                    | 299                       | 29                   | ...  | 1   | ...   | ...   | 26  | ...  |
| City Criminal Court        | 175   | 1,116                 | 3,384         | ...                 | 32                 | 10                                | ...                  | 4,674                     | 9                    | 130  | 5   | 747   | 1,829   | 46  | ...  |
| Divisional Courts          | 29  | ...                   | ...           | ...                 | 576                | 9                                 | 51                   | 707                       | 18                   | ...  | ...   | ...   | ...   | 21  | 210  |
| Special Magistrate's Court | 39  | 237                   | ...           | ...                 | ...                | ...                               | ...                  | 276                       | ...                  | ...  | 3   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...  |
| District Courts            | 454   | 3,217                 | 1,111         | 239                 | 20                 | 121                               | 172                  | 5,454                     | 175                  | 131  | 55  | 333   | 421   | 794   | 1  |
| Second Talukdars' Courts   | 252   | 1,779                 | 2,074         | 226                 | 1                  | 5                                 | 128                  | 4,476                     | 145                  | 53   | 18  | 821   | 566   | 11  | ...  |
| Third Talukdars' Courts    | 129   | 1,186                 | 1,790         | 168                 | ...                | 25                                | 108                  | 3,336                     | 170                  | 10   | 15  | 313   | 385   | 6   | ...  |
| Talukdars' Courts          | 425   | 5,332                 | 13,894        | 915                 | 4                  | 50                                | 78                   | 29,300                    | 218                  | 142  | 32  | 2,692   | 5,111   | 89  | ...  |
| Nail Talukdars' Courts     | ...   | 42                    | 197           | ...                 | ...                | ...                               | ...                  | 241                       | ...                  | 1  | 1   | 29  | 52  | ...   | ...  |
| Total                      | 1,771   | 13,216                | 22,296        | 1,090               | 982                | 922                               | 510                  | 40,468                    | 761                  | 451  | 128   | 3,406   | 8,269   | 1,003   | 220  |

## A.—Judicial (Criminal).

17.—General Results of the Original Criminal Cases disposed of in 1905 East.

| CLASS OF COURT.                     | CASES FOR ORIGINAL      |                          |                             |                                  | CASES REFERRED BY                |                                  |                                  |                                  | BALANCE                          |                                  |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|                                     | Pending from 1902 East. | Instituted in 1905 East. | Referred to the High Court. | Referred to the District Courts. | Referred to the District Courts. | Referred to the District Courts. | Referred to the District Courts. | Referred to the District Courts. | Referred to the District Courts. | Referred to the District Courts. |
| High Court. { Confirmation side ... | 23                      | ...                      | 2                           | ...                              | 107                              | 122                              | 8                                | 15                               | 61                               | 92                               |
| Original side ...                   | 44                      | 18                       | 4                           | 1                                | 30                               | 52                               | 22                               | 13                               | 41                               | 79                               |
| City Criminal Court                 | 71                      | 2,380                    | 20                          | ...                              | 2,471                            | 2                                | 23                               | 2,396                            | 2,410                            | 10                               |
| Divisional Courts                   | 14                      | 1                        | ...                         | 7                                | 104                              | 170                              | 1                                | 10                               | 185                              | 100                              |
| Special Magistrate's Court          | 3                       | 13                       | 1                           | ...                              | 47                               | ...                              | ...                              | 42                               | 42                               | 5                                |
| District Courts                     | 110                     | 1,132                    | 115                         | 46                               | 33                               | 1,403                            | 20                               | 235                              | 164                              | 1,252                            |
| Second Talukdars' Courts            | 18                      | 1,246                    | 73                          | 57                               | 4                                | 1,415                            | 31                               | 14                               | 1,392                            | 1,247                            |
| Third Talukdars' Courts             | 48                      | 1,176                    | 45                          | 34                               | 1,176                            | 56                               | 2                                | 1,609                            | 1,147                            | 38                               |
| Talukdars' Courts                   | 182                     | 8,731                    | 153                         | 23                               | 9,009                            | ...                              | ...                              | 8,841                            | 9,026                            | 28                               |
| Sub-Talukdars' Courts               | 2                       | 127                      | ...                         | ...                              | 33                               | ...                              | ...                              | 129                              | ...                              | ...                              |
| Total                               | 354                     | 14,751                   | 419                         | 150                              | 16,190                           | 304                              | 339                              | 15,003                           | 15,619                           | 687                              |

## A.—Judicial (Criminal).

48.—General Results of Miscellaneous Proceedings in Original Criminal Courts in 1905 East.

| CLASS OF COURT.            | Number of witnesses fined. | Number of persons from whom recognizances were taken in the prosecution of peace. | Number of persons from whom recognizances were taken for good behaviour. | Number of persons ordered to remove public nuisances. | Number of persons ordered to remove public nuisances. | Number of persons fined for contempt of Court. | Number of persons whose recognizances were forfeited. |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|---|---|--|---|
| High Court (Original side) | ...                        | ...   | ...  | ...   | ...   | ...  | ...   |
| City Criminal Court        | ...                        | 1   | ...  | ...   | ...   | ...  | ...   |
| Special Magistrate's Court | ...                        | ...   | ...  | ...   | ...   | ...  | ...   |
| Divisional Courts          | ...                        | ...   | ...  | ...   | ...   | ...  | ...   |
| District Courts            | 25                         | 4   | 123  | ...   | ...   | 3  | 13  |
| Second Talukdars' Courts   | 58                         | ...   | ...  | ...   | 1   | ...  | 3   |
| Third Talukdars' Courts    | 70                         | ...   | ...  | ...   | 1   | ...  | 10  |
| Talukdars' Courts          | 176                        | ...   | ...  | ...   | ...   | 22   | 13  |
| Sub-Talukdars' Courts      | ...                        | ...   | ...  | ...   | ...   | ...  | ...   |
| Total                      | 329                        | 13  | 81   | 2   | 2   | 25   | 42  |

## A.—Judicial (Criminal).

46.—General Results of the trial of persons implicated in Original Criminal Cases in 1905 East.—(continued).

| CLASS OF COURT.               | ACCUSED DISPOSED OF.—(continued) |            |            |         | Total accused disposed of. | DETAILS.       |             |                   |                        |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|------------|---------|----------------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------------|
|                               | DISCHARGED.                      | ACQUITTED. | CONVICTED. | OTHERS. |                            | Total persons. | In custody. | Released on bail. | Released on re-arrest. |
| High Court, Confirmation side | 91                               | ...        | ...        | ...     | 218                        | 151            | 70          | 59                | 28                     |
| High Court, Original side     | 80                               | ...        | ...        | ...     | 218                        | 42             | 4           | 18                | 1                      |
| City Criminal Court           | 412                              | ...        | 612        | ...     | 4,560                      | 168            | 30          | 40                | ...                    |
| Divisional Courts             | 8                                | 100        | 27         | ...     | 655                        | 22             | 5           | 13                | ...                    |
| Special Magistrate's Courts   | 102                              | ...        | 103        | ...     | 251                        | 35             | 27          | 3                 | ...                    |
| District Courts               | 921                              | 304        | 709        | 185     | 4,322                      | 922            | 602         | 13                | 138                    |
| Second Talukdars' Courts      | 1,054                            | 166        | 476        | 201     | 4,324                      | 122            | 32          | 90                | 13                     |
| Third Talukdars' Courts       | 870                              | 805        | 134        | 324     | 3,133                      | 115            | 12          | 15                | 55                     |
| Talukdars' Courts             | 1,067                            | 3,011      | 806        | 1,950   | 10,878                     | 422            | 34          | 55                | 35                     |
| Sub-Talukdars' Courts         | 5                                | 31         | 27         | ...     | 246                        | 7              | ...         | ...               | ...                    |
| Total                         | 5,974                            | 6,370      | 1,766      | 4,550   | 38,013                     | 2,080          | 819         | 372               | 864                    |

# A.—Judicial (Criminal)

50.—Fugitives, referred by the various Criminal Tribunals, in 1902.

| Class of Case.              | Sentences or Fines, Sentences to: |               |         |                             | Term of Imprisonment: |                |                                 |                             | Disposal of: |                |                                 |             | Comments:                             |                                      |                                      |  | Remarks. |                                      |                                      |       |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|
|                             | Death.                            | Imprisonment. | Simple. | Fine with other punishment. | Fine only.            | Whipping only. | Whipping with other punishment. | Fine with other punishment. | Fine only.   | Whipping only. | Whipping with other punishment. | Total term. | Amount of fine, &c., before 1st July. | Amount of fine, &c., after 1st July. | Amount of fine, &c., after 1st July. | Number of persons sentenced after the payment of year position was referred. |          | Amount of fine, &c., after 1st July. | Amount of fine, &c., after 1st July. |       |
| High Court (Criminal Side.) | 67                                | ...           | ...     | ...                         | ...                   | ...            | ...                             | ...                         | ...          | ...            | ...                             | 72          | ...                                   | ...                                  | ...                                  | ...  | ...      | ...                                  | ...                                  |       |
| High Court (Criminal Side.) | 22                                | 1             | 2       | ...                         | ...                   | ...            | ...                             | ...                         | ...          | ...            | ...                             | 32          | 1,540                                 | ...                                  | ...                                  | ...  | ...      | ...                                  | ...                                  |       |
| City Criminal Court.        | 354                               | 10            | 24      | 161                         | 17                    | 135            | ...                             | ...                         | ...          | ...            | ...                             | 710         | 66                                    | 2,676                                | 3,096                                | 2,267  | ...      | 2,000                                | 3,400                                |       |
| Divisional Courts.          | 136                               | ...           | ...     | ...                         | ...                   | ...            | ...                             | ...                         | ...          | ...            | ...                             | 141         | ...                                   | 650                                  | ...                                  | ...  | ...      | 755                                  | 2,690                                |       |
| Magistrates' Courts.        | 63                                | 17            | 25      | 310                         | 28                    | 12             | ...                             | ...                         | ...          | ...            | ...                             | 863         | 49                                    | 3,059                                | 12,745                               | 10,364   | ...      | 3,023                                | 650                                  |       |
| Second Tribunals.           | ...                               | ...           | ...     | ...                         | ...                   | ...            | ...                             | ...                         | ...          | ...            | ...                             | 603         | 24                                    | 16,203                               | 19,812                               | 6,002  | ...      | 2,296                                | 7,007                                |       |
| Third Tribunals.            | ...                               | ...           | ...     | ...                         | ...                   | ...            | ...                             | ...                         | ...          | ...            | ...                             | 614         | 129                                   | 6,206                                | 7,585                                | 4,734  | ...      | 1,238                                | 7,016                                |       |
| Fourth Tribunals.           | ...                               | ...           | ...     | ...                         | ...                   | ...            | ...                             | ...                         | ...          | ...            | ...                             | 1,012       | 99                                    | 2,806                                | 21,685                               | 10,325   | ...      | 995                                  | 3,625                                |       |
| Magistrates' Courts.        | ...                               | ...           | ...     | ...                         | ...                   | ...            | ...                             | ...                         | ...          | ...            | ...                             | 89          | 35                                    | 1,255                                | 899                                  | ...  | ...      | 50                                   | 431                                  |       |
| Magistrates' Courts.        | ...                               | ...           | ...     | ...                         | ...                   | ...            | ...                             | ...                         | ...          | ...            | ...                             | 7,234       | 400                                   | 34,658                               | 55,668                               | 43,617   | ...      | 10,322                               | 50,149                               |       |
| Total                       | 1,363                             | 250           | 320     | 3,066                       | 64                    | 171            | ...                             | ...                         | ...          | ...            | ...                             | 7,234       | 400                                   | 34,658                               | 55,668                               | 43,617   | 71       | 478                                  | 157                                  | 1,000 |

157,136

# A.—Judicial (Criminal).

50.—General results of Criminal appeals and revisions in 1903.

| Criminal Court.             | Number of Cases: |   |   |   | Disposal of: |   |   |   | Comments:  |   |   |   | Average duration in days: |   |   |   |
|-----------------------------|------------------|---|---|---|--------------|---|---|---|------------|---|---|---|---------------------------|---|---|---|
|                             | Dismissed.       | Referred to the Court of Criminal Appeal. | Referred to the Court of Criminal Appeal. | Referred to the Court of Criminal Appeal. | Dismissed.   | Referred to the Court of Criminal Appeal. | Referred to the Court of Criminal Appeal. | Referred to the Court of Criminal Appeal. | Dismissed. | Referred to the Court of Criminal Appeal. | Referred to the Court of Criminal Appeal. | Referred to the Court of Criminal Appeal. | Dismissed.                | Referred to the Court of Criminal Appeal. | Referred to the Court of Criminal Appeal. | Referred to the Court of Criminal Appeal. |
| High Court (Criminal Side.) | ...              | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...          | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...        | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       |
| High Court (Criminal Side.) | ...              | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...          | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...        | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       |
| City Criminal Court.        | ...              | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...          | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...        | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       |
| Divisional Courts.          | ...              | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...          | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...        | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       |
| Magistrates' Courts.        | ...              | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...          | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...        | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       |
| Second Tribunals.           | ...              | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...          | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...        | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       |
| Third Tribunals.            | ...              | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...          | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...        | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       |
| Fourth Tribunals.           | ...              | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...          | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...        | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       |
| Magistrates' Courts.        | ...              | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...          | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...        | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       |
| Magistrates' Courts.        | ...              | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...          | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...        | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       |
| Total                       | ...              | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...          | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...        | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                       | ...                                       | ...                                       | ...                                       |

157,136

# A—Judicial (Criminal)

51.—Hearings as criminal in the various Civil and Tribals in 1903 East.

| CLASS OF CASE.             | NUMBER OF WITNESSES ATTENDED THE COURTS. |                    | NUMBER OF WITNESSES EXAMINED IN COURTS. |               |                 |                |                | Total. | Number of witnesses to whom direct money was paid. | No. of witnesses who brought suit heard, not not attend. |
|----------------------------|--|--------------------|---|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|--|--|
|                            | Without being examined.                  | On being examined. | For one day.                            | For two days. | For three days. | For four days. | For five days. |        |  |  |
| High Court, Original Side  | ...                                      | 251                | 210                                     | ...           | 31              | 35             | ...            | 319    | 157  | 52   |
| Civil Court                | ...                                      | 553                | 1,560                                   | ...           | 55              | 28             | ...            | 1,711  | 165  | 4  |
| Special Magistrate's Court | ...                                      | 43                 | 219                                     | ...           | ...             | ...            | ...            | 279    | 59   | 1  |
| District Courts            | ...                                      | 1,715              | 4,397                                   | ...           | 19              | 7              | ...            | 4,416  | 210  | 12   |
| Second Tinkalars' Courts   | ...                                      | 1,336              | 3,125                                   | ...           | 3               | ...            | ...            | 3,128  | 46   | 17   |
| Third Tinkalars' Courts    | ...                                      | 1,276              | 2,173                                   | ...           | 8               | ...            | ...            | 2,181  | 55   | 13   |
| Tribals' Courts            | ...                                      | 6,354              | 13,112                                  | ...           | 29              | ...            | ...            | 13,141 | 12   | 9  |
| Sub-Tribals' Courts        | ...                                      | 115                | 211                                     | ...           | ...             | ...            | ...            | 211    | ...  | 15   |
| Total                      | 13,925                                   | 12,131             | 23,217                                  | 57            | 110             | 102            | ...            | 26,046 | 774  | 99   |

[CHAPTER III.]

CHAPTER III.]

# A.—Judicial (Civil).

52.—Number and description of Civil Suits filed in 1903 East.

| CLASS OF CASE.               | SUITS RELATING TO MONEY AND MOVABLE PROPERTY. |                         |                       |                    |                 |                       |                        |                           |                       |   | TOTAL AND OTHER SUITS.        |                                    |                              |                |                            |                            |                            |                            |                            |                            |
|------------------------------|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
|                              | On written contract.                          | On no written contract. | On bank accounts, &c. | On verbal account. | For goods sold. | For salary and wages. | For interest on money. | For recovery of property. | For recovery of land. | For recovery of other movable property. | Suits for immovable property. | Suits for declaration of interest. | For foreclosure of mortgage. | For partition. | For partition of property. | For partition of property. | For partition of property. | For partition of property. | For partition of property. | For partition of property. |
| High Court, (Original Side.) | 55  | 2                       | 18                    | ...                | ...             | ...                   | ...                    | ...                       | ...                   | ...                                     | ...                           | ...                                | ...                          | ...            | ...                        | ...                        | ...                        | ...                        | ...                        | ...                        |
| City Courts                  | 760   | 260                     | 374                   | 139                | 30              | ...                   | ...                    | ...                       | ...                   | ...                                     | ...                           | ...                                | ...                          | ...            | ...                        | ...                        | ...                        | ...                        | ...                        | ...                        |
| District Courts              | 702   | 74                      | 300                   | ...                | ...             | ...                   | ...                    | ...                       | ...                   | ...                                     | ...                           | ...                                | ...                          | ...            | ...                        | ...                        | ...                        | ...                        | ...                        | ...                        |
| Tribals' Courts              | 2,597   | 335                     | 470                   | 57                 | ...             | ...                   | ...                    | ...                       | ...                   | ...                                     | ...                           | ...                                | ...                          | ...            | ...                        | ...                        | ...                        | ...                        | ...                        | ...                        |
| Sub-Tribals' Courts          | 21  | 10                      | 12                    | ...                | ...             | ...                   | ...                    | ...                       | ...                   | ...                                     | ...                           | ...                                | ...                          | ...            | ...                        | ...                        | ...                        | ...                        | ...                        | ...                        |
| Courts of Western Division   | 4,709   | 722                     | 1,400                 | 360                | ...             | ...                   | ...                    | ...                       | ...                   | ...                                     | ...                           | ...                                | ...                          | ...            | ...                        | ...                        | ...                        | ...                        | ...                        | ...                        |
| Total                        | 8,000   | 1,775                   | 2,541                 | 789                | 41              | ...                   | ...                    | ...                       | ...                   | ...                                     | ...                           | ...                                | ...                          | ...            | ...                        | ...                        | ...                        | ...                        | ...                        | ...                        |

# A.—Judicial (Civil).

53.—Number and value of Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in 1903 East.

| CLASS OF CASE.               | NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED. |                        |                        |                          |                          |                          |                           |                           |                           |                            | Total value of suits. |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
|                              | Not exceeding Rs. 100.      | Not exceeding Rs. 200. | Not exceeding Rs. 500. | Not exceeding Rs. 1,000. | Not exceeding Rs. 2,000. | Not exceeding Rs. 5,000. | Not exceeding Rs. 10,000. | Not exceeding Rs. 20,000. | Not exceeding Rs. 50,000. | Not exceeding Rs. 100,000. |                       |
| High Court, (Original Side)  | ...                         | ...                    | ...                    | ...                      | ...                      | ...                      | ...                       | ...                       | ...                       | ...                        | Rs.                   |
| City Courts                  | ...                         | ...                    | ...                    | ...                      | ...                      | ...                      | ...                       | ...                       | ...                       | ...                        | 60,85,902             |
| District Courts              | ...                         | ...                    | ...                    | ...                      | ...                      | ...                      | ...                       | ...                       | ...                       | ...                        | 17,01,628             |
| Tribals' Courts              | ...                         | ...                    | ...                    | ...                      | ...                      | ...                      | ...                       | ...                       | ...                       | ...                        | 14,92,315             |
| Sub-Tribals' Courts          | ...                         | ...                    | ...                    | ...                      | ...                      | ...                      | ...                       | ...                       | ...                       | ...                        | 3,78,883              |
| District Courts, Amalgamated | ...                         | ...                    | ...                    | ...                      | ...                      | ...                      | ...                       | ...                       | ...                       | ...                        | 2,146                 |
| Total                        | 8,201                       | 4,209                  | 707                    | 182                      | 389                      | 271                      | 126                       | 107                       | 129                       | 64,834                     | 2,15,962              |

# A—Judicial (Civil)

54.—General results of the trial of Original Civil Suits in 1903 Fuli.

| Class of Court.                     | SUMMARY OF SUITS DISPOSED OF. |                                |                                  |                         |                              |                              |                         |                              |                              |                              |                              |       | Number of cases pending at the end of the year. | Number of cases pending at the end of the year. | Number of cases pending at the end of the year. |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|---|---|---|
|                                     | WITHIN TERM.                  |                                |                                  |                         |                              | WITHOUT TERM.                |                         |                              |                              |                              |                              |       |   |   |   |
|                                     | Disposed in 1903 Pesh.        | Transferred from other Courts. | Transferred for further enquiry. | Dismissed for judgment. | Dismissed for other reasons. | Transferred to other Courts. | Dismissed for judgment. | Dismissed for other reasons. | Dismissed for other reasons. | Dismissed for other reasons. | Dismissed for other reasons. |       |   |   |   |
| High Courts (Original Suits)        | 47                            | ...                            | ...                              | ...                     | ...                          | 129                          | ...                     | ...                          | ...                          | ...                          | ...                          | 129   | ...   | ...   | ...   |
| City Courts                         | 44                            | 228                            | 69                               | 129                     | 25                           | 89                           | 11                      | 11                           | 11                           | 11                           | 11                           | 45    | 2,317   | 392   | ...   |
| District Courts                     | 216                           | 1,212                          | 85                               | 96                      | 26                           | 1,257                        | 11                      | 11                           | 11                           | 11                           | 11                           | 3,090 | 125   | 44  | ...   |
| Talukdars' Courts                   | ...                           | ...                            | ...                              | ...                     | ...                          | ...                          | ...                     | ...                          | ...                          | ...                          | ...                          | 1,011 | 71  | 76  | ...   |
| Nabi Talukdars' Courts              | ...                           | ...                            | ...                              | ...                     | ...                          | ...                          | ...                     | ...                          | ...                          | ...                          | ...                          | 4,517 | 10  | 14  | ...   |
| Divisional Courts, Western Division | 1,601                         | 8,472                          | 468                              | 345                     | 101                          | 11,316                       | 44                      | 54                           | 1,765                        | 17                           | 1,865                        | 882   | 1,567   | 100   | 121   |
| Total                               | 2,952                         | 16,257                         | 1,191                            | 778                     | 204                          | 21,052                       | 125                     | 158                          | 2,552                        | 115                          | 2,667                        | 1,016 | 2,621   | 627   | ...   |

# A—Judicial (Civil)

55.—Number and description of civil suits filed in 1903 Fuli, in which agriculturalists were concerned.

| CLASS OF COURT.                      | NUMBER OF CASES INSTITUTED AT SEVERAL PLACES. |                     |                             |                     | NUMBER OF SUITS RELATING TO AGRICULTURE. |                     |   |                     | TOTAL. |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------|---|---------------------|--------|
|                                      | AGRICULTURALISTS.                             |                     | AGRICULTURALISTS.           |                     | IN WHICH SUITORS WERE AGRICULTURALISTS.  |                     | IN WHICH OTHER PERSONS WERE AGRICULTURALISTS. |                     |        |
|                                      | Referring to other matters.                   | Referring to money. | Referring to other matters. | Referring to money. | Referring to other matters.              | Referring to money. | Referring to other matters.                   | Referring to money. |        |
| District Courts                      | ...   | 45                  | 84                          | ...                 | ...                                      | 46                  | 217   | ...                 | ...    |
| Talukdars' Courts                    | ...   | 269                 | 392                         | ...                 | ...                                      | 156                 | 1,069   | ...                 | ...    |
| Nabi Talukdars' Courts.              | ...   | 3                   | 8                           | ...                 | ...                                      | 3                   | 5   | ...                 | ...    |
| Divisional Courts, Western Division. | ...   | 272                 | 513                         | ...                 | ...                                      | 248                 | 2,182   | ...                 | ...    |
| Total                                | ...   | 7,19                | 1,021                       | ...                 | ...                                      | 435                 | 3,903   | ...                 | ...    |

# A.—Judicial (Civil)

86.—General Results of Civil Appeals and Decisions in 1903 Fadh.

| Class or Courts.                        | Totals from District.              |                          |  |        | Divisions or.                          |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |        |   | Average Division. |  |     |     |
|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------|---|-------------------|--|-----|-----|
|   | Pending at the close of 1902 Fall. | Instituted in 1903 Fall. | Dismissed by transfer to other Courts. | Total. | Dismissed for default.                 |  |  |  | Dismissed.                             |  | Continued.                             |  |  |  | Total. | Number of cases pending at the close of the year. |                   | Number of cases pending for more than 7 months at the close of the year. |     |     |
|   |                                    |                          |  |        | Dismissed by transfer to other Courts. | Dismissed by transfer to other Courts. | Dismissed by transfer to other Courts. | Dismissed by transfer to other Courts. | Dismissed by transfer to other Courts. | Dismissed by transfer to other Courts. | Dismissed by transfer to other Courts. | Dismissed by transfer to other Courts. | Dismissed by transfer to other Courts. | Dismissed by transfer to other Courts. |        |   |                   |  |     |     |
| High Court, Full Bench                  | 106                                | 83                       | ...                                    | ...    | 105                                    | 1                                      | 1                                      | 1                                      | 1                                      | ...                                    | ...                                    | ...                                    | ...                                    | 13                                     | 6      | 7   | 07                | 98   | 70  | 221 |
| High Court, Divisional Bench            | 211                                | 502                      | ...                                    | ...    | 752                                    | 4                                      | 5                                      | 01                                     | 38                                     | 11                                     | 3                                      | 15                                     | 180                                    | 68                                     | 35     | 428   | 402               | 210  | 100 | 134 |
| City Courts                             | 30                                 | 130                      | ...                                    | ...    | 160                                    | ...                                    | ...                                    | ...                                    | ...                                    | ...                                    | ...                                    | ...                                    | 67                                     | 37                                     | 6      | 12  | 116               | 26   | 9   | 61  |
| Divisional Courts                       | 50                                 | 1,063                    | ...                                    | ...    | 1,113                                  | ...                                    | ...                                    | ...                                    | ...                                    | ...                                    | ...                                    | 56                                     | 808                                    | 142                                    | 25     | 132   | 1,102             | 71   | 9   | 70  |
| District Courts                         | 51                                 | 548                      | ...                                    | ...    | 626                                    | ...                                    | ...                                    | ...                                    | ...                                    | ...                                    | ...                                    | 35                                     | 183                                    | 130                                    | 14     | 81  | 505               | 31   | 2   | 46  |
| Divisional Courts, Western Division     | 50                                 | 612                      | ...                                    | ...    | 732                                    | 3                                      | 12                                     | 85                                     | 40                                     | 16                                     | 3                                      | 51                                     | 251                                    | 1104                                   | 27     | 92  | 693               | 56   | 26  | 67  |
| Total, including High Court, Full Bench | 450                                | 2,880                    | ...                                    | ...    | 5,412                                  | 235                                    | 103                                    | 21                                     | 137                                    | 1,058                                  | 498                                    | 311                                    | 1,588                                  | 2,025                                  | 437    | 2,025   | 437               | 2,025  | 340 | 81  |

# A.—Judicial (Civil)

87.—General Results of Proceedings on applications for the revision of the decrees of the Civil Courts in 1903 Fadh.

| Class of Court.                      | Number of applications for the execution of judgments and decrees. |                            |                       |        | Amounts Due or               |                               |  |                      | Pending at the close or           |  |                                      |   | Number of cases pending at the close of the year. | Number of cases pending at the close of the year. |     |
|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|-----|
|                                      | Pending at the close of 1902 Fadh.                                 | Expended during 1903 Fadh. | Reopened by transfer. | Total. | Transferred to other Courts. | Subsistence retained in full. | In which other arrangements were made for payment. | By being liquidated. | Not received on account of death. | Not executed as a means of execution could be found. | In the ordinary course of execution. | On account of obstruction in execution. |   |   |     |
| High Court                           | 217  | 137                        | 36                    | 390    | 9                            | 27                            | 17   | 168                  | 68                                | 10   | 101                                  | ...                                     | ...   | 199   | ... |
| City Courts                          | 709  | 1,346                      | 1,127                 | 3,182  | 378                          | 343                           | 361  | 502                  | 503                               | 691  | 287                                  | 287                                     | 287   | 445   | 27  |
| District Courts                      | 301  | 1,213                      | 78                    | 1,905  | 60                           | 266                           | 307  | 29                   | 238                               | 332  | 331                                  | 13                                      | 167   | 97  | ... |
| Tribunals' Courts                    | 250  | 2,451                      | 270                   | 2,871  | 84                           | 671                           | 447  | 21                   | 443                               | 934  | 268                                  | ...                                     | ...   | ...   | ... |
| Nab Tribunals' Courts                | 2  | 11                         | ...                   | 13     | ...                          | ...                           | 1  | ...                  | 1                                 | 3  | 1                                    | ...                                     | ...   | ...   | ... |
| Divisional Courts, Western Division. | 820  | 6,412                      | 207                   | 6,569  | 270                          | 1,123                         | 980  | 17                   | 776                               | 2,437  | 962                                  | ...                                     | ...   | ...   | 3   |
| Total                                | 2,229  | 10,010                     | 1,708                 | 14,017 | 800                          | 2,837                         | 2,118  | 728                  | 2,112                             | 4,437  | 1,960                                | ...                                     | 44  | 1,355   | ... |





# A—Judicial Civil.)

50.—Witnesses examined in the various Civil Courts in 1903 Fado.

| Class or Court.                        | NUMBER OF WITNESSES WHO ATTENDED THE COURTS. |                    | PERIOD OF EXAMINATION. |           |             |            |                      | Number of witnesses who did not appear through excusation. |
|--|--|--------------------|------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|----------------------|--|
|  | Without being Summoned.                      | On being Summoned. | One day.               | Two days. | Three days. | Four days. | More than four days. |  |
| High Court, Original Side              | ...  | 56                 | 123                    | 25        | 9           | ...        | ...                  | 42   |
| City Courts                            | ...  | 1,151              | 2,119                  | 265       | 74          | 14         | ...                  | 356  |
| District Courts                        | ...  | 658                | 1,467                  | 79        | 16          | 2          | ...                  | 208  |
| Tehsildars' Courts                     | ...  | 2,374              | 4,510                  | 276       | 34          | ...        | ...                  | 704  |
| Nab Tehsildars' Courts                 | ...  | 44                 | 23                     | ...       | ...         | ...        | ...                  | 3  |
| Divisional Courts, Western Division... | ...  | 3,252              | 4,992                  | 294       | 56          | 37         | ...                  | 2,593  |
| Total                                  | ...  | 7,565              | 13,234                 | 941       | 189         | 53         | ...                  | 3,466  |

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[CHAPTER III.]

# A—Judicial (Civil.)

60.—Receipts and Disbursements on account of processes issued by the Civil Courts in 1903 Fado.

| Cases or Courts.                    | Number of number of<br>processes<br>served on<br>persons<br>employed. | Amount<br>received<br>for the sale of<br>land & other<br>property. | RECEIPTS.                              |                              |                                   | DISBURSEMENTS. |                              |                      |        | Surplus. |        |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|----------------------|--------|----------|--------|
|                                     |   |  | Balance at<br>the end of<br>last year. | Received<br>in this<br>year. | Received<br>from other<br>Courts. | Total.         | Pay of pro-<br>cess servers. | Other ex-<br>penses. | Total. |          |        |
| High Court                          | 7   | 2,707  | 380                                    | 1,113                        | ...                               | Rs.            | Rs.                          | Rs.                  | Rs.    | Rs.      | Rs.    |
| City Courts                         | 53  | 12,762   | 1,567                                  | 5,011                        | ...                               | ...            | ...                          | 1,113                | 687    | ...      | 567    |
| District Courts                     | 33  | 8,740  | 267                                    | 5,312                        | ...                               | ...            | ...                          | 5,011                | 493    | 39       | 532    |
| Tehsildar's Courts                  | 41  | 31,381   | 277                                    | 6,637                        | ...                               | ...            | ...                          | 5,312                | 2,160  | 194      | 2,363  |
| Nab Tehsildar's Courts              | ...   | 7  | ...                                    | 26                           | ...                               | ...            | ...                          | 6,637                | 1,021  | 732      | 2,363  |
| Divisional Courts, Western Division | 115   | 51,093   | ...                                    | 19,372                       | ...                               | ...            | ...                          | 26                   | ...    | 8        | 18     |
| Total                               | 279   | 86,575   | 310                                    | 37,371                       | ...                               | ...            | ...                          | 19,372               | 9,067  | 337      | 9,394  |
|                                     |   |  |  |                              |                                   |                |                              | 37,371               | 13,937 | 1,300    | 15,237 |
|                                     |   |  |  |                              |                                   |                |                              |                      |        |          | 22,134 |

CHAPTER III.]

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## B.—Police.

63.—Cognizable crime committed in 1903. *Parti*—(City Police)—enrolled

[illegible]

B.—Police.

64.—General Statement of Crimes committed in the District in 1893. Part II.

[illegible]

### B.—Police.

64.—General Statement of Crimes committed in the Districts in 1902. (continued.)

[illegible]

## B—Police.

or, more generally, a 2-fold action of an involution or dephlogistic drug, *de.*, in 750 Fashl.

| Cases.  | Cases.                      |                       |                           | Persons.  |                   |            | Properties.              |              |           |         |            |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-------------------|------------|--------------------------|--------------|-----------|---------|------------|
|   | Occurred in previous years. | Brought up for trial. | Expected to be sentenced. | Arrested. | Brought to trial. | Convicted. | Acquitted or discharged. | Under trial. | At large. | Seized. | Recovered. |
| Deaths by strangulation                                     | ...                         | ...                   | ...                       | ...       | ...               | ...        | ...                      | ...          | ...       | Rs.     | Rs.        |
| Do. poison  | ...                         | ...                   | ...                       | ...       | ...               | ...        | ...                      | ...          | ...       | ...     | ...        |
| Dakait on land  | 23                          | 10                    | 20                        | 651       | 328               | 229        | 72                       | 81           | 328       | 85,001  | 8,772      |
| Robbery by Administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs | 1                           | ...                   | ...                       | ...       | ...               | ...        | ...                      | ...          | ...       | ...     | ...        |
| Robbery with murder   | ...                         | ...                   | ...                       | ...       | ...               | ...        | ...                      | ...          | ...       | ...     | ...        |
| Do. without murder  | ...                         | 30                    | 18                        | 143       | 114               | 106        | 45                       | 36           | 29        | 5,820   | 782        |
| <i>Professional crimes, namely,</i>                         |                             |                       |                           |           |                   |            |                          |              |           |         |            |
| Kidnaping   | 2                           | 2                     | 1                         | 4         | 4                 | 4          | ...                      | 4            | ...       | ...     | ...        |
| Cattle lifting  | 2                           | 71                    | 45                        | 246       | 246               | 240        | 113                      | 101          | 56        | 7,071   | 4,321      |
| Total   | 51                          | 119                   | 81                        | 1,011     | 692               | 649        | 200                      | 222          | 302       | 93,982  | 13,875     |

## B.—Police.

66.—Non-recognizable crime committed in 1903. Paolo.

| Locality           | Number of<br>houses in<br>which Poles<br>were em-<br>ployed. | Number of<br>persons ac-<br>cused or<br>arrested. | Number of<br>persons ac-<br>quitted. | Number of<br>persons em-<br>barked in lu-<br>ding persons<br>arrested to<br>that country. | Property<br>seizable. | Property<br>recovered. |
|--------------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|------------------------|
|                    |  |   |                                      |   | Rs.                   | Rs.                    |
| City and Suburbs   | 2  | 2   | ...                                  | ...   | 23,347                | 4,020                  |
| Anraungkul         | 19   | 50  | 4                                    | 1   | 45                    | 4                      |
| Bir                | 8  | 16  | 4                                    | ...   | 40                    | 40                     |
| Paribhami          | 5  | 5   | 2                                    | 1   | 272                   | 272                    |
| Nander             | 4  | 16  | 14                                   | 2   | 473                   | 98                     |
| Gallargah          | 6  | 9   | 4                                    | 3   | 13                    | 4                      |
| Bailemar           | 8  | 16  | 8                                    | 8   | 25                    | 25                     |
| Lingsangur         | ...  | ...   | ...                                  | ...   | ...                   | ...                    |
| Nahborg            | ...  | ...   | ...                                  | ...   | ...                   | ...                    |
| Bidar              | 28   | 51  | 33                                   | 4   | 1,203                 | 1,185                  |
| Indur              | 14   | 32  | 13                                   | 4   | 56                    | ...                    |
| Meslak             | 13   | 20  | 9                                    | 8   | 172                   | 101                    |
| Elgumohal          | 23   | 72  | 36                                   | 36  | 205                   | 36                     |
| Sirpur Thaurur     | 12   | 18  | 10                                   | 3   | ...                   | ...                    |
| Warangul           | 9  | 11  | 3                                    | 5   | ...                   | ...                    |
| Nalgundah          | 12   | 42  | 19                                   | 20  | 1,902                 | 662                    |
| Mahbub Nagar       | 13   | 22  | 13                                   | 9   | 149                   | 14                     |
| Total              | 177  | 380   | 171                                  | 111   | 4,555                 | 2,617                  |
| Atanf-i-Baldah     | 7  | 14  | ...                                  | 9   | 225                   | 98                     |
| Sarf-i-Khushabulak | 26   | 64  | 13                                   | 5   | 48                    | 48                     |
| Total              | 33   | 77  | 13                                   | 14  | 273                   | 146                    |
| Grand Total        | 212  | 459   | 184                                  | 125   | 28,375                | 8,783                  |

B.—Police.

77.—*Strength, cost, distribution and employment of the Police.*

| Particulars | Semi-annual payments on United States Bonds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Disbursements on Bonds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | Pay of the Person | Mortgage Charge on real estate | Post notes | Certificates, etc. | Total paid | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements 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Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on Disbursements on Bonds | Debit on 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ing to the American case of De. 43.181 and hence the *Practical* Yagoubo for the reconstruction of uniformity for the next.

lice.

internal management of the Police Force.

| PARTICULARS.          | SATISFIED SURVEILLER |        | ARCHAIST OF THE FOOT          |                                 |                                    | PENDENTS   |                             |      |                    | REMARKS   |      |    |     |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------|--------------------|-----------|------|----|-----|
|                       | OFFICERS.            | Men.   | Number provided with weapons. | Number provided with arms only. | Number provided with helmets only. | Dis-armed. | DEPRIVED SUSPECTS OF FORCE. |      | PUNISHED JUDICIAU. | OFFICERS. | Men. |    |     |
|                       |                      |        |                               |                                 |                                    |            | Officrs.                    | Men. |                    |           |      |    |     |
| CITY POLICE.          |                      |        |                               |                                 |                                    |            |                             |      |                    |           |      |    |     |
| Cygnal Station Police | 27                   | 1,201  | 2,110                         | 130                             | 111                                | 3          | 28                          | 21   | 1                  | 15        | 3    | 26 |     |
| Alphon                | 58                   | 331    | 279                           | 18                              | 1                                  | 3          | 6                           | 4    |                    |           |      |    |     |
| Arche                 | 18                   | 85     |                               |                                 |                                    |            |                             |      |                    |           |      |    |     |
| Total City Police     | 103                  | 1,617  | 2,389                         | 148                             | 112                                | 3          | 34                          | 25   | 1                  | 15        | 3    | 26 |     |
| DISTRICT POLICE.      |                      |        |                               |                                 |                                    |            |                             |      |                    |           |      |    |     |
| Amargol               | 112                  | 688    | 735                           | 6                               |                                    | 1          | 5                           | 71   | 131                | 2         | 3    | 14 |     |
| Er                    | 78                   | 332    | 368                           | 12                              |                                    | 1          | 20                          | 123  | 1                  | 2         | 7    |    |     |
| Enlami                | 85                   | 334    | 371                           | 25                              |                                    |            | 43                          | 60   |                    |           |      |    |     |
| Nandor                | 88                   | 411    | 342                           | 81                              |                                    | 32         | 72                          | 188  | 1                  | 6         | 21   | 16 |     |
| Gallargh              | 110                  | 625    | 656                           | 27                              |                                    | 62         | 70                          | 158  | 2                  | 3         | 1    | 10 |     |
| Rocher                | 76                   | 311    | 492                           | 23                              |                                    | 8          | 61                          | 294  |                    |           |      |    |     |
| Ling-ner              | 81                   | 334    | 365                           | 31                              |                                    | 5          | 55                          | 134  |                    |           |      |    |     |
| Nalarg                | 117                  | 258    | 237                           | 48                              |                                    | 15         | 10                          | 32   |                    |           |      |    |     |
| Bihar                 | 64                   | 374    | 413                           | 25                              |                                    | 1          | 84                          | 175  |                    |           |      |    |     |
| Ischer                | 128                  | 767    | 631                           | 65                              |                                    | 6          | 52                          | 250  | 2                  | 1         | 7    | 23 |     |
| Blask                 | 88                   | 325    | 331                           | 70                              |                                    | 1          | 40                          | 83   | 1                  | 1         | 3    | 3  |     |
| Elaschal              | 107                  | 435    | 657                           | 85                              |                                    |            | 1                           | 138  |                    |           |      |    |     |
| Siguer Trocher        | 88                   | 355    | 370                           | 25                              |                                    | 1          | 34                          | 72   | 2                  | 4         | 2    | 8  |     |
| Wamand                | 136                  | 814    | 883                           | 67                              |                                    |            | 17                          | 7    |                    |           |      |    |     |
| Nagmash               | 105                  | 613    | 643                           | 78                              |                                    | 18         | 3                           | 103  |                    |           |      |    |     |
| Mahab Nagar           | 138                  | 847    | 877                           | 59                              |                                    | 3          | 55                          | 171  |                    |           |      |    |     |
| Total                 | 1,062                | 8,762  | 9,278                         | 980                             |                                    | 1          | 138                         | 827  | 2,165              | 12        | 25   | 71 | 214 |
| Aras-Balsh            | 132                  | 537    | 881                           | 90                              |                                    |            |                             | 5    |                    |           |      |    |     |
| Sud-Khachuk           | 91                   | 469    | 491                           | 55                              |                                    |            | 42                          | 127  |                    |           |      |    |     |
| Total                 | 223                  | 1,006  | 1,372                         | 145                             |                                    |            | 42                          | 127  |                    |           |      |    |     |
| Total District Police | 1,285                | 10,009 | 10,650                        | 1,125                           |                                    | 1          | 180                         | 954  | 2,187              | 14        | 27   | 72 | 228 |
| Grand Total           | 2,308                | 12,577 | 13,328                        | 1,271                           |                                    | 2          | 157                         | 981  | 2,282              | 16        | 27   | 83 | 242 |

| OFFICERS. | EDUCATION.                     |                            |                           | Number from one to two years in service. | Number from two years and upwards. | NUMBER WHO LEFT THE POLICE DURING 1901-1902. |            |           |                 |       |     | REMARKS.  |   |     |
|-----------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|------------|-----------|-----------------|-------|-----|---|---|-----|
|           | NUMBER ABLE TO READ AND WRITE. | NUMBER CAPABLE OF ENGLISH. | NUMBER CAPABLE OF FRENCH. |  |                                    | NUMBER CAPABLE OF HINDI.                     |            |           |                 |       |     |   |   |     |
|           |                                |                            |                           |  |                                    | Enrolled.                                    | Dismissed. | Resigned. | Left otherwise. | Died. |     |   |   |     |
| Men.      | 218                            | 219                        | 219                       | 1,001                                    | 380                                | 1,062  | 1,011      | 7         | 24              | 85    | 230 | * Officers, Inspectors and Subalterns provide their own swords. |   |     |
| Officers. | 15                             | 15                         | 15                        | 30                                       | 30                                 | 256  | 256        | 7         | 4               | 4     | 9   | 11  | † Inspectors are provided with swords, bayonets, or batons according to the nature of their duties and the locality where they are stationed. |     |
| Men.      | 233                            | 234                        | 234                       | 1,031                                    | 410                                | 1,318  | 1,267      | 7         | 28              | 7     | 10  | 211   |   |     |
| Men.      | 54                             | 85                         | 57                        | 539                                      | 97                                 | 496  | 267        | 5         | 6               | 1     | 8   | 8   |   |     |
| Men.      | 30                             | 145                        | 39                        | 326                                      | 158                                | 295  | 295        | 2         | 2               | ...   | 8   | 10  |   |     |
| Men.      | 20                             | 80                         | 67                        | 425                                      | 178                                | 107  | 374        | 21        | 22              | 35    | 50  |   |   |     |
| Men.      | 48                             | 84                         | 57                        | 459                                      | 30                                 | 229  | 346        | 5         | 12              | 2     | 19  |   |   |     |
| Men.      | 46                             | 403                        | 39                        | 187                                      | 48                                 | 204  | 324        | 8         | 14              | 3     | 17  |   | 1   |     |
| Men.      | 40                             | 150                        | 33                        | 231                                      | 25                                 | 250  | 250        | 2         | 2               | 7     | 14  |   |   |     |
| Men.      | 60                             | 79                         | 3                         | 37                                       | 72                                 | 64   | 442        | 5         | 1               | 1     | 13  | 46  |   |     |
| Men.      | ...                            | ...                        | 58                        | 79                                       | 21                                 | 111  | 140        | 3         | 1               | 11    | 8   | ...   |   |     |
| Men.      | ...                            | ...                        | 21                        | 84                                       | 25                                 | 133  | 203        | 15        | ...             | 2     | 2   | 7   | 12  |     |
| Men.      | 70                             | 110                        | 37                        | 108                                      | 83                                 | 540  | 270        | 9         | 17              | ...   | 28  | ...   |   |     |
| Men.      | 29                             | 58                         | 55                        | 668                                      | 11                                 | 518  | 82         | 3         | 1               | 7     | 7   | ...   |   |     |
| Men.      | 100                            | 115                        | 31                        | 95                                       | 38                                 | 210  | 310        | 5         | 5               | 9     | 2   | ...   |   |     |
| Men.      | 38                             | 47                         | 7                         | 31                                       | 34                                 | 159  | 108        | 1         | 24              | 3     | 23  | ...   |   |     |
| Men.      | 35                             | 339                        | 300                       | 204                                      | 37                                 | 618  | 975        | ...       | ...             | ...   | 21  | 16  |   |     |
| Men.      | 7                              | 135                        | 11                        | 57                                       | 40                                 | 309  | 368        | ...       | 6               | 5     | 14  | 13  |   |     |
| Men.      | 57                             | 69                         | 18                        | 61                                       | 58                                 | 417  | 381        | ...       | 7               | 27    | 3   | 23  | 1   |     |
| Men.      | 809                            | 1,562                      | 236                       | 3,441                                    | 805                                | 4,238  | 4,611      | 162       | 39              | 107   | 218 | 216   |   |     |
| Men.      | 67                             | 12                         | ...                       | ...                                      | ...                                | ...  | ...        | ...       | ...             | ...   | ... | ...   |   |     |
| Men.      | 40                             | 64                         | 12                        | 170                                      | 23                                 | 134  | 441        | ...       | 14              | 1     | 2   | ...   |   |     |
| Men.      | 197                            | 184                        | 12                        | 193                                      | 77                                 | 761  | 675        | ...       | 15              | 19    | 4   | 31  | 1   |     |
| Men.      | 716                            | 2,946                      | 6,66                      | 3,604                                    | 912                                | 5,299  | 5,299      | ...       | 76              | 182   | 22  | 244   | 211   |     |
| Men.      | 885                            | 2,271                      | 797                       | 5,025                                    | 1,245                              | 6,571  | 6,571      | ...       | 12              | 7     | 210 | 31  | 342   | 338 |



## B.—Police.

70.—*Escapes from Police custody and re-captures.*

| PARTIC-<br>ULARS.        | BIRTH PLACE.           |            |        |            |             |           |         | RESIDENCY.  |             |            |           |          |                |        | Strength of Force, men and<br>Vols. |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------|--------|------------|-------------|-----------|---------|-------------|-------------|------------|-----------|----------|----------------|--------|-------------------------------------|
|                          | NATIVES.               |            |        |            | FOREIGNERS. |           |         | HINDUS.     |             |            |           |          |                |        |                                     |
|                          | City and Sub-<br>urbs. | Districts. | Total. | Europeans. | Muslimans.  | Buddhist. | Others. | Mahomedans. | Christians. | Buddhists. | Hajpatis. | Kashias. | Others Hindus. | Total. |                                     |
| CITY POLICE.             |                        |            |        |            |             |           |         |             |             |            |           |          |                |        |                                     |
| City & Suburbs of Poona. | 560                    | 1,702      | 2,262  | 139        | 26          | 10        | 175     | 2,578       | 1           | 15         | 38        | 73       | 42             | 210    | 2,495                               |
| Afghans                  | 6                      | 43         | 49     | 1          | 3           | 283       | 236     | 220         | 1           | 1          | ...       | ...      | ...            | 218    | 29                                  |
| Arabs                    | 13                     | 58         | 71     | ...        | ...         | ...       | 29      | 93          | ...         | ...        | ...       | ...      | ...            | ...    | 91                                  |
| Total                    | 580                    | 1,803      | 2,329  | 140        | 29          | 203       | 431     | 2,599       | 2           | 16         | 39        | 73       | 42             | 411    | 2,872                               |
| DISTRICT POLICE.         |                        |            |        |            |             |           |         |             |             |            |           |          |                |        |                                     |
| Aurangabad.              | 28                     | 673        | 701    | 52         | 7           | ...       | 79      | 629         | ...         | 52         | 56        | 23       | 23             | 155    | 781                                 |
| Bir                      | 13                     | 459        | 472    | 29         | 4           | 2         | 32      | 392         | ...         | 32         | 29        | 23       | 17             | 114    | 500                                 |
| Parbhani                 | 32                     | 531        | 563    | 21         | 5           | ...       | 24      | 472         | ...         | 37         | 22        | 3        | 34             | 116    | 500                                 |
| Nasik                    | 19                     | 470        | 506    | 77         | 7           | 3         | 38      | 382         | ...         | 61         | 91        | 34       | 25             | 234    | 560                                 |
| Gulbargah                | 40                     | 632        | 684    | 18         | 2           | 11        | 32      | 552         | ...         | 54         | 46        | 1        | 63             | 164    | 710                                 |
| Baichar                  | 58                     | 438        | 490    | ...        | 12          | 15        | 37      | 385         | ...         | 51         | 73        | 2        | 88             | 210    | 537                                 |
| Lingapur                 | 23                     | 460        | 483    | 14         | 32          | 37        | 88      | 316         | ...         | 60         | 41        | 0        | 28             | 134    | 569                                 |
| Noldurg                  | 7                      | 244        | 251    | ...        | 2           | 1         | 21      | 172         | 1           | 37         | 41        | 0        | 14             | 95     | 374                                 |
| Hidar                    | 16                     | 200        | 212    | 11         | 1           | 15        | 21      | 200         | ...         | 31         | 17        | ...      | 24             | 75     | 430                                 |
| Indur                    | 31                     | 769        | 829    | 22         | 1           | 6         | 31      | 779         | ...         | 29         | 36        | 12       | 20             | 100    | 884                                 |
| Mekad                    | 51                     | 625        | 676    | 18         | 3           | 14        | 32      | 541         | ...         | 1          | 14        | ...      | 32             | 67     | 611                                 |
| Eknasid                  | 10                     | 706        | 716    | 7          | 1           | 11        | 19      | 677         | ...         | 5          | 13        | 2        | 41             | 63     | 738                                 |
| Singur Tharur            | 9                      | 265        | 272    | 11         | 8           | 11        | 25      | 237         | ...         | 19         | 19        | 11       | 10             | 61     | 297                                 |
| Warangal                 | 125                    | 681        | 706    | 26         | 16          | 19        | 284     | 772         | ...         | 23         | 73        | 22       | 60             | 178    | 903                                 |
| Nalgandah                | 102                    | 613        | 653    | 13         | 23          | 31        | 68      | 639         | ...         | 16         | 15        | 6        | 43             | 74     | 710                                 |
| Mahab Nager              | 25                     | 915        | 940    | 15         | 6           | 10        | 35      | 877         | ...         | 27         | 31        | 2        | 78             | 130    | 950                                 |
| Total                    | 545                    | 8,705      | 9,250  | 562        | 119         | 236       | 885     | 8,160       | 1           | 569        | 607       | 152      | 628            | 1,880  | 10,133                              |
| Atchah Baid-             | 172                    | 746        | 918    | 42         | 7           | 4         | 54      | 889         | ...         | 19         | 12        | 4        | 56             | 85     | 972                                 |
| Sardikhan                | 1                      | 487        | 509    | 27         | 15          | 1         | 45      | 386         | ...         | 53         | 26        | 23       | 53             | 129    | 545                                 |
| Total                    | 183                    | 1,233      | 1,416  | 70         | 22          | 5         | 99      | 1,272       | ...         | 62         | 38        | 87       | 107            | 212    | 1,517                               |
| Total District Police    | 728                    | 9,938      | 10,666 | 632        | 141         | 241       | 984     | 9,432       | 1           | 631        | 674       | 179      | 745            | 2,092  | 11,650                              |
| GRAND TOTAL              | 1,308                  | 11,705     | 12,222 | 712        | 161         | 246       | 1,084   | 10,462      | 2           | 1,200      | 681       | 251      | 782            | 2,092  | 12,155                              |

| LOCALITY.                | NUMBER OF PASSENGERS SECTED.                          |                |        |                                       | DETAILS.               |                       |                       |                       |                       |             |                  |                       |             |                  |                       |             |     |
|--------------------------|---|----------------|--------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----|
|                          | In case of rain and no passengers sent out of 1300 P. | During 1300 P. | Total. | Total number of passengers in 1300 P. | Number still at large. |                       |                       |                       |                       |             | 1300 P.          |                       |             | 1302 P.          |                       |             |     |
|                          |   |                |        |                                       | Number of stops.       | Number of passengers. | Number of passengers. | Number of passengers. | Number of passengers. | Percentage. | Number of stops. | Number of passengers. | Percentage. | Number of stops. | Number of passengers. | Percentage. |     |
| CITY & SUBURBS.          | 15  | 18             | 11     | 7                                     | 15                     | 10                    | 65                    | 11                    | 8                     | 9           | ...              | ...                   | ...         | ...              | ...                   | ...         | ... |
| Aornagabad ...           | 10  | 24             | 34     | 11                                    | 23                     | 24                    | 6                     | ...                   | 2                     | 2           | ...              | ...                   | ...         | 2                | 3                     | ...         | ... |
| Bir ...                  | 7   | 1              | 8      | 2                                     | 6                      | 1                     | 1                     | ...                   | 3                     | 1           | ...              | ...                   | ...         | 4                | ...                   | ...         | ... |
| Parbhani ...             | 13  | 5              | 18     | 3                                     | 15                     | 5                     | 3                     | ...                   | 8                     | ...         | ...              | ...                   | ...         | 5                | ...                   | ...         | ... |
| Nandur ...               | 9   | 8              | 17     | 6                                     | 11                     | 8                     | 0                     | ...                   | 4                     | ...         | ...              | ...                   | ...         | 5                | ...                   | ...         | ... |
| Gulbargah ...            | 6   | 6              | 12     | 4                                     | 8                      | 6                     | 2                     | ...                   | 3                     | 3           | ...              | ...                   | ...         | 3                | ...                   | ...         | ... |
| Raichur ...              | 2   | 2              | 4      | 2                                     | 2                      | 2                     | 2                     | ...                   | 2                     | ...         | ...              | ...                   | ...         | ...              | ...                   | ...         | ... |
| Lingsagar ...            | 1   | 1              | 1      | 1                                     | 1                      | 1                     | ...                   | ...                   | ...                   | ...         | ...              | ...                   | ...         | ...              | ...                   | ...         | ... |
| Naldurg ...              | 10  | 4              | 14     | 4                                     | 10                     | 4                     | 2                     | ...                   | 6                     | 2           | ...              | ...                   | ...         | 4                | ...                   | ...         | ... |
| Bihar ...                | 9   | 11             | 20     | 7                                     | 13                     | 11                    | 7                     | ...                   | 5                     | ...         | ...              | ...                   | ...         | 4                | ...                   | ...         | ... |
| Jelur ...                | 13  | 5              | 22     | 11                                    | 11                     | 9                     | 8                     | ...                   | 7                     | 3           | ...              | ...                   | ...         | 6                | ...                   | ...         | ... |
| Mozak ...                | 4   | 4              | 8      | 3                                     | 5                      | 4                     | 3                     | ...                   | 2                     | ...         | ...              | ...                   | ...         | 2                | ...                   | ...         | ... |
| Elgandal ...             | 5   | 3              | 8      | 1                                     | 7                      | 3                     | 1                     | ...                   | 3                     | ...         | ...              | ...                   | ...         | 2                | ...                   | ...         | ... |
| Sipjur Tawdar ...        | 6   | 1              | 7      | ...                                   | 7                      | 1                     | ...                   | ...                   | 3                     | ...         | ...              | ...                   | ...         | 3                | ...                   | ...         | ... |
| Warangal ...             | 10  | 7              | 17     | 4                                     | 13                     | 7                     | 4                     | ...                   | 6                     | ...         | ...              | ...                   | ...         | 4                | ...                   | ...         | ... |
| Nalgandah ...            | 17  | 3              | 20     | 3                                     | 17                     | 3                     | 3                     | ...                   | 10                    | ...         | ...              | ...                   | ...         | 7                | ...                   | ...         | ... |
| Mahabul Nagar.           | 2   | 6              | 8      | 1                                     | 7                      | 6                     | 1                     | ...                   | 1                     | ...         | ...              | ...                   | ...         | 1                | ...                   | ...         | ... |
| Total ...                | 123   | 95             | 218    | 63                                    | 155                    | 95                    | 50                    | ...                   | 61                    | 10          | ...              | ...                   | ...         | 55               | ...                   | ...         | ... |
| ATRAJ I-Bahadur.         | 15  | 5              | 20     | 2                                     | 18                     | 5                     | 2                     | ...                   | 7                     | ...         | ...              | ...                   | ...         | 8                | ...                   | ...         | ... |
| Saif i-Khas in<br>Bihar. | 18  | 9              | 27     | 7                                     | 20                     | 9                     | 7                     | ...                   | 10                    | ...         | ...              | ...                   | ...         | 6                | ...                   | ...         | ... |
| Total ...                | 33  | 14             | 47     | 9                                     | 38                     | 14                    | 9                     | ...                   | 17                    | ...         | ...              | ...                   | ...         | 14               | ...                   | ...         | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL ...          | 156   | 109            | 265    | 82                                    | 200                    | 123                   | 69                    | ...                   | 78                    | 18          | ...              | ...                   | ...         | 71               | ...                   | ...         | ... |

## B.—Police.

## C.—Jails.

## 71.—Village Police Organisation.

## 72.—General Summary showing prisoners of all classes in 1903 Fusti.

| LOCALITY.         | POLICE PATROL. |          | MADRAS, IN<br>KOTTAH, OR LAKSHI, OR<br>TOWNS. |       |         |          | TOTAL.  |          | MAINTAINED BY. |          |                      |        |
|-------------------|----------------|----------|---|-------|---------|----------|---------|----------|----------------|----------|----------------------|--------|
|                   | Number.        | Cost.    | Number.                                       | Cost. | Number. | Cost.    | Number. | Cost.    | REVENUE DEPT.  |          | MADRAS, IN<br>TOWNS. |        |
|                   |                |          |   |       |         |          |         |          | Strength.      | Cost.    | Strength.            | Cost.  |
| Ampal             | 1,284          | 46,240   | ...   | ...   | 885     | 1,128    | 2,088   | 41,788   | 1,271          | 37,810   | 878                  | 3,229  |
| Jur               | 811            | 26,054   | ...   | ...   | 527     | ...      | 1,180   | 26,054   | 811            | 26,054   | 529                  | ...    |
| Parthani          | 973            | 33,804   | ...   | ...   | 38      | 204      | 1,000   | 34,068   | 973            | 33,804   | 32                   | 394    |
| Kander            | 913            | 27,717   | ...   | ...   | 7       | 920      | 988     | 30,617   | 988            | 30,617   | ...                  | ...    |
| Gulbarga          | 549            | 18,310   | ...   | ...   | 1,068   | 10,680   | 1,021   | 18,310   | 1,021          | 38,225   | ...                  | ...    |
| Kachar            | 525            | 17,902   | ...   | ...   | 1,541   | 16,474   | 2,066   | 34,376   | 2,066          | 34,376   | ...                  | ...    |
| Lingapur          | 839            | 25,918   | 1   | 386   | 1,700   | 19,107   | 2,529   | 30,546   | 2,529          | 30,546   | ...                  | ...    |
| Naldurg           | 145            | 7,928    | ...   | ...   | 489     | 18,311   | 734     | 26,239   | 734            | 7,928    | 400                  | 18,310 |
| Bidar             | 431            | 16,644   | 5   | 201   | 424     | 7,924    | 1,070   | 24,800   | 1,070          | 21,083   | 31                   | 1,720  |
| Latur             | 698            | 36,855   | ...   | ...   | 1,710   | 21,448   | 2,420   | 60,200   | 2,420          | 60,200   | ...                  | ...    |
| Molak             | 350            | 10,714   | ...   | ...   | ...     | ...      | 350     | 16,714   | 350            | 10,714   | ...                  | ...    |
| Elgatol           | 1,240          | 4,760    | ...   | ...   | ...     | ...      | 1,250   | 4,760    | 1,250          | 4,760    | ...                  | ...    |
| Sarfar Tandur     | 229            | 6,700    | ...   | ...   | 200     | 1,578    | 558     | 8,171    | 558            | 8,171    | ...                  | ...    |
| Warangal          | 1,000          | 23,674   | ...   | ...   | 1,115   | 25,500   | 2,781   | 51,194   | 2,781          | 51,194   | ...                  | ...    |
| Nalgonda          | 412            | 28,402   | ...   | ...   | 1,115   | 25,607   | 1,731   | 54,339   | 1,731          | 54,339   | ...                  | ...    |
| Mahab Nagar       | 611            | 27,652   | ...   | ...   | 1,800   | 41,091   | 2,521   | 68,743   | 1,591          | 40,883   | 800                  | 21,860 |
| Total             | 12,121         | 3,56,614 | 9   | 1,302 | 13,096  | 2,61,156 | 25,730  | 5,68,979 | 22,239         | 5,10,939 | 2,907                | 4,189  |
| Atrf-Baldak       | 448            | 8,707    | 3   | 214   | 774     | ...      | 1,220   | 8,971    | 450            | 8,971    | 774                  | ...    |
| Sarfar-Khas taluk | 611            | 22,842   | ...   | ...   | 1,500   | 25,900   | 1,349   | 48,703   | 945            | 22,118   | 229                  | 26,614 |
| Total             | 1,059          | 32,549   | 3   | 214   | 1,332   | 26,920   | 2,569   | 57,723   | 1,395          | 31,089   | 1,003                | 30,644 |
| GRAND TOTAL       | 13,180         | 3,89,163 | 12  | 1,402 | 14,392  | 2,87,076 | 27,530  | 6,14,703 | 23,634         | 5,44,874 | 3,910                | 72,833 |

| CLASS OF PRISONER. |                     | In Jail at the end of 1902 Fusti. |         | Received in 1903 Fusti. |         | Total. | Discharged from all causes. |         | Remaining at the end of 1903 Fusti. |         | Daily average. |       |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|--------|-----------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|---------|----------------|-------|
|                    |                     | Male.                             | Female. | Male.                   | Female. |        | Male.                       | Female. | Male.                               | Female. |                |       |
| Convicts           | { City Central Jail | 435                               | 35      | 493                     | 47      | 1,129  | 82                          | 546     | 76                                  | 269     | 31             | 383   |
|                    | { District Jails    | 2,324                             | 101     | 2,425                   | 170     | 5,990  | 277                         | 4,546   | 184                                 | 2,414   | 91             | 2,276 |
| Under trial        | { City Central Jail | 230                               | 11      | 472                     | 48      | 688    | 50                          | 601     | 50                                  | 87      | 9              | 186   |
|                    | { District Jails    | 327                               | 21      | 3,382                   | 131     | 3,709  | 152                         | 2,739   | 124                                 | 925     | 28             | 712   |
| Total              |                     | 3,702                             | 169     | 7,281                   | 162     | 11,685 | 226                         | 7,447   | 416                                 | 6,006   | 124            | 2,739 |

## C.—Jails.

## 73.—Number and disposal of prisoners in 1903 Fusti.

| CLASS OF PRISONER. | In jail at the end of 1902<br>Fathi. | NUMBER.                   |                            |        |                             | DISPOSAL.    |                                      |                       |           |        |       | Remaining at the end of 1903<br>Fathi. |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------|-------|--|
|                    |                                      | Imprisoned in 1903 Fathi. | Received from other jails. | Total. | Transferred to other jails. | Re-arrested. | Discharged after expiry of sentence. | Fines/other remitted. |           | Total. |       |  |
|                    |                                      |                           |                            |        |                             |              |                                      | Fined.                | Remitted. |        |       |  |
| Convicts           | City Central Jail                    | 670                       | 522                        | 18     | 1,210                       | 21           | 558                                  | 16                    | 11        | 606    | 604   |  |
|                    | District Jails                       | 3,425                     | 3,205                      | 107    | 6,217                       | 180          | 2,467                                | 337                   | 107       | 11     | 3,742 | 2,305                                  |
|                    | Total                                | 3,095                     | 3,727                      | 625    | 7,437                       | 201          | 3,145                                | 373                   | 118       | 11     | 4,348 | 3,109                                  |

## C.—Jails.

74.—*Offences committed by convicts against Jail rules and punishments implied therefor, in 1303 Fasli.*

| JAIL.              | Average number of inmates. |         | Convicted offenders. |         | Sentenced to having a system of furloughs introduced. |         | Offices existing to week. |         | Other offences against private discipline. |         | By Criminal Courts. |         | PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED. |                        | PERCENTAGE.                                  |                                   |    |
|--------------------|----------------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|---|---------|---------------------------|---------|--|---------|---------------------|---------|------------------------|------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|----|
|                    | Males.                     | Female. | Males.               | Female. | Males.  | Female. | Males.                    | Female. | Males.                                     | Female. | By Jail Officers.   |         | Other punishments.     | Total number punished. | Of punishments to total number of prisoners. | Of punishments to male prisoners. |    |
|                    |                            |         |                      |         |   |         |                           |         |  |         | Indulgent.          | Severe. |                        |                        |  |                                   |    |
| City Central Jail. | 563                        | 27      | 1                    | 1       | 10  | 1       | 93                        | 1       | 1  | 1       | 4                   | 1       | 1                      | 1                      | 1  | 18                                | 18 |
| Contract Jails.    | 2,276                      | 611     | 11                   | 1       | 1   | 1       | 10                        | 1       | 1  | 1       | 1                   | 1       | 1                      | 1                      | 29   | 30                                |    |
| Total.             | 2,839                      | 638     | 12                   | 2       | 11  | 2       | 103                       | 2       | 2  | 2       | 5                   | 2       | 2                      | 2                      | 47   | 48                                |    |

### C.—Jails

75.—Income derived from Articles prepared in the Jail in 7303 Fashl

| JAIL.              | CASE RECEIPTS. |                  |              |  |                                  |                                  | DOGE RECEIPTS. |   |                                    |              |  |  | GRAND TOTAL. |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|---|------------------------------------|--------------|--|--|--------------|
|                    | Cash received. | Cash in receipt. | Total.       | Value of articles manufactured and sold in jail. | Amount of articles sold in jail. | Amount of articles sold in jail. | Total.         | Value of articles in the workshop at the end of 1867. | Value of articles in the workshop. | Total.       |  |  |              |
| City Central Jail. | Rs. 7,653      | Rs. 6,676        | Rs. 14,329   | Rs. 3,608  | Rs. 3,294                        | Rs. 6,902                        | Rs. 6,47       | Rs. 2,169   | Rs. 2,816                          | Rs. 5,373    |  |  |              |
| District Jail.     | Rs. 37,569     | Rs. 55,208       | Rs. 92,777   | Rs. 14,332                                       | Rs. 58,475                       | Rs. 72,807                       | Rs. 9,628      | Rs. 7,767   | Rs. 16,391                         | Rs. 1,82,967 |  |  |              |
| Total.             | Rs. 45,222     | Rs. 62,884       | Rs. 1,08,106 | Rs. 14,332                                       | Rs. 61,769                       | Rs. 79,714                       | Rs. 6,771      | Rs. 9,936   | Rs. 18,187                         | Rs. 2,06,240 |  |  |              |

## C.—Jails.

76. — *Total Excelsiature for moving and containing prisoners in 1803 Festi-*

| Date  | Average number of patients |               | Ratios     |               | Expenditures and business costs |               | Postal charges |               | Miscellaneous |               | Clothing   |               | Furnishings |               | Medical supplies |               | Total |        | Pay of temporary laborers | Percentage of articles and instruments | Balance Total |
|-------|----------------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|-------|--------|---------------------------|--|---------------|
|       | Total Cost                 | Cost per head | Total Cost | Cost per head | Total Cost                      | Cost per head | Total Cost     | Cost per head | Total Cost    | Cost per head | Total Cost | Cost per head | Total Cost  | Cost per head | Total Cost       | Cost per head |       |        |                           |  |               |
| July  | 3,138                      | 1,144.34      | 26.121     | 15.605        | 144.11                          | 56.095        | 27.110         | 8.991         | 2.434         | 12.104        | 8.142      | 170           | 266.9       | 1,694         | 0.53             | 23,697        | 7.56  | 21,049 | 11                        | 2.51,687                               |               |
| Total | 3,842                      | 1,514.65      | 38.447     | 41.174        | 10.722                          | 46.462        | 23.822         | 16.912        | 2.113         | 15.215        | 8,130      | 972           | 360.9       | 1,099         | 0.40             | 23,524        | 7.45  | 21,066 | 1,106                     | 0.17881                                |               |

### C.—Jails

77.—*Particulars regarding prisoners under trial in 7303 Puzi.*

| Jail.              | Number remaining at end of 1902 Jail. |       |        | Total. | Daily average. | Disposal.   |              |          |       |                        |        | Remaining at the close of 1902 Jail. |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|----------------|-------------|--------------|----------|-------|------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|
|                    | Number received in 1902 Jail.         |       | Total. |        |                | Discharged. | Transferred. | Escaped. | Died. | Otherwise disposed of. | Total. |                                      |
| City Central Jail. | 227                                   | 520   |        | 747    | 109            |             |              |          |       |                        |        | ...                                  |
| District Jails ... | 548                                   | 3,113 | 3,661  | 772    | 919            | 1,098       | 553          | 833      | 2,908 | 953                    |        |                                      |
| Total ...          | 775                                   | 3,633 | 4,408  | 971    | 919            | 1,749       | 553          | 833      | 3,560 | 1,049                  |        |                                      |

\* Includes number discharged

### C.—Jails

78.—*Vitula dubitans* for 1863 Fash.

| Jails.            | NUMBER OF JAILERS AND UNDER TRIAL PERSONNEL IN JAIL AT THE END OF THE YEAR. |             |             |             | DAILY AVERAGE. | NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL. |             |             |             | NUMBER OF DEATHS. |             |             |             | PROPORTION OF DEATHS PER THOUSAND OF TOTAL JAIL POPULATION. |
|-------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|
|                   | 1102 Postl.   | 1202 Postl. | 1302 Postl. | 1402 Postl. |                | 1102 Postl.                                   | 1202 Postl. | 1302 Postl. | 1402 Postl. | 1102 Postl.       | 1202 Postl. | 1302 Postl. | 1402 Postl. |   |
| City Central Jail | ...   | 51          | 91          | 82          | 101            | 2,367   | 3,489       | 10          | 12          | 122               | 119         |             |             |   |
| DISTRICT JAILS.   |   |             |             |             |                |   |             |             |             |                   |             |             |             |   |
| Aurangabad        | ...   | 281         | 295         | 271         | 304            | 1,083   | 1,041       | 5           | 15          | 18                | 50          |             |             |   |
| Bir               | ...   | 136         | 181         | 173         | 203            | 1,382   | 1,731       | 4           | 13          | 24                | 62          |             |             |   |
| Farbhani          | ...   | 201         | 235         | 166         | 208            | 319   | 403         | 4           | 13          | 24                | 62          |             |             |   |
| Gulshargh         | ...   | 275         | 291         | 253         | 275            | 504   | 828         | 13          | 34          | 51                | 124         |             |             |   |
| Kanchi            | ...   | 524         | 452         | 480         | 481            | 1,081   | 1,555       | 16          | 24          | 33                | 50          |             |             |   |
| Ranebatur         | ...   | 107         | 139         | 78          | 103            | 566   | 460         | 1           | 1           | 10                | 10          |             |             |   |
| Nalburg           | ...   | 45          | 46          | 69          | 39             | 131   | 147         | 2           | 2           | 29                | 51          |             |             |   |
| Bidar             | ...   | 55          | 66          | 57          | 62             | 15  | 64          | 8           | 4           | —                 | 65          |             |             |   |
| Latur             | ...   | 197         | 237         | 179         | 226            | 640   | 767         | 8           | 5           | 43                | 22          |             |             |   |
| Medak             | ...   | 119         | 229         | 116         | 183            | 727   | 1,404       | 3           | 5           | 23                | 27          |             |             |   |
| Elgonadal         | ...   | 166         | 291         | 235         | 237            | 1,686   | 1,280       | 4           | 21          | 17                | 89          |             |             |   |
| Sirpur Tanbur     | ...   | 159         | 182         | 187         | 155            | 387   | 831         | 11          | 2           | 50                | 13          |             |             |   |
| Warangal          | ...   | 41          | 16          | 29          | 17             | 8   | 99          | —           | —           | —                 | —           |             |             |   |
| Nahadudah         | ...   | 340         | 367         | 351         | 344            | 431   | 777         | —           | 3           | 11                | 6           |             |             |   |
| Malhnb Nagar      | ...   | 83          | 127         | 81          | 98             | 432   | 41          | —           | —           | —                 | —           |             |             |   |
|                   | ...   | 183         | 206         | 184         | 193            | 1,118   | 1,263       | —           | 11          | —                 | 57          |             |             |   |

### E.—Registration.

FD.—*Number, value & class of documents registered in 1903 Fasil.*

# E—Local Funds.

80.—Total Income from Local Funds, in settled and unsettled Districts, in 1903 Fodli.

| District.            | ROAD CHGS. |         |         | REVENUES. |         |         | VITALS INDEB. |         |         | GENERAL CHGS. |         |         | MISCELLANEOUS. |         |         | TOTAL.  |         |         |
|----------------------|------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------------|---------|---------|---------------|---------|---------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                      | 1902 F.    | 1903 F. | 1904 F. | 1902 F.   | 1903 F. | 1904 F. | 1902 F.       | 1903 F. | 1904 F. | 1902 F.       | 1903 F. | 1904 F. | 1902 F.        | 1903 F. | 1904 F. | 1902 F. | 1903 F. | 1904 F. |
| Settled Districts.   |            |         |         |           |         |         |               |         |         |               |         |         |                |         |         |         |         |         |
| Amroha               | 20,442     | 21,149  | 20,612  | 20,612    | 21,149  | 20,442  | 20,612        | 21,149  | 20,442  | 20,612        | 21,149  | 20,442  | 20,612         | 21,149  | 20,442  | 20,612  | 21,149  | 20,442  |
| Bir                  | 12,177     | 13,757  | 13,757  | 13,757    | 13,757  | 12,177  | 13,757        | 13,757  | 13,757  | 13,757        | 13,757  | 13,757  | 13,757         | 13,757  | 13,757  | 13,757  | 13,757  | 13,757  |
| Faridkot             | 12,075     | 14,075  | 14,075  | 14,075    | 14,075  | 12,075  | 14,075        | 14,075  | 14,075  | 14,075        | 14,075  | 14,075  | 14,075         | 14,075  | 14,075  | 14,075  | 14,075  | 14,075  |
| Naunoh               | 11,711     | 11,711  | 11,711  | 11,711    | 11,711  | 11,711  | 11,711        | 11,711  | 11,711  | 11,711        | 11,711  | 11,711  | 11,711         | 11,711  | 11,711  | 11,711  | 11,711  | 11,711  |
| Total                | 44,695     | 49,695  | 46,450  | 46,450    | 49,695  | 44,695  | 46,450        | 49,695  | 46,450  | 46,450        | 49,695  | 46,450  | 46,450         | 49,695  | 46,450  | 46,450  | 49,695  | 46,450  |
| Unsettled Districts. |            |         |         |           |         |         |               |         |         |               |         |         |                |         |         |         |         |         |
| Amroha               | 8,218      | 8,218   | 8,218   | 8,218     | 8,218   | 8,218   | 8,218         | 8,218   | 8,218   | 8,218         | 8,218   | 8,218   | 8,218          | 8,218   | 8,218   | 8,218   | 8,218   | 8,218   |
| Bir                  | 10,681     | 10,681  | 10,681  | 10,681    | 10,681  | 10,681  | 10,681        | 10,681  | 10,681  | 10,681        | 10,681  | 10,681  | 10,681         | 10,681  | 10,681  | 10,681  | 10,681  | 10,681  |
| Faridkot             | 8,566      | 8,566   | 8,566   | 8,566     | 8,566   | 8,566   | 8,566         | 8,566   | 8,566   | 8,566         | 8,566   | 8,566   | 8,566          | 8,566   | 8,566   | 8,566   | 8,566   | 8,566   |
| Naunoh               | 4,687      | 4,687   | 4,687   | 4,687     | 4,687   | 4,687   | 4,687         | 4,687   | 4,687   | 4,687         | 4,687   | 4,687   | 4,687          | 4,687   | 4,687   | 4,687   | 4,687   | 4,687   |
| Total                | 32,152     | 32,152  | 32,152  | 32,152    | 32,152  | 32,152  | 32,152        | 32,152  | 32,152  | 32,152        | 32,152  | 32,152  | 32,152         | 32,152  | 32,152  | 32,152  | 32,152  | 32,152  |
| Grand Total          | 76,847     | 81,847  | 78,602  | 78,602    | 81,847  | 76,847  | 78,602        | 81,847  | 78,602  | 78,602        | 81,847  | 78,602  | 78,602         | 81,847  | 78,602  | 78,602  | 81,847  | 78,602  |

## E—Local Funds.

81.—Budget Estimate of Expenditure 1903 Fodli.

| DISTRICT.                 | EXPENDITURE OF ESTABLISHMENTS. |                  |                        |           |                           |                 |          |           |                       |          | Grand Total. |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------|-----------------------|----------|--------------|
|                           | Talkies and Bards.             | Head Local Fund. | Grants in Aid and Uro. | Lighting. | Municipal Establishments. | Public Gardens. | Total.   | Medicine. | Hospital and General. |          |              |
| SETTLED DISTRICTS.        |                                |                  |                        |           |                           |                 |          |           |                       |          |              |
| Amroha                    | 6,976                          | 2,000            | 1,250                  | 1,000     | 13,612                    | 6,475           | 34,327   | 9,956     | 48,500                | 92,913   |              |
| Bir                       | 5,744                          | 2,000            | 400                    | 1,000     | 9,258                     | 1,000           | 20,400   | 5,127     | 26,527                | 54,314   |              |
| Faridkot                  | 5,448                          | 2,000            | 1,250                  | —         | 7,000                     | 2,315           | 18,153   | 6,031     | 26,127                | 51,014   |              |
| Naunoh                    | 4,448                          | 2,000            | —                      | 2,297     | 6,245                     | 2,941           | 21,941   | 4,919     | 10,083                | 46,989   |              |
| Total                     | 23,616                         | 8,000            | 3,250                  | 3,997     | 43,445                    | 12,731          | 96,828   | 32,036    | 121,192               | 215,193  |              |
| Unsettled Districts.      |                                |                  |                        |           |                           |                 |          |           |                       |          |              |
| Amroha                    | 5,244                          | 2,000            | 1,200                  | 2,773     | 10,002                    | 3,009           | 36,218   | 4,189     | 20,245                | 56,710   |              |
| Bir                       | 5,748                          | 2,000            | 1,500                  | 970       | 12,048                    | 2,731           | 34,997   | 4,543     | 22,017                | 61,537   |              |
| Faridkot                  | 5,180                          | 2,000            | —                      | —         | 7,500                     | 2,500           | 17,682   | 2,217     | 16,912                | 39,104   |              |
| Naunoh                    | 2,517                          | 800              | 200                    | —         | 1,300                     | —               | 5,080    | 1,270     | 8,418                 | 15,242   |              |
| Total                     | 18,730                         | 6,800            | 3,900                  | 3,743     | 32,352                    | 9,181           | 71,930   | 14,908    | 67,499                | 139,429  |              |
| Total Settled Districts   |                                |                  |                        |           |                           |                 |          |           |                       |          |              |
|                           | 42,346                         | 14,800           | 7,150                  | 7,740     | 75,797                    | 21,912          | 168,758  | 46,944    | 188,691               | 354,622  |              |
| Unsettled Districts.      |                                |                  |                        |           |                           |                 |          |           |                       |          |              |
| Amroha                    | —                              | —                | —                      | —         | 32,400                    | —               | 32,400   | —         | —                     | 32,400   |              |
| Medak                     | —                              | —                | —                      | —         | 26,047                    | —               | 26,047   | —         | —                     | 26,047   |              |
| Elgenah                   | —                              | —                | —                      | —         | 29,811                    | 60              | 40,501   | —         | —                     | 40,561   |              |
| Sagar Dindur              | —                              | —                | —                      | —         | 1,029                     | —               | 1,421    | —         | —                     | 1,429    |              |
| Nalgurah                  | —                              | —                | —                      | —         | 9,549                     | —               | 9,760    | —         | —                     | 9,769    |              |
| Mahesh Sagar              | —                              | —                | —                      | —         | 26,491                    | —               | 36,491   | —         | —                     | 36,791   |              |
| Total Unsettled Districts | —                              | —                | —                      | —         | 1,09,928                  | 60              | 1,49,220 | —         | —                     | 1,49,280 |              |
| Grand Total               | 42,346                         | 18,800           | 7,250                  | 11,483    | 241,857                   | 22,000          | 354,938  | 47,852    | 256,190               | 621,514  |              |

# E—Local Funds.

82.—Actual Expenditure in 1903 Fash.

( 96 )

[CHAPTER III.]

| District.     | Establishment. | Buildings. |        | Sinking wells. |       | Banks. |     | Contingency. |     | Public purposes. |     | Miscellaneous. |     | Total.   |
|---------------|----------------|------------|--------|----------------|-------|--------|-----|--------------|-----|------------------|-----|----------------|-----|----------|
|               |                | Rs.        | Pk.    | Rs.            | Pk.   | Rs.    | Pk. | Rs.          | Pk. | Rs.              | Pk. | Rs.            | Pk. |          |
| Aurangabad    | ...            | 15,579     | 6,144  | 4,131          | ...   | 11,117 | ... | 17,692       | ... | 5,581            | ... | 268            | ... | 69,792   |
| Bir           | ...            | 7,693      | 3,621  | ...            | ...   | 11,002 | ... | 5,557        | ... | 1,484            | ... | 7,112          | ... | 39,971   |
| Parbhani      | ...            | 7,312      | 8,943  | ...            | 950   | 13,116 | ... | 5,002        | ... | 2,144            | ... | 2,674          | ... | 41,571   |
| Xander        | ...            | 2,640      | ...    | ...            | ...   | 2,490  | ... | 2,088        | ... | 3,560            | ... | ...            | ... | 10,778   |
| Calhough      | ...            | 7,202      | 10,335 | ...            | ...   | 15,576 | ... | 10,824       | ... | 3,301            | ... | 7,724          | ... | 55,642   |
| Buchur        | ...            | 7,602      | 8,332  | ...            | 3,363 | 6,814  | ... | 12,158       | ... | 3,038            | ... | 6,315          | ... | 47,861   |
| Lingsagar     | ...            | 7,097      | ...    | ...            | ...   | ...    | ... | 6,948        | ... | 2,405            | ... | 9,269          | ... | 25,619   |
| Naldurg       | ...            | 8,631      | ...    | ...            | ...   | ...    | ... | 6,648        | ... | 784              | ... | 9,416          | ... | 25,479   |
| Belur         | ...            | 5,016      | ...    | ...            | ...   | 7,768  | ... | 6,172        | ... | 256              | ... | 8,060          | ... | 35,807   |
| Tahur         | ...            | 15         | ...    | ...            | ...   | 978    | ... | ...          | ... | ...              | ... | ...            | ... | 993      |
| Medak         | ...            | ...        | 1,107  | ...            | 250   | 369    | ... | ...          | ... | ...              | ... | ...            | ... | 2,026    |
| Elgarhal      | ...            | ...        | ...    | ...            | ...   | 130    | ... | ...          | ... | ...              | ... | 2,279          | ... | 2,418    |
| Sirpur Tandur | ...            | ...        | 21,50  | ...            | ...   | 1,000  | ... | ...          | ... | ...              | ... | ...            | ... | 3,150    |
| Wanungal      | ...            | 3,786      | 2,926  | ...            | ...   | 5,202  | ... | 9,265        | ... | 3,239            | ... | 8,672          | ... | 33,827   |
| Nalgonda      | ...            | ...        | 2,000  | ...            | 1,051 | 600    | ... | ...          | ... | 1,403            | ... | 1,891          | ... | 6,900    |
| Mahab Nagar   | ...            | 3,838      | 2,015  | ...            | 951   | 8,850  | ... | ...          | ... | ...              | ... | 244            | ... | 15,903   |
| Total         | ...            | 77,101     | 54,170 | 12,386         | ...   | 92,000 | ... | 85,061       | ... | 27,320           | ... | 64,924         | ... | 4,11,155 |

## CHAPTER IV.

### Production and Distribution.

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### A.—Produce and Labour.

84.—*Prices of principal articles of produce in the Districts in 1803* *Enli—(continued.)*

[illegible]

95—Wages of Labour.

| Dances               | Locations |          |          |          | Carpenter                 | Bakke                    | Caria  | Ballad                  | Foxy                    | Sant Outer | Blacksmith |
|----------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|
|                      | Adult     |          | Young    |          |                           |                          |        |                         |                         |            |            |
|                      | R. a. P.  | R. a. P. | R. a. P. | R. a. P. |                           |                          |        |                         |                         |            |            |
| Amalgam              | ...       | ...      | 0 4 0    | 0 2 0    | 11 0 1<br>3 12 0<br>0 6 0 | 1 0 0<br>0 12 0<br>0 0 0 | 1 0 0  | 0 8 0                   | 0 8 0                   | ...        | ...        |
| Er                   | ...       | ...      | 0 4 0    | 0 2 0    | 0 12 0<br>0 6 0<br>0 6 0  | 0 8 0<br>0 0 0<br>0 0 0  | 1 0 0  | 0 5 0                   | 0 5 0                   | ...        | ...        |
| Fardani              | ...       | ...      | 0 4 0    | 0 2 0    | 0 12 0<br>0 8 0           | 1 0 0<br>0 12 0          | 1 12 0 | 0 8 0<br>0 4 0<br>0 1 0 | 0 8 0<br>0 4 0<br>0 4 0 | ...        | ...        |
| Kader                | ...       | ...      | 0 4 0    | 0 2 0    | 0 8 0                     | 0 10 0<br>0 5 0<br>0 5 0 | 1 0 0  | 0 1 0                   | ...                     | ...        | ...        |
| Qullamsh<br>Bakke    | ...       | ...      | 0 4 0    | 0 2 0    | 0 12 0<br>0 8 0           | 0 10 0<br>0 5 0          | 1 0 0  | 0 6 0                   | 0 6 0                   | ...        | ...        |
| Line-sugar<br>Nabang | ...       | ...      | 0 4 0    | 0 2 0    | 0 8 0<br>0 6 0            | 0 12 0<br>0 6 0          | 1 0 0  | 0 5 0                   | 0 5 0                   | ...        | ...        |
| Elber<br>Nadar       | ...       | ...      | 0 4 0    | 0 1 6    | 0 8 0<br>0 6 0            | 0 4 0<br>0 1 0           | ...    | ...                     | ...                     | ...        | ...        |
| Melak                | ...       | ...      | 0 4 0    | 0 2 0    | 0 8 0<br>0 6 0            | 0 8 0<br>0 6 0           | ...    | ...                     | ...                     | ...        | ...        |
| Figandil             | ...       | ...      | 0 4 0    | 0 2 0    | 0 12 0<br>0 6 0           | 0 8 0<br>0 6 0           | ...    | ...                     | ...                     | ...        | ...        |
| Super Tander         | ...       | ...      | 0 3 0    | 0 1 6    | 0 12 0<br>0 6 0           | 0 12 0<br>0 8 0          | ...    | ...                     | ...                     | ...        | ...        |
| N'asani<br>Nasimach  | ...       | ...      | 0 4 0    | 0 3 0    | 0 12 0<br>0 8 0           | ...                      | ...    | ...                     | ...                     | ...        | ...        |
| Mulak Nager          | ...       | ...      | 0 4 0    | 0 2 0    | 0 12 0<br>0 6 0           | ...                      | ...    | ...                     | ...                     | ...        | ...        |



**B.—Public Works.**

85.—Expenditure on the principal Original Works and Repairs,  
executed in 1903 Fash.

| Name of Work.  | Amount of Estimate. | Expenditure incurred during 1903 Fash. |
|--|---------------------|--|
| <b>BUILDINGS AND ROADS.</b>  |                     |  |
| <b>ORIGINAL WORKS.</b>   | Rs.                 | Rs.                                    |
| <i>Hydrabad District.</i>  |                     |  |
| Constructing Clock Tower in the City of Hyderabad...   | 15,063              | 1,339                                  |
| Dismantling poor ward for male patients and building a new one at the Afzalgarh Hospital ... | 5,359               | 5,694                                  |
| Constructing bath room to Nizam College ...  | 3,044               | 2,834                                  |
| " Lingampalli Bridge ...   | 14,766              | 14,016                                 |
| Re-constructing No. 3 Sub-Division roads ...   | 11,479              | 6,472                                  |
| Constructing Road from Oomdlaugur calingula to Shamsabad road ...                            | 4,588               | 875                                    |
| Re-constructing roads in the Public Gardens ...  | 6,895               | 1,537                                  |
| Proposed improvements to Mahakpet road to Race stand ...                                     | 6,430               | 6,430                                  |
| <i>Medak District.</i>   |                     |  |
| Constructing first class Dispensary at Medak ...   | 5,493               | 2,864                                  |
| " Bridge across Thungimadugu causeway ...  | 14,022              | 3,487                                  |
| " Railway feeder from Mominpett to Gollagulah ...  | 26,385              | 187                                    |
| Re-constructing second section Gulbargah road from 33rd to 50th mile ...                     | 7,458               | 2,658                                  |
| Diverting road leading to Dundigal on Soorapur tank bund ...                                 | 2,465               | 1,316                                  |
| <i>Elgundal District.</i>  |                     |  |
| Constructing first class Post office, Karimnagar ...   | 3,113               | 1,118                                  |
| " first class Dispensary, do. ...  | 5,395               | 5,280                                  |
| " Civil Dispensary at Juktajal ...   | 5,395               | 2,765                                  |
| <i>Jadar District.</i>   |                     |  |
| Constructing first class Dispensary and Hakim's quarters at Jadar ...                        | 7,565               | 3,650                                  |
| Constructing first class Post office at Jadar ...  | 4,714               | 484                                    |
| " District school at Jadar ...   | 2,615               | 2,055                                  |
| <i>Bidar District.</i>   |                     |  |
| Constructing first Class Hakim's quarters, Bidar ...   | 2,562               | 1,510                                  |
| Re-constructing 88th to 91st mile No. 3 Section, Gulbargah Road ...                          | 15,696              | 2,903                                  |

**B.—Public Works.**

86.—Expenditure on the principal Original Works and Repairs,  
executed in 1903 Fash—(continued.)

| Name of work.   | Amount of Estimate. | Expenditure incurred during 1903 Fash. |
|---|---------------------|--|
| <b>BUILDINGS AND ROADS.—(contd.)</b>                        |                     |  |
| <b>ORIGINAL WORKS.—(continued.)</b>                         | Rs.                 | Rs.                                    |
| <i>Gulbargah District.</i>                                  |                     |  |
| Constructing Post office at Chittapur ...                   | 3,466               | 296                                    |
| " Custom house and goods shed at Gulbargah ...              | 14,010              | 7,910                                  |
| " Post Master's quarters at Gulbargah ...                   | 3,335               | 2,814                                  |
| <i>Naldery District.</i>                                    |                     |  |
| Constructing Pettah entcherry at Ermalka ...                | 11,059              | 5,009                                  |
| " Custom house at Dharasur ...                              | 13,154              | 1,117                                  |
| Re-constructing Erumula Kullim road ...                     | 1,19,256            | 10,005                                 |
| <i>Lingapur District.</i>                                   |                     |  |
| Constructing 10 Police Tannas at Rs. 334 each ...           | 3,340               | 1,334                                  |
| " 10 " " at Rs. 392 ...                                     | 3,920               | 979                                    |
| " first class Civil Dispensary at Gangga-wati ...           | 5,719               | 442                                    |
| " second class Petta entcherry at Malanur ...               | 6,419               | 116                                    |
| <i>Raichur District.</i>                                    |                     |  |
| Constructing first class Dispensary at Yalgir ...           | 8,182               | 2,891                                  |
| " 18 Postal runners' chowkies ...                           | 5,238               | 184                                    |
| Re-constructing Raichur Lingapur road, 45 miles ...         | 15,767              | 910                                    |
| Constructing Raichur Sindoor road, (famine relief work) ... | 28,000              | 10                                     |
| <i>Warangal District.</i>                                   |                     |  |
| Constructing 23 Postal chowkies Warangal ...                | 2,875               | 774                                    |
| " Shooting box at Manikota ...                              | 11,384              | 2,978                                  |
| " Gyukhana building ...                                     | 15,432              | 1,200                                  |
| " Zamana building Warangal ...                              | 14,170              | 61                                     |
| " and making additions to first Talukdar's bungalow ...     | 3,791               | 3,791                                  |
| " Tybel entcherry at Warangal ...                           | 10,438              | 944                                    |
| " Railway feeder road from Nekonda to Narasampet ...        | 11,263              | 2,229                                  |
| " Narasampet ...  | 8,761               | 2,421                                  |
| " Railway from Jengon to Nawalpett ...                      | 6,257               | 2,217                                  |
| " " Manikota to Koorury ...                                 | 10,260              | 2,021                                  |
| " " Kasamadram to Nelli-kudur ...                           | 3,900               | 2,761                                  |
| " " Manikota to Narasampet ...                              | 10,369              | 813                                    |
| " Nellikudur to Kasamadram road ...                         |                     |  |

**B.—Public Works.**

86.—Expenditure on the principal Original Works and Repairs,  
executed in 1903 Pesh—(continued.)

| Name of Work.  | Amount of Estimate. | Expenditure incurred during 1903 Pesh. |
|--|---------------------|--|
| <b>BUILDINGS AND ROADS.—(contd.)</b>                       | <b>Rs.</b>          | <b>Rs.</b>                             |
| <b>ORIGINAL WORKS.—(concluded.)</b>                        |                     |  |
| <i>Nalgundah District.</i>                                 |                     |  |
| Constructing Civil Dispensary, Nalgundah ...               | 8,063               | 1,383                                  |
| " 3 customs chowkies at Bhongir, Vangapalli and Allair ... | 4,965               | 3,000                                  |
| " 20 Postal chowkies ...                                   | 2,500               | 337                                    |
| " Civil Dispensary and Unkin's quarters at Bhongir ...     | 8,063               | 573                                    |
| Purchasing 2 Railway bungalows at Bhongir ...              | 3,600               | 3,600                                  |
| <i>Mahabub Nagar District.</i>                             |                     |  |
| Constructing Tehsil cutcherry, Narayanpet ...              | 13,239              | 8,289                                  |
| " Police Tanna ...   | 5,508               | 1,491                                  |
| " Ghāt road at Amrabad ...                                 | 37,368              | 9,383                                  |
| Rock cutting on Nawabpet road ...                          | 3,910               | 2,000                                  |
| <i>Amrabad District.</i>                                   |                     |  |
| Constructing Tehsil cutcherry at Jalna ...                 | 8,021               | 1,504                                  |
| " second-class travellers' bungalows at Jalgaon ...        | 3,000               | 3,000                                  |
| " Jalna road ...   | 2,43,305            | 20,161                                 |
| " road from Balapur to Nandgaon custom house ...           | 21,062              | 1,016                                  |
| " Toka road ...  | 3,24,161            | 49,707                                 |
| Re-constructing Nandgaon road ...                          | 1,61,903            | 22,314                                 |
| Constructing Patan and Taulahadi road ...                  | 4,517               | 3,695                                  |
| <i>Bir District.</i>                                       |                     |  |
| Constructing Ahmednagar and Junkher road ...               | 38,279              | 4,420                                  |
| " Mominalad and Kallam road ...                            | 1,95,805            | 2,670                                  |
| <b>REPAIRS.</b>  |                     |  |
| <i>Hyderabad District.</i>                                 |                     |  |
| Urgent repairs to Amalgam Hospital ...                     | 6,020               | 6,020                                  |
| Maintenance of No. 1 Sub-Division road ...                 | 19,080              | 19,080                                 |
| " " 2 " " ...  | 7,152               | 7,152                                  |
| " " 3 " " ...  | 24,057              | 18,183                                 |
| " " 4 " " ...  | 14,251              | 13,102                                 |
| " " 5 " " ...  | 10,560              | 10,172                                 |
| <i>Medak District.</i>                                     |                     |  |
| Repairing Subadar's bungalow at Pattancheru ...            | 3,066               | 2,400                                  |
| Maintenance of Gulbargah road ...                          | 11,286              | 9,433                                  |
| " Nagpur road ...  | 4,800               | 4,203                                  |

**B.—Public Works.**

86.—Expenditure on the principal Original Works and Repairs,  
executed in 1903 Pesh—(continued.)

| Name of Work.   | Amount of Estimate. | Expenditure incurred during 1903 Pesh. |
|---|---------------------|--|
| <b>BUILDINGS AND ROADS.—(concluded.)</b>  | <b>Rs.</b>          | <b>Rs.</b>                             |
| <b>REPAIRS.—(concluded.)</b>  |                     |  |
| <i>Indur District.</i>  |                     |  |
| Maintenance of Nagpur Road ...  | 19,680              | 16,811                                 |
| <i>Bidar District.</i>  |                     |  |
| Maintenance of third section Gulbargah road, Establishment, &c. ...   | 9,160               | 8,126                                  |
| <i>Gulbargah District.</i>  |                     |  |
| Maintenance of Gulbargah Hominabad road ...   | 8,784               | 5,784                                  |
| <i>Naldurg District.</i>  |                     |  |
| Repairing and restoring a portion of the road from Barai to Siulapur, lying in His Highness's Dominions ... | 16,325              | 9,983                                  |
| Re-roofing Dhuraoa Jail now converted into District cutcherries ...   | 14,750              | 660                                    |
| Maintenance of Hominabad Taulahadi road for 1299 F. ...   | 5,000               | 381                                    |
| Maintenance of 38 miles of Latar Yedsi road ...   | 9,120               | 9,035                                  |
| <i>Raichur District.</i>  |                     |  |
| Maintenance of Raichur Lingasur road 45 miles ...   | 5,400               | 5,251                                  |
| " of Yadgir Shornapur road ...  | 5,760               | 3,099                                  |
| <i>Warangal District.</i>   |                     |  |
| Maintenance of Hyderabad Hanamkunda road ...  | 10,320              | 9,122                                  |
| " Hanamkunda Manampet road ...  | 3,600               | 3,600                                  |
| " Old Khammam road up to Waddannapet ...  | 4,800               | 4,672                                  |
| <i>Nalgundah District.</i>  |                     |  |
| Maintenance of Manulipatam road ...   | 16,740              | 14,108                                 |
| " of Hanamkunda road ...  | 3,200               | 3,004                                  |
| <i>Mahabub Nagar District.</i>  |                     |  |
| Maintenance to Hyderabad Karul road ...   | 22,620              | 22,620                                 |
| " Jichehra Krishna road ...   | 11,880              | 7,920                                  |
| " Saidapur Narayanpet road ...  | 3,840               | 3,840                                  |
| <i>Amrabad District.</i>  |                     |  |
| Maintenance of Jalna road ...   | 9,300               | 9,196                                  |
| " Toka road ...   | 6,700               | 6,699                                  |
| " Nandgaon road ...   | 8,500               | 8,500                                  |
| " Patan road ...  | 6,400               | 6,400                                  |
| Emergent repairs to Jalna road ...  | 16,296              | 306                                    |
| " Nandgaon road ...   | 20,521              | 329                                    |

## B.—Public Works.

86.—Expenditure on the principal Original Works and Repairs,  
executed in 1303 Fusti—(continued.)

| Name of Work.  | Amount of Estimate. | Expenditure incurred during 1303 Fusti. |
|--|---------------------|---|
| IRRIGATION.  | Rs.                 | Rs.                                     |
| ORIGINAL WORKS.  |                     |   |
| <i>Hydrabad District.</i>  |                     |   |
| Constructing weir to Hussain Saugar Tank calingula...  | 6,600               | 4,900                                   |
| <i>Lingayur District.</i>  |                     |   |
| Constructing additional works to scouring sluices and waste weirs, &c., Gangawati channels ... | 33,000              | 2,700                                   |
| REPAIRS.   |                     |   |
| <i>Hydrabad District.</i>  |                     |   |
| Maintenance of Ibrahimpatam channel ...  | 9,500               | 8,000                                   |
| " of Balkapur channel ...  | 5,000               | 3,400                                   |
| " channels under Hussain Saugar Tank...  | 3,400               | 3,000                                   |
| <i>Medak District.</i>   |                     |   |
| Repairing Davanthub Cheru Eldurti ...  | 6,400               | 200                                     |
| " Pedda Cheru Sreeramreddigodam, Sultanpur ...   | 5,600               | 1,300                                   |
| " Kolanti Cheru Chowtkur ...   | 3,400               | 500                                     |
| " Thalamedda tank ...  | 8,700               | 100                                     |
| " Malkapur tank feeder ...   | 37,600              | 200                                     |
| " Dhanam and Jalakal Cheru ...   | 10,600              | 4,800                                   |
| " Mogul Cheru Boopathipuram ...  | 3,500               | 200                                     |
| " Pedda Cheru Pasojipet ...  | 3,600               | 100                                     |
| " Thum Cheru Minpur ...  | 3,100               | 800                                     |
| <i>Elgundal District.</i>  |                     |   |
| Repairing Sanigaram tank project ...   | 62,448              | 1,900                                   |
| " Korkal Patha tank ...  | 4,939               | 1,000                                   |
| " Gunnapur tank ...  | 3,293               | 1,100                                   |

## B.—Public Works.

86.—Expenditure on the principal Original Works and Repairs,  
executed in 1303 Fusti—(continued.)

| Name of Work.   | Amount of Estimate. | Expenditure incurred during 1303 Fusti. |
|---|---------------------|---|
| IRRIGATION—(continued.)                                   | Rs.                 | Rs.                                     |
| REPAIRS—(continued.)                                      |                     |   |
| Repairing and closing breaches of Reddipalli Oora tank... | 6,255               | 2,000                                   |
| " Parapelli Pedda Cheru ...                               | 9,130               | 2,000                                   |
| " Metpalli large tank Oopul Parghanna ...                 | 4,442               | 1,500                                   |
| " Aaknur Oora and kotha tank and feeder channel ...       | 7,678               | 600                                     |
| " Kasapatam large tank ...                                | 12,080              | 2,000                                   |
| " Kapuram tank of Jireherla ...                           | 10,845              | 1,100                                   |
| " Gurlagundi Pedda Royen Cheru ...                        | 8,237               | 1,000                                   |
| <i>Jadur District.</i>                                    |                     |   |
| Repairing Lukampalli Narasimha tank ...                   | 5,631               | 2,600                                   |
| " Bibipur large tank ...                                  | 5,772               | 1,800                                   |
| " Basawada large tank ...                                 | 8,162               | 4,100                                   |
| " Ootpalli large tank ...                                 | 4,917               | 1,000                                   |
| " Sirrala large tank ...                                  | 64,080              | 9,600                                   |
| " Makkur large tank ...                                   | 15,761              | 3,000                                   |
| " Shaugal large tank ...                                  | 5,417               | 2,000                                   |
| " Ramreddi Patel tank ...                                 | 3,209               | 400                                     |
| " Dichpalli tank ...                                      | 11,446              | 100                                     |
| " Nuthpalli Nagum tank ...                                | 7,721               | 100                                     |
| <i>Gollabargah District.</i>                              |                     |   |
| Repairing Bosga tank calingula ...                        | 8,717               | 1,100                                   |
| " Madhal Rama tank ...                                    | 4,689               | 1,600                                   |
| " Mailwarani Aklamah tank ...                             | 27,898              | 7,800                                   |
| " Munthangud tank ...                                     | 3,166               | 300                                     |
| " Kotkur tank ...   | 8,122               | 3,200                                   |
| <i>Lingayur District.</i>                                 |                     |   |
| Maintenance of Gangawati channels ...                     | 3,604               | 2,000                                   |
| <i>Warangal District.</i>                                 |                     |   |
| Repairing Arjampatla large tank ...                       | 26,445              | 2,300                                   |
| " Kasvapuri tank ...                                      | 14,036              | 4,200                                   |
| " Jukal tank ...  | 8,402               | 2,300                                   |



## B.—Public Works.

88.—Chief Irrigation Works and Repairs carried out under the orders of the Irrigation Board since 1297 Fash.

| Name of Work.   | Amount of Estimate. | Expenditure incurred. |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|
| ORIGINAL WORKS.   | Rs.                 | Rs.                   |
| <i>Hyderabad District.</i>  |                     |                       |
| Pointing to Hussain Sangar bund ... ..  | 40,218              | 4,800                 |
| Erection and extension of weir with iron vehicles and wooden shutters at the north end of Hussain Sangar tank ... ..          | 9,881               | 9,500                 |
| Constructing masonry breast wall and raising bank Sandanoli head works Ibrahimpatnam channel ...                              | 8,495               | 5,800                 |
| Constructing weir to Hussain Sangar tank calingula...   | 6,593               | 4,900                 |
| <i>Elgundah District.</i>   |                     |                       |
| Constructing Irrigation Engineer's bungalow at Karamnagar ... ..  | 3,000               | 3,000                 |
| <i>Indur District.</i>  |                     |                       |
| Constructing Irrigation Engineer's bungalow ...   | 2,950               | 2,900                 |
| <i>Raichur District.</i>  |                     |                       |
| Restoring Beechal channel and Zookur anicut ...   | 1,53,588            | 10,700                |
| <i>Lingsur District.</i>  |                     |                       |
| Additional works to scouring sluices, waste weirs, constructing aqueducts and irrigation sluices on Gangawati channels ... .. | 33,027              | 21,700                |
| <i>Warangal District.</i>   |                     |                       |
| Restoring Ramalingam kunta and channel Admur tank ... ..  | 4,217               | 4,200                 |
| Constructing Irrigation Engineer's Bungalow ...   | 3,000               | 3,000                 |
| Venkatam anicut across Pakhal river ... ..  | 3,371               | 3,200                 |
| Do. Sagaraw anicut ... ..   | 2,769               | 1,400                 |
| Constructing sluice and closing breach of Shajadawan tank ... ..  | 2,550               | 2,100                 |
| <i>Nalgundah District.</i>  |                     |                       |
| Restoring Ooriskonda 5 tanks and channel ... ..   | 33,435              | 30,000                |
| Do. Palmer tank and supply channel ... ..   | 11,232              | 7,700                 |
| Constructing Kungul distribution channel ... ..   | 138                 | 4,000                 |
| Do. " Supplemental ... ..   | 3,387               | 6,500                 |
| Restoring Dacheram tank ... ..  | 11,104              | 6,500                 |
| Do. Atral tank ... ..   | 4,319               | 4,800                 |
| Do. Ravipand tank ... ..  | 2,353               | 680                   |

## B.—Public Works.

88.—Chief Irrigation Works and Repairs carried out under the orders of the Irrigation Board since 1297 Fash.—(continued).

| Name of Work.   | Amount of Estimate. | Expenditure incurred. |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|
| REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE.  | Rs.                 | Rs.                   |
| <i>Hyderabad District.</i>  |                     |                       |
| Maintenance of Ibrahimpatnam channel for 1297 ...   | 13,952              | 10,100                |
| Balkapur " " " " " " " " " " " "  | 7,328               | 6,000                 |
| Silt clearing channels under Hussain Sangar tank ..   | 3,600               | 3,000                 |
| Maintenance of " " " " " " " " " " " "  | 4,417               | 1,000                 |
| " Ibrahimpatnam channel for 1298 ...  | 10,022              | 10,500                |
| " Balkapur " " " " " " " " " " " "  | 4,600               | 4,600                 |
| " channels under Hussain Sangar tank for 1299 ...   | 4,706               | 4,700                 |
| " Balkapur channel for 1299 ...   | 5,750               | 4,500                 |
| " Ibrahimpatnam " " " " " " " " " " " "   | 6,036               | 6,300                 |
| " Balkapur " " " " " " " " " " " "  | 5,750               | 179                   |
| Closing breaches happened in the head works of Ibrahimpatnam channel at Sandanoli in 1301 ... | 3,000               | 2,700                 |
| Maintenance of Ibrahimpatnam channel for 1302 ...   | 7,829               | 4,400                 |
| " Balkapur " " " " " " " " " " " "  | 5,512               | 5,500                 |
| " channels under Hussain Sangar tank for 1302 ...   | 3,757               | 3,700                 |
| " Ibrahimpatnam channel for 1303 ...  | 9,480               | 8,000                 |
| " Balkapur " " " " " " " " " " " "  | 5,378               | 3,400                 |
| " channels under Hussain Sangar tank for 1303 ...   | 3,446               | 3,000                 |
| <i>Medak District.</i>  |                     |                       |
| Repairing Kazam tank ... ..   | 5,053               | 5,000                 |
| " Kotla Cheru, Sadasepet ... ..   | 6,752               | 1,600                 |
| " Gusanadram tank ... ..  | 4,860               | 7,100                 |
| " " Supplemental ... ..   | 3,015               | 5,300                 |
| " Nala Cheru, Potharaddipalli ... ..  | 5,379               | 5,100                 |
| " Kotla Cheru, Sadasepet ... ..   | 6,752               | 6,400                 |
| " Ambajipett tank ... ..  | 6,408               | 6,400                 |
| " Gangakotwa and Atke tank ... ..   | 18,548              | 12,900                |
| " and improving Pedda Cheru, Musapalli ...  | 4,733               | 4,700                 |
| " Devani Cheru, Rajampet ... ..   | 3,064               | 3,000                 |
| " and raising tank and cutting channel ...  | 3,801               | 3,000                 |
| " Devani Cheru, Chakridd ... ..   | 3,409               | 3,400                 |
| " Thimmaru tank ... ..  | 3,409               | 3,400                 |
| " Mogula Cheru, Bhupathiparam ... ..  | 3,540               | 3,500                 |
| " Haridola Cheru ... ..   | 3,362               | 3,300                 |
| " Thattanamla tank ... ..   | 8,707               | 6,500                 |
| " Kaddi Cheru Eldandi ... ..  | 3,555               | 3,000                 |
| " Komati Cheru, Chavetkur ... ..  | 3,364               | 3,300                 |
| " Ramappa Cheru, Musapet ... ..   | 6,716               | 6,700                 |
| " Devathula Cheru Eldandi ... ..  | 6,418               | 3,400                 |
| " Pedda Cheru Seeramarreddigulam ... ..   | 5,509               | 2,700                 |
| " tank ... ..   | 37,606              | 200                   |
| " Malkajpet tank feeder ... ..  | 10,623              | 4,300                 |
| " Bhannam and Jakkal Cheru ... ..   | 3,627               | 100                   |
| " Pedda Cheru, Essoppet ... ..  | 3,112               | 800                   |
| " Thom Cheru, Minjar ... ..   |                     |                       |

## B.—Public Works.

83.—Chief Irrigation Works and Repairs carried out under the orders of the Irrigation Board since 1297 Fasli—(continued.)

| Name of Work.                           | Amount of Estimate. | Expenditure incurred. |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|
| REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE—(continued.)    | Rs.                 | Rs.                   |
| <i>Elgodan District.</i>                |                     |                       |
| Repairing Komati Cheru ...              | 4,173               | 600                   |
| " Vannala Cheru at Sangam ...           | 3,229               | 2,900                 |
| " Villal tank ...                       | 3,037               | 500                   |
| " Gorrapalli tank and feeder breach ... | 4,392               | 1,200                 |
| " Yinnakula tank ...                    | 5,077               | 3,400                 |
| " Theogal Ankudavalli tank ...          | 17,184              | 16,700                |
| " Komatipalli Oora Cheru ...            | 3,618               | 3,600                 |
| " Branches of Gurunkula tank ...        | 6,340               | 6,000                 |
| " Katnapalli tank ...                   | 2,542               | 2,300                 |
| " Thotupalli tank ...                   | 5,066               | 5,000                 |
| " Manakosalar tank ...                  | 6,877               | 6,300                 |
| " Komati Cheru ...                      | 4,868               | 3,600                 |
| " Villal large tank ...                 | 4,430               | 5,100                 |
| " do. Supplemental ...                  | 1,004               |                       |
| " Singapur Oora tank ...                | 8,444               | 10,300                |
| " do. Supplemental ...                  | 2,418               |                       |
| " Vachur tank cills Cheru ...           | 5,725               | 4,900                 |
| " Velchal tank ...                      | 9,131               | 9,000                 |
| " Ooper Maliah tank ...                 | 5,549               | 3,000                 |
| " Malkann tank ...                      | 6,529               | 6,700                 |
| " do. Supplemental ...                  | 164                 |                       |
| " Tukarti Moopparani tank ...           | 3,712               | 3,800                 |
| " do. Supplemental ...                  | 409                 |                       |
| " Gunawaran tank ...                    | 3,291               | 3,000                 |
| " Korikal tank ...                      | 3,532               | 3,000                 |
| " Kothapalli tank ...                   | 4,831               | 4,100                 |
| " Mouthapur tank ...                    | 3,588               | 3,500                 |
| " Closing breaches of Basawpur tank ... | 6,611               | 2,500                 |
| " Velkurti tank ...                     | 4,699               | 5,000                 |
| " do. Supplemental ...                  | 1,001               |                       |
| " Gorrapalli tank feeder ...            | 23,785              | 6,200                 |
| " Katikal tank ...                      | 8,113               |                       |
| " Chelapur large tank ...               | 9,718               | 9,600                 |
| " Reddipalli Kora tank ...              | 8,221               | 6,300                 |
| " Chintal Cheru Siddipet ...            | 4,361               | 3,800                 |
| " Chennampalli large tank ...           | 5,984               | 5,500                 |
| " Khasagur large tank ...               | 10,549              | 10,500                |
| " Nandimurtam Balintha tank ...         | 11,995              | 12,300                |
| " do. Supplemental ...                  | 343                 |                       |
| " Ellanipalli Oora tank ...             | 6,640               | 6,600                 |
| " Kothapalli large tank ...             | 8,887               | 8,600                 |
| " Madipalli channel aicut ...           | 15,070              | 13,500                |
| " Metpalli large tank ...               | 6,987               | 6,300                 |
| " do. Supplemental ...                  | 1,620               |                       |
| " Koolannur Oora Cheru ...              | 5,105               | 4,500                 |
| " Thodapet large tank ...               | 10,634              | 9,000                 |
| " Thodampalli Roin Cheru ...            | 3,939               | 3,600                 |
| " Orpal small tank ...                  | 3,443               | 1,400                 |
| " Vedroy Vannala tank ...               | 3,730               | 3,300                 |
| " Bowagar Sarandran tank ...            | 7,732               | 600                   |
| " Malkann large tank ...                | 7,239               | 8,200                 |
| " do. Supplemental ...                  | 1,237               |                       |
| " Edlapur gundla Cheru ...              | 4,738               | 4,300                 |

## B.—Public Works.

88.—Chief Irrigation Works and Repairs carried out under the orders of the Irrigation Board since 1297 Fasli—(continued.)

| Name of Work.  | Amount of Estimate. | Expenditure incurred. |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------|
| REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE—(continued.)                 | Rs.                 | Rs.                   |
| <i>Elgodan District—(continued.)</i>                 |                     |                       |
| Repairing Jumbi kotta Nain Cheru ...                 | 6,501               | 4,700                 |
| " Thinnapur Linga Cheru ...                          | 4,320               | 4,204                 |
| " Sanigaram tank project ...                         | 62,448              | 61,200                |
| " Yungara Oora tank ...                              | 3,795               | 2,800                 |
| " Goriagundi Podda Rayen Cheru ...                   | 8,237               | 7,000                 |
| " Kondagul Thati Cheru ...                           | 6,552               | 5,300                 |
| " Elchal Oora tank ...                               | 6,730               | 6,500                 |
| " Anthmakur Oora Kutha tank and feeder channel ...   | 7,678               | 6,100                 |
| " Raikouda Rayen Cheru ...                           | 5,474               | 4,600                 |
| " Raikouda Pochama and excavating feeder channel ... | 5,895               | 4,200                 |
| " Korikal Patha tank ...                             | 4,693               | 3,500                 |
| " Gunare Oora tank ...                               | 3,283               | 2,700                 |
| " and closing breaches of Reddipalli Oora tank ...   | 6,255               | 2,000                 |
| " Parapalli Podda Cheru ...                          | 9,130               | 2,000                 |
| " Metpalli large tank ...                            | 4,442               | 1,500                 |
| " Kasapottana large tank ...                         | 12,589              | 2,000                 |
| " Kupparam tank Thasicherla ...                      | 10,845              | 1,100                 |
| <i>Indur District.</i>                               |                     |                       |
| Repairing Bilal tank ...                             | 22,399              | 18,400                |
| " do. Supplemental ...                               | 4,509               |                       |
| " Umila Pochama Cheru ...                            | 6,007               | 400                   |
| " Veerapur Oora Cheru ...                            | 4,009               | 3,900                 |
| " Tana large tank (Boden Taluka) ...                 | 12,708              | 12,300                |
| " Hajipur Oora tank ...                              | 3,215               | 3,200                 |
| " Pothmi Chetty tank ...                             | 5,065               | 5,000                 |
| " Jangampalli tank ...                               | 9,351               | 9,200                 |
| " Narva tank ...                                     | 7,855               | 1,700                 |
| " do. Supplemental ...                               | 1,237               |                       |
| " Thinnapur tank ...                                 | 7,666               | 7,600                 |
| " Kichampet Tandur Chakam tank ...                   | 4,170               | 4,100                 |
| " Rudrar tank ...                                    | 17,151              | 5,100                 |
| " Deopalli tank ...                                  | 5,086               | 5,000                 |
| " Undabal Marrett tank ...                           | 5,028               | 5,000                 |
| " Modla large tank ...                               | 2,301               | 9,300                 |
| " Undabal Lolam tank ...                             | 3,008               | 3,000                 |
| " Hajipur Pochama Linga tank ...                     | 6,730               | 5,700                 |
| " Kichampet Tandur Nagam tank ...                    | 4,274               | 4,200                 |
| " Jahlipur tank ...                                  | 6,292               | 6,200                 |
| " Nootpalli tank ...                                 | 3,049               | 3,000                 |
| " Penna tank ...                                     | 4,002               | 4,000                 |
| " Jamakampet tank ...                                | 3,473               | 3,400                 |
| " Krishnarajwala tank ...                            | 3,674               | 3,600                 |
| " Ellareddipet large tank ...                        | 13,033              | 13,000                |
| " Yerrapalli tank ...                                | 8,527               | 8,000                 |
| " Nootpalli Nagam tank ...                           | 7,721               | 7,700                 |
| " Bodi Madam tank ...                                | 8,439               | 8,400                 |
| " Bodam U-a-n tank ...                               | 5,032               | 5,000                 |
| " Ellareddipet large tank ...                        | 14,963              | 14,600                |
| " Kolapur tank ...                                   | 3,943               | 3,900                 |

## B.—Public Works.

88.—Chief Irrigation Works and Repairs carried out under the orders of the Irrigation Board since 1297 Fash—(continued.)

| Name of Work.                                      | Amount of Estimate. | Expenditure incurred. |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE—(continued).</b>        | <b>Rs.</b>          | <b>Rs.</b>            |
| <i>Indur District—(concluded.)</i>                 |                     |                       |
| Repairing Menthajpalli Oora tank ...               | 4,568               | 4,800                 |
| " Noothpalli Kuri tank ...                         | 3,136               | 3,000                 |
| " Barithpur tank ...                               | 8,605               | 8,600                 |
| " Manchappa tank ...                               | 72,302              | 1,12,000              |
| " Supplemental ...                                 | 42,055              |                       |
| " Ibrahimpet tank ...                              | 11,561              | 11,500                |
| " Thamburri large tank ...                         | 8,982               | 8,900                 |
| " Thalsala Oora tank ...                           | 6,901               | 6,700                 |
| " Chinnajpalli Ekkam tank ...                      | 7,148               | 4,100                 |
| " Chinnabergam Batrud tank ...                     | 6,137               | 6,100                 |
| " Bodes gandan tank ...                            | 15,367              | 15,300                |
| " Didipalli tank ...                               | 11,540              | 11,600                |
| " Serrala large tank ...                           | 32,923              | 58,000                |
| " do. Supplemental ...                             | 12,057              |                       |
| " Monrajipalli upper tank ...                      | 12,036              | 12,000                |
| " Ramreddipet Mala tank ...                        | 3,850               | 3,800                 |
| " Chubapalli tank ...                              | 1,850               | 4,800                 |
| " Santhapet tank ...                               | 5,220               | 5,200                 |
| " Ramreddipet Patel tank ...                       | 3,269               | 3,200                 |
| " Bodesgandan Gattakinda aicut ...                 | 6,455               | 6,400                 |
| " Rangampet tank ...                               | 4,451               | 4,400                 |
| " Tana Rempur tank ...                             | 5,022               | 5,000                 |
| " Bodehacum large tank ...                         | 6,579               | 4,700                 |
| " Elmol River tank ...                             | 3,088               | 2,900                 |
| " Baswada large tank ...                           | 8,162               | 4,300                 |
| " Minnerupal Oora tank ...                         | 4,048               | 3,100                 |
| " Outpully Oora tank ...                           | 15,761              | 8,700                 |
| " Lakampalli Nannama tank ...                      | 4,917               | 4,100                 |
| " Shagol large tank ...                            | 5,631               | 5,100                 |
| " Manchappa distribution work ...                  | 6,447               | 2,800                 |
| " Bibipur tank ...                                 | 7,831               | 2,500                 |
| " Raichur District.                                | 5,772               | 2,100                 |
| Repairing Kowtal tank ...                          | 3,504               | 3,000                 |
| <i>Gulbarga District.</i>                          |                     |                       |
| Repairing Oorambal tank ...                        | 3,164               | 100                   |
| " Elmol tank ...                                   | 5,550               | 4,600                 |
| " Mailarasi Filams tank and its feeder channel ... | 5,674               | 5,000                 |
| " Raichur tank ...                                 | 5,089               | 3,800                 |
| " Mudhol Itama tank ...                            | 4,680               | 4,200                 |
| " Muthimcode tank ...                              | 8,166               | 2,100                 |
| " Borge tank catingula ...                         | 3,717               | 7,800                 |
| " Motlakunta tank ...                              | 3,038               | 2,800                 |
| " Akkama tank ...                                  | 17,898              | 17,800                |
| " Kothur tank ...                                  | 3,122               | 3,200                 |
| Maintenance of Borge tank and channel ...          | 3,690               | 3,500                 |
| <i>Lingsawar District.</i>                         |                     |                       |
| Maintenance of Gungawati channel for 1301 F. ...   | 5,412               | 5,400                 |
| " do. do. for 1302 F. ...                          | 3,944               | 2,000                 |
| " do. do. for 1303 F. ...                          | 3,604               | 2,000                 |

## B.—Public Works.

88.—Chief Irrigation Works and Repairs carried out under the orders of the Irrigation Board since 1297 Fash—(continued.)

| Name of Work.  | Amount of Estimate. | Expenditure incurred. |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE—(continued).</b>                        | <b>Rs.</b>          | <b>Rs.</b>            |
| <i>Warcangal District.</i>   |                     |                       |
| Repairing Thanur tank ...  | 8,553               | 600                   |
| " Shynampett tank ...  | 3,535               | 3,800                 |
| " Madannampett tank ...  | 6,950               | 6,400                 |
| " Shagal Bojjanna tank ...   | 3,416               | 2,800                 |
| " Isakulla large tank ...  | 24,649              | 23,800                |
| " Balpalla tank Irrigation channel ...                             | 3,546               | 3,300                 |
| " Koathapalli Damoda tank ...                                      | 9,268               | 7,000                 |
| " Parkal large tank ...  | 10,848              | 200                   |
| " Rampur Rangasamudram ...   | 9,246               | 8,500                 |
| " Arpara large tank supply channel ...                             | 8,263               | 300                   |
| " Melikondah tank ...  | 19,297              | 19,200                |
| " Rampur Oorah tank ...  | 5,437               | 5,400                 |
| " Ragunathpalli tank ...   | 15,314              | 16,300                |
| " do. Supplemental ...   | 1,345               | 3,200                 |
| " Hanamonda Bahasamudram tank ...                                  | 3,171               |                       |
| " Wadapalli tank ...   | 9,223               | 7,800                 |
| " Ballapalli tank ...  | 6,091               | 6,200                 |
| " do. do. Supplemental ...   | 253                 |                       |
| " Doodemetla Chintal tank ...                                      | 5,356               | 300                   |
| " Sangam Kuntapalli tank ...                                       | 6,851               | 7,100                 |
| " do. do. Supplemental ...   | 1,416               |                       |
| " Sangam Oorah tank ...  | 6,398               | 4,700                 |
| " Chinnakunda tank ...   | 7,678               | 7,400                 |
| " Rampargudi Kunta tank ...  | 5,275               | 4,800                 |
| " Simam Arla Sundra Sompapula tank ...                             | 10,639              | 8,800                 |
| " Nialakondapalli Bahasamudram tank ...                            | 21,557              | 3,600                 |
| " Gurjal large tank ...  | 8,503               | 4,100                 |
| " Arjanpali large tank ...   | 26,445              | 15,000                |
| Excavating approaches to the catingula of Ittikalla large tank ... | 3,000               | 3,000                 |
| Repairing Pamakal Kotha tank ...                                   | 8,144               | 6,500                 |
| " Hukal large tank ...   | 8,462               | 5,000                 |
| " Namlikunda tank ...  | 3,248               | 2,800                 |
| " Kasavapur tank ...   | 14,036              | 7,000                 |
| Closing branches of Komaripalli tank ...                           | 13,321              | 6,000                 |
| Repairing Papadapalli Ellassah tank ...                            | 8,785               | 1,200                 |
| " Lingampalli large tank ...                                       | 4,819               | 100                   |
| " Kuntapalli Oora tank ...   | 7,054               | 3,700                 |
| " Nallandra tank ...   | 12,121              | 11,100                |
| " Papakayali Thannala tank recovery ...                            | 7,038               | 7,700                 |
| " do. do. Supplemental ...   | 900                 |                       |
| " Konapur tank ...   | 8,063               | 8,000                 |
| Closing branches of Lokavaram tank ...                             | 5,303               | 8,500                 |
| " do. do. Supplemental ...   | 3,130               |                       |
| Repairing Gollapad aicut and channel ...                           | 30,484              | 26,900                |
| " Muthagadam tank ...  | 23,876              | 23,400                |
| " Chintakani Nalla tank ...  | 11,807              | 10,000                |
| " Pedda Mungala tank ...   | 8,821               | 1,100                 |
| " Rajala Pandam tank ...   | 8,586               | 6,500                 |
| " Madira large tank ...  | 6,629               | 100                   |
| " Tannukolla Edla tank ...   | 7,354               | 5,000                 |

## R.—Public Works.

89.—*Chief Irrigation Works and Repairs carried out under the orders of the Irrigation Board since 1237 Fasli—(continued.)*

|                                      | Name of Work.                                | Amount of Estimates. | Expenditure incurred. |
|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------|
| REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE—(continued.) |  | Rs.                  | Rs.                   |
| Warangal District—(continued.)       |  |                      |                       |
| Repairing                            | Kullar large tank                            | 7,081                | 3,200                 |
| "                                    | Gollapudi diversion branch                   | 3,019                | 1,270                 |
| "                                    | Mallah Madugu tank                           | 3,415                | 1,600                 |
| Nalgundah District.                  |  |                      |                       |
| Repairing                            | Basvapur tank                                | 3,006                | 2,400                 |
| "                                    | Rutapur tank                                 | 3,982                | 3,900                 |
| "                                    | Munipampala tank                             | 8,347                | 8,300                 |
| "                                    | Yapur tank                                   | 3,170                | 3,100                 |
| "                                    | Yedavupalli tank                             | 4,636                | 4,600                 |
| "                                    | Peraveral tank                               | 7,294                | 7,100                 |
| "                                    | Pairat tank                                  | 16,195               | 27,500                |
| "                                    | Pincharlapudi tank                           | 19,380               |                       |
| "                                    | Chadi tank                                   | 3,714                | 3,700                 |
| "                                    | Thangadapalli tank                           | 9,979                | 9,800                 |
| "                                    | Veralapolemu tank                            | 3,736                | 3,700                 |
| "                                    |  | 5,338                | 5,300                 |
| "                                    | Moosunghi tank and channel                   | 11,801               | 23,300                |
| "                                    | Kargal anicut and channel                    | 10,873               |                       |
| "                                    | Ammogudah tank                               | 10,788               | 10,400                |
| "                                    | Anajpur supply channel                       | 3,624                | 3,600                 |
| "                                    | Gokaran tank                                 | 10,533               | 10,100                |
| "                                    | Kalvalpalli tank                             | 5,125                | 5,100                 |
| "                                    | Diversion of Oochakunda 5 tanks and channels | 3,089                | 2,900                 |
| "                                    | Nadihenu tank                                | 4,524                | 3,600                 |
| "                                    | and Restoration of Duganali tank             | 7,271                | 6,500                 |
| "                                    | Manampalli tank                              | 20,502               | 20,200                |
| "                                    | Voti Kammaspudi Oorah tank                   | 3,941                | 3,900                 |
| "                                    | Thitakal tank                                | 4,183                | 3,600                 |
| "                                    | Thimmasigodah tank                           | 4,365                | 4,200                 |
| "                                    | Devalpalli two tanks                         | 4,501                | 4,100                 |
| "                                    | Ganpur tank                                  | 4,147                | 4,100                 |
| "                                    | Wangamurthi channel                          | 7,789                | 6,600                 |
| "                                    | Ittikalpudi supply channel                   | 3,955                | 3,500                 |
| "                                    | Mididam tank                                 | 19,918               | 17,300                |
| "                                    | Kamapalli Oorah kunta                        | 20,975               | 20,800                |
| "                                    | Gopalapur tank                               | 4,798                | 6,000                 |
| "                                    | Passur tank                                  | 14,347               | 13,900                |
| "                                    | Yadgiripalli tank                            | 21,200               | 19,500                |
| "                                    | Chennavarani tank                            | 7,792                | 7,700                 |
| "                                    | Gabrupalli tank                              | 6,833                | 6,800                 |
| "                                    | Muripudi tank                                | 4,120                | 3,100                 |
| "                                    | Allangadappa Rayon Pallem project            | 9,148                | 5,000                 |
| "                                    | Ravipudi tank                                | 41,372               | 5,000                 |
| "                                    | Yacharam tank                                | 14,887               | 5,000                 |
| "                                    |  | 23,102               | 4,200                 |
| Mahbub Nugar District.               |  |                      |                       |
| Repairing                            | Munthunkud tank                              | 3,956                | 400                   |
| "                                    | Faghtal tank                                 | 3,969                | 3,200                 |
| "                                    | Korni tank                                   | 6,618                | 6,600                 |
| "                                    | Ootkur tank                                  | 13,974               | 13,100                |
| "                                    | do. Supplemental                             | 1,275                |                       |

### B.—Public Works.

88.—*Chief Irrigation Works and Repairs carried out under the orders of the Irrigation Board since 1297 Fasli—(concluded.)*

|   | Name of Work. | Amount of Estimate. | Expenditure incurred. |
|---|---------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE—(concluded.)</b> |               |                     |                       |
| <i>Mahab Nager District—(concluded.)</i>    |               |                     |                       |
| Repairing Nilpalli tank ...                 | ...           | 3,725               | 2,000                 |
| " Peddaperlaiah Pedda tank ...              | ...           | 3,057               | 3,000                 |
| " Badhalay tank ...                         | ...           | 3,039               | 3,000                 |
| " Minnapur tank ...                         | ...           | 6,702               | 6,702                 |
| " Bangasamudram tank ...                    | ...           | 6,334               | 6,300                 |
| " Mangampalli tank ...                      | ...           | 3,306               | 3,300                 |
| " Marupalli tank ...                        | ...           | 5,593               | 5,500                 |
| " Aravancha Oora tank ...                   | ...           | 7,275               | 7,800                 |
| " Karur tank ...                            | ...           | 6,002               | 5,000                 |
| " Annampalli tank ...                       | ...           | 6,891               | 6,700                 |
| " Yelhal Pedda tank ...                     | ...           | 8,528               | 8,500                 |
| " Radhasamudram tank ...                    | ...           | 3,820               | 3,800                 |
| " Midcherla tank ...                        | ...           | 10,543              | 10,500                |
| " Chaidapur tank ...                        | ...           | 6,092               | 8,700                 |
| " do. Supplemental ...                      | ...           | 3,306               | ...                   |
| " Charkunda tank ...                        | ...           | 10,456              | 10,000                |
| " Redhal tank ...                           | ...           | 3,332               | 3,100                 |
| " Jelecherla tank ...                       | ...           | 3,671               | 3,400                 |
| " Bramampalli tank ...                      | ...           | 4,483               | 4,300                 |
| " Alwanpalli tank ...                       | ...           | 3,722               | 3,400                 |
| " Madawaram tank ...                        | ...           | 6,166               | 5,000                 |
| " Rampur tank ...                           | ...           | 3,309               | 1,200                 |
| " do. Supplemental ...                      | ...           | 240                 | ...                   |
| " Aurubad Pedda tank and channel ...        | ...           | 16,581              | 15,900                |
| " Channamarihal Koda Chera ...              | ...           | 3,093               | 3,100                 |
| " Ballampalli Muzurpur tank ...             | ...           | 10,108              | 10,100                |
| " Luthenapur tank and channel ...           | ...           | 5,351               | 4,900                 |
| " Karut tank and channel ...                | ...           | 3,220               | 3,200                 |
| " Rammaradi tank ...                        | ...           | 4,928               | 4,400                 |
| " Tackpalli Dharmasamudram tank ...         | ...           | 4,047               | 4,000                 |
| " Venkateswarpalli Lingareddi tank ...      | ...           | 6,156               | 6,100                 |
| " " Kotla tank ...                          | ...           | 5,083               | 5,000                 |
| " Doorwarlu tank ...                        | ...           | 4,084               | 4,000                 |
| " Narsapur tank ...                         | ...           | 5,311               | 5,300                 |
| " Emongunda tank ...                        | ...           | 11,253              | 10,300                |
| " Kadacher Simon tank ...                   | ...           | 6,394               | 6,200                 |
| " Davurkudra large tank ...                 | ...           | 12,397              | 12,300                |
| " Polikampalli Oorpalah tank ...            | ...           | 6,641               | 6,600                 |
| " Marurad Oorah tank ...                    | ...           | 3,526               | 3,400                 |
| " Gudugampalli Gollavara tank ...           | ...           | 8,273               | 8,200                 |
| " Thokkanta Nalla tank ...                  | ...           | 3,796               | 3,700                 |
| " Ammatapur tank ...                        | ...           | 4,980               | 4,400                 |
| " Kondoor Danapur tank and channel ...      | ...           | 10,015              | 10,000                |
| " Manthakkot tank ...                       | ...           | 5,255               | 5,000                 |
| " Ootkur tank, anisut anal channel ...      | ...           | 4,291               | 4,100                 |
| " Vamoolahkhan tank ...                     | ...           | 15,560              | 8,500                 |
| " Bilikal Rasul tank ...                    | ...           | 20,921              | 2,500                 |
| " Lokavaram tank ...                        | ...           | 14,298              | 2,800                 |
| " Avangal Soorasamudram tank ...            | ...           | 11,756              | 5,600                 |
| " Surullabud tank chingula ...              | ...           | 7,356               | 3,400                 |
| " Sitaram tank ...                          | ...           | 6,349               | 800                   |
| " Shueker kutta ...                         | ...           | 3,600               | 3,600                 |



## D—Stamps.

90.—Number and Value of Judicial Stamps sold from 1298 to the end of Their 1301 Fasli.

| DISTRICT, &c.                   | 1298 FASLI. |          | 1299 FASLI. |          | 1300 FASLI. |          | 1301 FASLI. |          |
|---------------------------------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|
|                                 | Number.     | Value.   | Number.     | Value.   | Number.     | Value.   | Number.     | Value.   |
| Hydrabad                        | 66,126      | 1,54,869 | 74,595      | 1,90,067 | 71,947      | 1,72,329 | 61,226      | 86,504   |
| Aurangabad                      | 29,104      | 36,031   | 33,731      | 43,401   | 27,737      | 33,703   | 24,094      | 31,635   |
| Bir                             | 24,001      | 27,717   | 27,934      | 32,739   | 31,102      | 37,792   | 33,116      | 28,982   |
| Faridkot                        | 27,439      | 23,345   | 24,729      | 27,247   | 23,777      | 25,899   | 14,128      | 16,845   |
| Nander                          | 16,565      | 16,779   | 16,449      | 17,258   | 15,720      | 14,161   | 10,165      | 10,919   |
| Gulbarga                        | 10,523      | 13,080   | 11,865      | 14,727   | 11,224      | 12,791   | 6,146       | 8,535    |
| Baichor                         | 11,655      | 12,834   | 11,829      | 12,170   | 10,826      | 10,759   | 7,471       | 11,180   |
| Lingsgar                        | 10,472      | 17,829   | 15,471      | 16,161   | 15,433      | 14,081   | 8,914       | 9,135    |
| Naharg                          | 22,561      | 23,681   | 24,368      | 25,104   | 22,145      | 23,684   | 12,615      | 14,002   |
| Bidse                           | 9,250       | 8,150    | 11,619      | 11,914   | 11,698      | 11,192   | 6,280       | 8,703    |
| Shah                            | 5,964       | 4,475    | 5,800       | 6,223    | 8,526       | 9,417    | 4,306       | 4,923    |
| Mohak                           | 5,712       | 5,347    | 5,139       | 4,629    | 4,621       | 3,766    | 4,136       | 2,771    |
| Elgundal                        | 4,637       | 4,900    | 5,698       | 5,938    | 6,678       | 7,696    | 4,336       | 5,481    |
| Supur Tansar                    | 1,160       | 1,609    | 952         | 723      | 1,180       | 846      | 719         | 544      |
| Wakroli                         | 11,880      | 12,916   | 12,999      | 14,745   | 10,860      | 17,592   | 6,682       | 8,011    |
| Nalgundah                       | 6,215       | 1,111    | 7,735       | 4,093    | 6,738       | 5,433    | 5,982       | 3,200    |
| Mahesh Nagar                    | 9,715       | 9,556    | 8,101       | 9,526    | 7,652       | 6,479    | 6,775       | 6,110    |
| Judicial Assistant, Railways    | 12          | 6        | ...         | ...      | ...         | ...      | ...         | ...      |
| Judicial Court, Northern Div.   | 693         | 741      | 760         | 655      | 853         | 1,090    | 884         | 714      |
| Superintendent, Patta Kalandak  | 1,679       | 1,550    | 1,751       | 1,670    | 1,101       | 1,200    | 755         | 580      |
| Aronda-Bidlah                   | 5,157       | 7,850    | 8,225       | 8,300    | 6,650       | 9,200    | 5,631       | 6,124    |
| District Court, Mohak           | ...         | ...      | ...         | ...      | 827         | 2,204    | 947         | 1,320    |
| District Police Superintendents | ...         | ...      | 16          | 18       | 266         | 125      | 11          | 23       |
| Total                           | 2,81,291    | 3,78,725 | 3,06,135    | 4,13,567 | 3,00,780    | 4,14,780 | 2,73,145    | 3,77,292 |

The amount of revenue of stamped paper has been known to be used for the Judicial and Revenue Departments since the first of January 1298 Fasli; and consequently the sale of Judicial stamps are entered in this statement only up to the end of Their 1301. The returns after this date are given in the next statement, in which both Revenue and Judicial Stamps are shown together after the same class.

## C.—Post Office.

89.—Letters and Parcels carried in 1303 Fasli.

| Description.           | 1302 FASLI. |                  | 1303 FASLI. |                  | Difference.  |                  | Increase. |                  |
|------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------|------------------|
|                        | Number.     | Weight in Toles. | Number.     | Weight in Toles. | Number.      | Weight in Toles. | Number.   | Weight in Toles. |
| Bearing Letters        | 7,70,046    | ...              | 7,49,005    | ...              | 26,091       | ...              | ...       | ...              |
| Ord Letters            | 10,55,108   | ...              | 9,31,107    | ...              | 1,24,001     | ...              | ...       | ...              |
| Bearing Parcels        | 2,601       | ...              | 1,730       | ...              | 271          | ...              | ...       | ...              |
| Ord Parcels            | 2,756       | ...              | 3,235       | ...              | ...          | ...              | 479       | ...              |
| Ghungra (Special Post) | 6,801       | ...              | 6,738       | ...              | ...          | ...              | 477       | ...              |
| Registered Articles    | 1,40,645    | ...              | 1,37,036    | ...              | 3,609        | ...              | ...       | ...              |
| Total                  | 19,76,817   | ...              | 18,22,911   | ...              | Net 1,53,906 | ...              | ...       | ...              |
| Service Letters        | 13,39,064   | 61,68,748        | 13,76,969   | 66,61,913        | ...          | ...              | 37,363    | 4,93,160         |
| Service Parcels        | 18,424      | 26,06,800        | 25,451      | 40,51,020        | ...          | ...              | 5,927     | 14,49,160        |
| Total                  | 13,58,688   | 87,75,613        | 14,00,420   | 1,07,16,933      | ...          | ...              | 42,332    | 19,42,320        |
| Grand Total            | 38,34,905   | 87,72,613        | 42,24,331   | 1,07,15,933      | Net 111,574  | ...              | ...       | ...              |



## A.—Education.

92.—*Number of Arts Colleges, Schools and Scholars in 1903* *Paoli.*

|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|----|--------|--------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|----|----|
| 17 | 82,065 | 20,086 | 1,153,450                     | 542                    | 41,603            | 3                                    | 13            | 41              | 480              | ...              | 1                | 0                    | 0                 | ...                 | 542            | 24 | 83 |
|    |        |        | Total population.             | Number of inhabitants. | Number of people. | University Buildings, Arts Colleges. | High Schools. | Middle Schools. | Primary Schools. | Schools of Arts. | Medical Schools. | Engineering Schools. | Training Schools. | Industrial Schools. | Other Schools. |    |    |
|    |        |        | Number of towns and villages. |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |
|    |        |        |                               |                        |                   |                                      |               |                 |                  |                  |                  |                      |                   |                     |                |    |    |

99—Schools and Scholars in 1868. Part I.

| Name of Institution.                       | Colleges. |             |           | Secondary schools. |            |        | Primary schools. |            |        | Training schools. |            |        | Schools of Arts and Industrial schools. |            |        | Engineering schools. |            |        | Total. |
|--|-----------|-------------|-----------|--------------------|------------|--------|------------------|------------|--------|-------------------|------------|--------|---|------------|--------|----------------------|------------|--------|--------|
|  | English.  | { Oriental. | { Others. | For boys.          | For girls. | Total. | For boys.        | For girls. | Total. | For boys.         | For girls. | Total. | For boys.                               | For girls. | Total. | For boys.            | For girls. | Total. |        |
|  |           |             |           |                    |            |        |                  |            |        |                   |            |        |   |            |        |                      |            |        |        |
| Government Institutions.                   | 1         | 1           | 1         | 1                  | 1          | 2      | 1                | 1          | 2      | 1                 | 1          | 2      | 1                                       | 1          | 2      | 1                    | 1          | 2      | 1      |
| Private Institutions.                      | 1         | 1           | 1         | 1                  | 1          | 2      | 1                | 1          | 2      | 1                 | 1          | 2      | 1                                       | 1          | 2      | 1                    | 1          | 2      | 1      |
| Total.                                     | 2         | 2           | 2         | 2                  | 2          | 4      | 2                | 2          | 4      | 2                 | 2          | 4      | 2                                       | 2          | 4      | 2                    | 2          | 4      | 2      |
| Number of scholars on the 30th April 1903. | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Average daily attendance.                  | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Number of scholars on the 30th April 1903. | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Average daily attendance.                  | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Number of scholars on the 30th April 1903. | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Average daily attendance.                  | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Number of scholars on the 30th April 1903. | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Average daily attendance.                  | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Number of scholars on the 30th April 1903. | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Average daily attendance.                  | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Number of scholars on the 30th April 1903. | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Average daily attendance.                  | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Number of scholars on the 30th April 1903. | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Average daily attendance.                  | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Number of scholars on the 30th April 1903. | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Average daily attendance.                  | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Number of scholars on the 30th April 1903. | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Average daily attendance.                  | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Number of scholars on the 30th April 1903. | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Average daily attendance.                  | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Number of scholars on the 30th April 1903. | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Average daily attendance.                  | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Number of scholars on the 30th April 1903. | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Average daily attendance.                  | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Number of scholars on the 30th April 1903. | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Average daily attendance.                  | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Number of scholars on the 30th April 1903. | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Average daily attendance.                  | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Number of scholars on the 30th April 1903. | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Average daily attendance.                  | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Number of scholars on the 30th April 1903. | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Average daily attendance.                  | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Number of scholars on the 30th April 1903. | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Average daily attendance.                  | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Number of scholars on the 30th April 1903. | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Average daily attendance.                  | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Number of scholars on the 30th April 1903. | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Average daily attendance.                  | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Number of scholars on the 30th April 1903. | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Average daily attendance.                  | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Number of scholars on the 30th April 1903. | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Average daily attendance.                  | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Number of scholars on the 30th April 1903. | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Average daily attendance.                  | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Number of scholars on the 30th April 1903. | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Average daily attendance.                  | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Number of scholars on the 30th April 1903. | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Average daily attendance.                  | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Number of scholars on the 30th April 1903. | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Average daily attendance.                  | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Number of scholars on the 30th April 1903. | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Average daily attendance.                  | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Number of scholars on the 30th April 1903. | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Average daily attendance.                  | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Number of scholars on the 30th April 1903. | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Average daily attendance.                  | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000             | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                                   | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000                | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000  |
| Number of scholars on the 30th April 1903. | 1,000     | 1,000       | 1,000     | 1,000              | 1,000      | 2,000  | 1,000            |            |        |                   |            |        |   |            |        |                      |            |        |        |



# A—Education.

95.—Results of prescribed Examinations in 1903 Pass.

| NAMES OF EXAMINEES. | NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.                 |                     |                          | NUMBER OF PASSERS. |                     |                          | RELATIONS OF PASSERS TO EXAMINATIONS. |                     |                          | PERCENTAGE OF PASSERS AT THE EXAMINATIONS AT THE END OF THE YEAR ON THE BASIS OF THE TOTAL NUMBER. |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------------|--------------------------|
|                     | SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTORS EXAMINEES.    | Other Institutions. | Government Institutions. | Total.             | Other Institutions. | Government Institutions. | Total.                                | Other Institutions. | Government Institutions. | Total.   | Other Institutions. | Government Institutions. |
| ARTS COLLEGES.      | Madras Arts College                  | ...                 | ...                      | ...                | ...                 | ...                      | ...                                   | ...                 | ...                      | ...  | ...                 | ...                      |
|                     | Bombay Arts College                  | ...                 | ...                      | ...                | ...                 | ...                      | ...                                   | ...                 | ...                      | ...  | ...                 | ...                      |
|                     | Calcutta Arts College                | ...                 | ...                      | ...                | ...                 | ...                      | ...                                   | ...                 | ...                      | ...  | ...                 | ...                      |
|                     | Madras University                    | ...                 | ...                      | ...                | ...                 | ...                      | ...                                   | ...                 | ...                      | ...  | ...                 | ...                      |
|                     | Government College of Arts, Madras   | ...                 | ...                      | ...                | ...                 | ...                      | ...                                   | ...                 | ...                      | ...  | ...                 | ...                      |
|                     | Government College of Arts, Calcutta | ...                 | ...                      | ...                | ...                 | ...                      | ...                                   | ...                 | ...                      | ...  | ...                 | ...                      |
|                     | Government College of Arts, Bombay   | ...                 | ...                      | ...                | ...                 | ...                      | ...                                   | ...                 | ...                      | ...  | ...                 | ...                      |
|                     | Government College of Arts, Madras   | ...                 | ...                      | ...                | ...                 | ...                      | ...                                   | ...                 | ...                      | ...  | ...                 | ...                      |
|                     | Government College of Arts, Calcutta | ...                 | ...                      | ...                | ...                 | ...                      | ...                                   | ...                 | ...                      | ...  | ...                 | ...                      |
|                     | Government College of Arts, Bombay   | ...                 | ...                      | ...                | ...                 | ...                      | ...                                   | ...                 | ...                      | ...  | ...                 | ...                      |
|                     | Government College of Arts, Madras   | ...                 | ...                      | ...                | ...                 | ...                      | ...                                   | ...                 | ...                      | ...  | ...                 | ...                      |
| SCHOOLS.            | Madras School                        | ...                 | ...                      | ...                | ...                 | ...                      | ...                                   | ...                 | ...                      | ...  | ...                 | ...                      |
|                     | Bombay School                        | ...                 | ...                      | ...                | ...                 | ...                      | ...                                   | ...                 | ...                      | ...  | ...                 | ...                      |
|                     | Calcutta School                      | ...                 | ...                      | ...                | ...                 | ...                      | ...                                   | ...                 | ...                      | ...  | ...                 | ...                      |
|                     | Madras School                        | ...                 | ...                      | ...                | ...                 | ...                      | ...                                   | ...                 | ...                      | ...  | ...                 | ...                      |
|                     | Bombay School                        | ...                 | ...                      | ...                | ...                 | ...                      | ...                                   | ...                 | ...                      | ...  | ...                 | ...                      |
|                     | Calcutta School                      | ...                 | ...                      | ...                | ...                 | ...                      | ...                                   | ...                 | ...                      | ...  | ...                 | ...                      |
|                     | Madras School                        | ...                 | ...                      | ...                | ...                 | ...                      | ...                                   | ...                 | ...                      | ...  | ...                 | ...                      |
|                     | Bombay School                        | ...                 | ...                      | ...                | ...                 | ...                      | ...                                   | ...                 | ...                      | ...  | ...                 | ...                      |
|                     | Calcutta School                      | ...                 | ...                      | ...                | ...                 | ...                      | ...                                   | ...                 | ...                      | ...  | ...                 | ...                      |
|                     | Madras School                        | ...                 | ...                      | ...                | ...                 | ...                      | ...                                   | ...                 | ...                      | ...  | ...                 | ...                      |
| Total               |                                      |                     |                          |                    |                     |                          |                                       |                     |                          |  |                     |                          |

# A—Education.

96.—Aided Schools and Grants awarded to them in 1903 Pass.

| CLASS OF INSTITUTION.                                       |                          | Number of schools. |         |         | Amount of grant. |         |         |        |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|------------------|---------|---------|--------|
|   |                          | 1901 P.            | 1902 P. | 1903 P. | 1901 P.          | 1902 P. | 1903 P. |        |
| UNDER NATIVE MANAGERS.                                      |                          |                    |         |         | Rs.              | Rs.     | Rs.     |        |
| Arts Colleges   | { English                | ...                | ...     | ...     | ...              | ...     | ...     |        |
|   | { Oriental               | ...                | ...     | ...     | ...              | ...     | ...     |        |
| General Education.  |                          |                    |         |         |                  |         |         |        |
| SCHOOLS.  | { English ... { For Boys | ...                | 6       | 7       | 5                | 16,380  | 16,980  | 14,220 |
|   | { For Girls              | ...                | ...     | ...     | ...              | ...     | ...     |        |
|   | { Vernacular { For Boys  | ...                | 97      | 82      | 81               | 10,939  | 10,612  | 12,175 |
|   | { For Girls              | ...                | 26      | 26      | 18               | 9,034   | 9,646   | 7,890  |
| Special schools attached as Departments to General Schools. |                          |                    |         |         |                  |         |         |        |
| Schools of arts   | ...                      | ...                | ...     | ...     | ...              | ...     | ...     |        |
| Medical schools   | ...                      | ...                | ...     | ...     | ...              | ...     | ...     |        |
| Engineering schools   | ...                      | ...                | ...     | ...     | ...              | ...     | ...     |        |
| Special schools   | ...                      | ...                | ...     | ...     | ...              | ...     | ...     |        |
| Training schools for Masters                                | ...                      | ...                | ...     | ...     | ...              | ...     | ...     |        |
| Training schools for Mistresses                             | ...                      | ...                | ...     | ...     | ...              | ...     | ...     |        |
| Industrial schools  | ...                      | ...                | ...     | ...     | ...              | ...     | ...     |        |
| Other schools   | ...                      | ...                | ...     | ...     | ...              | ...     | ...     |        |
| Building grants   | ...                      | ...                | ...     | ...     | ...              | ...     | ...     |        |
| Total   |                          | ...                | 129     | 115     | 104              | 26,353  | 27,238  | 24,285 |
| UNDER OTHER MANAGERS.                                       |                          |                    |         |         |                  |         |         |        |
| Arts Colleges   | { English                | ...                | ...     | ...     | ...              | ...     | ...     |        |
|   | { Oriental               | ...                | ...     | ...     | ...              | ...     | ...     |        |
| General Education.  |                          |                    |         |         |                  |         |         |        |
| SCHOOLS.  | { English ... { For Boys | ...                | 7       | 7       | 7                | 7,965   | 8,115   | 8,115  |
|   | { For Girls              | ...                | 2       | 1       | 1                | 1,470   | 1,320   | 1,320  |
|   | { Vernacular { For Boys  | ...                | 9       | 8       | 8                | 1,764   | 1,644   | 1,644  |
|   | { For Girls              | ...                | 8       | 8       | 8                | 3,456   | 3,456   | 3,456  |
| Special schools attached as Departments to General schools. |                          |                    |         |         |                  |         |         |        |
| Schools of arts   | ...                      | ...                | ...     | ...     | ...              | ...     | ...     |        |
| Medical schools   | ...                      | ...                | ...     | ...     | ...              | ...     | ...     |        |
| Engineering schools   | ...                      | ...                | ...     | ...     | ...              | ...     | ...     |        |
| Special schools   | ...                      | ...                | ...     | ...     | ...              | ...     | ...     |        |
| Training schools for Masters                                | ...                      | ...                | ...     | ...     | ...              | ...     | ...     |        |
| Training schools for Mistresses                             | ...                      | 1                  | 1       | 1       | 1,200            | 1,200   | 1,200   |        |
| Industrial schools  | ...                      | ...                | ...     | ...     | ...              | ...     | ...     |        |
| Other schools   | ...                      | ...                | ...     | ...     | ...              | ...     | ...     |        |
| Building grants   | ...                      | ...                | ...     | ...     | ...              | ...     | ...     |        |
| Total   |                          | ...                | 27      | 25      | 25               | 13,855  | 13,735  | 13,735 |
| Grand Total   |                          | ...                | 156     | 140     | 129              | 52,208  | 52,973  | 50,020 |